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**FROM THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

REPORTS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1914

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

IN 2 VOLUMES

VOLUME II

INDIAN AFFAIRS
TERRITORIES



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II



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**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 21, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighty-third annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In the beginning of my report of last year, written within a few months after assuming the duties of my office, I set out some of the more important problems confronting the Indian Service. In view of the magnitude of these problems and the fact that many of them yet remain at least partially unsolved, I deem it of sufficient interest to quote from last year's report the following:

1. It is estimated that under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855) there are now pending at the various agencies throughout the Indian country, awaiting the determination of the heirs, about 40,000 heirship cases, which represent inherited lands valued at approximately \$80,000,000. There are pending in this office about 1,500 heirship cases on which final action has not been taken.

A large appropriation is needed in order to enable the office to bring this work up to date. When the heirs are determined the inherited lands will be available for sale and the proceeds can be used to improve the allotments of the heirs. Expediting the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees is one of the urgent necessities of the Indian Service.

2. The allotting of lands to individual Indians has been continued ever since the enactment of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It is estimated that there have been allotted to 180,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres and there remain to be allotted about 39,000,000 acres. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians. There has been expended for allotment work heretofore completed about \$4,500,000, and it is believed that it will require at least \$3,000,000 to complete the allotment work.

* * * * *

3. The timber holdings of the Indians have stumpage value of more than \$80,000,000. Approximately one-seventh of this value is in timber upon allotted lands. The greater part of the unallotted timber is upon nonagricultural lands in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. The timber cover on these tribal lands bears a very direct relation to the regulation of a water supply for lands both within and outside of Indian reservations. Even where it is

not essential that the forest cover be maintained on tribal lands for water conservation purposes, it is frequently advisable that the forest be perpetuated as a source of fuel and lumber supply.

One of the difficult problems which confront the Indian Service is the administration of these timber lands so as to derive a sustained revenue adequate to provide for the needs of the Indians as agricultural development takes place within the Indian reservations and yet not affect unfavorably the future needs both as regard the timber and water supply. The solution of this problem will require sound business foresight, enlightened by the scientific principles which form the basis of the practice of both forestry and irrigation.

4. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has provided since 1876 approximately \$80,000,000 for schools among the Indians, there are to-day about 10,000 Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the Southwest and more particularly among the Navaajo and Papago Indians. There are also about 7,500 defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whom no adequate facilities are available for their care and training.

The present available appropriations for Indian schools provide for 223 Indian day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes, 76 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 85 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as nonreservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective Indian children unprovided for. Efforts will be made to procure increased appropriations for Indian school work so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities. All Government schools for Indians are largely industrial.

5. I find that the health conditions among the Indians are deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of this bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis. Available Indian hospital facilities for all these patients, adults and children, will not exceed 300 beds. During the last fiscal year 1905 Indians were reported as having died from tuberculosis. This is probably not more than 75 per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Of the whole number of deaths reported from the various Indian reservations, 32 per cent were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent due to the same disease occurring in the registration area of the United States. The death rate among Indians is 32.24 per thousand, while the Census Bureau gives 16 per thousand in the registration area of the United States.

It is also estimated that there are more than 60,000 Indians in the United States who are suffering from trachoma. This eye disease is considered so serious as to cause the exclusion from this country of all immigrants who are thus afflicted. It will be remembered that the Indians are living among a very large white population, which is an added reason for taking every precaution to check and control this disease. Additional appropriations are needed to construct and equip hospitals to be located on Indian reservations and to check and control disease among Indians and to improve their health conditions generally.

6. The housing conditions of the Indians throughout the country is one of the important subjects which demand immediate consideration. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees, or wickiups—a large number of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions. There are thousands of other Indian families who live in one and two room shacks or cabins, under

sanitary conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of the most dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis and trachoma.

* * * * *

7. The Indian water-right situation on a large number of reservations is such as to demand most serious consideration. Unfortunately, legislation has been enacted by Congress which makes beneficial use of water on Indian lands within certain reservations necessary, if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. Congress has provided appropriations for constructing expensive irrigation projects on several reservations, reimbursable out of Indian funds, and the Indians are required to make beneficial use of the water on said reservations within a limited time. If this is not done they will be in danger of losing their water rights and forfeiting the same to subsequent appropriators of the water. On a large number of the reservations agricultural lands are practically valueless without water. The Government holds the allotted lands in trust for the benefit of Indians for a period of 25 years, because of the fact that they are deemed incompetent to protect their property rights. It seems equally important to conserve the water rights of the Indians, at the same time encouraging them to make beneficial use of the water by farming their allotments. In this connection it should be remembered that the Indians, in a large number of cases, live far removed from railroad facilities, that they are handicapped by lack of adequate live stock and farming implements, and that they are living and working under conditions which would discourage even the most progressive white farmers who are well trained and accustomed to hard work on their farms. Legislation will probably be necessary in a number of cases to protect fully the water rights of the Indians.

I find also that Indian tribal funds have been used in construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, and that only a certain portion of the Indians have received any benefit from the irrigation systems. This is a question that will necessarily have to be worked out with great care, in order that the Indians who receive the benefits from irrigation projects shall be required to pay the cost of the same.

It is proposed to give the question of water rights of Indians very thorough and careful consideration, with the hope of fully protecting the rights of the wards of the Government.

* * * * *

9. The conditions existing in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with the probating and handling of the estates of minor Indians in the local State courts are such as to require prompt consideration. I consider it very important that an appropriation of at least \$75,000 be procured in the next Indian appropriation act, so as to enable this office to employ probate attorneys to look after the interests of minor Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes and to meet properly the probate situation now existing in eastern Oklahoma.

If proper action is not promptly taken, it is only a question of time until a very large number of the Indians in eastern Oklahoma will be deprived of their property, with the result that they will become charges on the local community.

10. There is undoubtedly a larger field for the improvement of existing industrial conditions of the Indians than any other activity of the Indian Service.

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Many able-bodied Indians who have valuable lands are wholly or partially without seeds, teams, implements, and other equipment to utilize properly such

lands. This is particularly true in several reservations where large sums of public or tribal funds have been used in constructing irrigation systems, and is in part the reason why such large areas of irrigable and other agricultural lands are not under cultivation.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, at the same time furnishing a profitable employment for the Indians as well as utilizing their valuable grazing lands. During the last year the Indians cultivated less than 600,000 acres of their vast area of agricultural lands.

During the fiscal year covered by this report there has been the greatest activity in pushing farming and other industrial activities on Indian reservations, in purchasing tribal herds for Indians in order to stock their reservations with cattle, in upbreeding the low grade of horses, sheep, and cattle belonging to the Indians, in suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, in protecting the Indians in their property rights—and particularly the Indian minors of Oklahoma—in bringing about cooperation among the employees of the Indian Service and coordinating and unifying their efforts in promoting the best interests of the Indians, in raising the standard of Indian schools and providing school facilities for Indian children heretofore without school advantages, in improving the deplorable health conditions of the Indians and providing hospitals for thousands of Indians suffering with trachoma and tuberculosis, in improving the purchasing system of the Indian Service, in procuring needed legislation for promoting the industrial advancement of the Indians, and in general endeavoring to place the Indian Service, which I found disorganized and discouraged, on a sound, economical, efficient business basis, working in harmony and with enthusiasm with a view of promoting the best interests of the Indians, who are the wards of the Government. The following pages cover in narrative and statistical form these various activities.

INDIAN VIEWPOINT.

No real understanding can be had in any work involving social service unless there is a clear comprehension of the viewpoint of those served. With that thought in mind I have endeavored in every way practicable, by personal interviews and by personal examination of correspondence with Indians when possible, to ascertain clearly their thoughts and ideas in connection with efforts being carried on for their benefit. I find this of extreme value, because oftentimes the Indian's objection to various plans made in his behalf may be based on minor consideration which can be eliminated easily to the satisfaction of the Indian and without seriously interfering with the successful outcome of the plans devised for his interests.

As the individualization of the tribal property takes place the Indians' interests in their personal belongings develop. In order

that I might definitely know the number of Indians visiting the city, a register has been established, and since February 7, 1914, over 94 Indians have called at the office. Probably a larger number of delegations than ever before have also visited Washington, and I have made it a practice in the case of every delegation and every individual Indian to understand reservation matters from the Indian's point of view and to give them the personal attention which is their right and their due.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The year has been especially marked by the large increase in the number of Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools throughout the United States. There are now more Indian pupils in these schools than there are in all the Indian schools under the control of the Government.

Except for the necessity of increasing school facilities for the Navajoes and Papagoes, the Indian school system is very close to the turning point as regards an increased enrollment of pupils. On the Cheyenne River Reservation the number of Indians in public schools during the last year increased 100 per cent over that of the year previous. From such reservations as Kiowa, White Earth, Omaha, and Santee, and among the Five Civilized Tribes, increases in attendance in the public schools are reported.

Several factors have contributed to this trend of affairs. I have encouraged the entrance into the public schools of Indian children, because it affords training of the greatest value, and furnishes an excellent opportunity to begin the cooperation of the Government with the State in the education of the Indian that must surely come and which will hasten the solution of the Indian problem. State authorities are more and more coming to a full realization of the necessity of an early assumption of their obligation with reference to Indian education. They appreciate the fact that the Indian is assuming his part in local affairs, and that an intelligent citizenship is essential to the welfare of the community. Indian parents themselves show a marked preference for this form of education. It permits their children to remain with them in their homes, the separation from which has been heretofore their chief objection to enrollment of their children in Government boarding schools. With his children in the public school, the advanced Indian who wishes to remain on his allotment is able to do so, and the backward Indian who is tempted to follow his children to the boarding school, living in camp near by, can be encouraged to remain on his allotment.

COOPERATION WITH STATE AUTHORITIES.

For the intermediate types, various forms of cooperation with the public schools have been employed in order to provide educational facilities for Indian children, the office having in mind not only the affording of educational opportunities, but also lending of aid only to the extent that it seemed necessary and in such manner that it could be withdrawn easily as soon as the Indian finds himself able to do without this assistance. In some cases the buildings and grounds of Government Indian schools have been turned over to the public-school authorities for use on condition that they enroll on equal terms with white children all Indian children of the district; in others the buildings are owned by the public-school authorities and a part of the teaching force employed by the Indian Office; in others, the schools are consolidated public-school districts, the Indian Office furnishing transportation for Indian children to and from school daily; at others, where a few white pupils attend a school largely made up of Indian pupils, the State authorities are allowed to supplement the salary of the teacher employed by the Indian Office. In order to effect enrollment in public schools of Indian children who reside outside the public-school district, tuition has been paid in accordance with the requirements governing the enrollment of all non-resident pupils.

PAYMENT OF TUITION.

Until recently the office paid tuition in order to procure the enrollment of Indian children in public schools where their parents were not taxpayers. It became necessary to modify this plan, however, for the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision of October 22, 1913, ruled that the Federal Government was not authorized to pay tuition of Indian children legally entitled to attend the State public schools. For example, in the State of California all children born therein are citizens of the State, and entitled to public-school facilities. A contract in which the Federal Government agreed to pay for their enrollment in the public schools would be illegal, lacking consideration, the State doing only what it was legally under obligation to do. In a Montana case it was held that if Indian parents paid taxes their children were entitled to public-school facilities and a contract for the payment of tuition would be void.

BENEFITS OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TRAINING.

The typical Indian reservation represents the most satisfactory condition in which to bring about the assimilation of the Indian race. After allotments have been made the Indians are encouraged to improve them; allotments soon become available for purchase, and white settlers begin building homes among those of the Indians.

Their numbers increase until they feel the necessity of organizing public-school districts. When this is done it is a very easy step for them to permit the attendance of the children of their Indian neighbors with whom they have been associated. The Indian is thus immediately led into the most vital social organization of a community, and the next step, which is easily taken, is for the Indian parent to participate in its management, and from this to participate in the affairs of the township and county.

This process of disintegration of the Indian reservations is a splendid example of the elimination of the Indian as a distinct problem, either for the Federal or the State governments. The most distinctive element aiding in this growth is the public school. In the acquiring of a practical knowledge of conversational English and in the opportunities that are there afforded the Indian to learn and appreciate the "better ways" of the white man the public schools are the trysting place in the winning of the race.

NAVAJO AND PAPAGO SCHOOLS.

The Indian Service is extending its schools in the Navajo and Papago countries particularly. For these Indians additional school facilities must be provided. During the past year, for the Navajos, a day school has been constructed at Lukai Chukai, an additional dormitory at the Chin Lee boarding school, additions to two dormitories at the Western Navajo School, three cottage dormitories at the Pueblo Bonito, and the Marsh Pass School has been completed. To further increase school facilities at Pueblo Bonito and at the Tohatchi boarding school one group of pupils will be enrolled at each of these schools for six months and another almost entirely new group will be enrolled for the other six months. These school plants will be in continuous use during the 12 months of the year. With these additions to school plants and change in the method of enrolling pupils educational facilities for the Navajos will be increased nearly 500.

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of the schools during the past year has been of high order. One condition which has contributed to this result has been the increased amount of attention that has been given by the office to the professional work of our teachers. They have been impressed with the necessity of employing the very best means known to modern educators with reference to the materials and the methods used in the instruction of their pupils. Reading circles have been maintained at all the schools by the direction of the Indian Office, which has also included other instructors than the classroom teachers. Increased attention has been given to the purchase of libraries for

pupils; educational leave has been available for teachers, which permits them to attend summer institutes or other educational institutions on full pay for a period of two weeks in order to further acquaint themselves with the best methods of instruction and receive the enthusiasm and inspiration that comes from mingling with other teachers, particularly those from the public schools. Theses on some professional subject which requires considerable reading have been required from them, and to make their accomplishments along these lines of vital importance automatic promotions of certain grades of teachers have been made of not less than \$2.50 per month where their record during the year has been excellent.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The necessity for the vocational training of Indian pupils is being appreciated now by our instructors, and as a result the work along these lines has been much better. Superintendents in their annual report are referring to the closer correlation they have been able to effect between the academic and industrial work. Chilocco has had an unusually successful year in the results that have been obtained along the line of agricultural and allied subjects. During the past year it has presented a very strong course, which has been popular with Indian pupils. Flandreau has extended the work for two years, so that pupils when they leave school will be able to take charge of their own farm, if they have land, or take a place in a shop or with some business concern and earn a fair livelihood. Without the addition of these two years to the course it has been found not only at Flandreau, but at other schools as well, that the pupil leaves just at a time when he is able to profit by taking vocation instructions.

PUEBLO SCHOOLS.

Last year it was necessary to report that in some of the pueblos there was marked opposition to Indian education. It is pleasing to note that this is gradually disappearing. On the Moqui Reservation, where the feeling was very bitter against the Government and also as between the Hopis and the Navajos, the superintendent now reports that it is practicable to construct a day school where both factions will attend, showing clearly that the animosities that have hindered the advancement of these people for some time are gradually disappearing.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

The \$300,000 appropriation in aid of the common schools among the Five Tribes of eastern Oklahoma has been distributed on practically the same terms as was done year before last. Marked improvement has been noted, however, in the ease with which this has

been accomplished; the office force, as well as the recipients of this money, the school districts, being more familiar with the principles of distribution. Results have been good and a larger number of Indian children have been enrolled in the public schools from those tribes than heretofore.

NEW SCHOOL RULES.

One accomplishment of considerable note has been the revision of the Indian school rules, which were approved by the department July 14, 1913. The last revision was made in 1904. The Indian problem has advanced so far beyond conditions prevalent at that time that the rules were in many respects inapplicable to present conditions. They now fit the service, and not only serve as directory to the field officials with reference to school matters, but set a standard of accomplishment which comports with the advancement of Indian education.

ESSAY CONTEST.

The contest in essay work open to all Indian pupils was continued last year as the year before, the subject being "Citizenship." While it was difficult in many respects, the elementary conception which the pupils were able to develop, not only with reference to civic problems, but with respect to their obligations to their fellows and their Government, was highly satisfactory. Something like 9 gold medals, 52 silver medals, and 548 bronze medals were distributed to Indian pupils. So satisfactory have been the results that it is planned to continue this contest from year to year.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical welfare of the pupils has been given careful consideration, only a very few schools now reporting that they have no up-to-date playground equipment. All dormitories have ample air space, school buildings are light and airy, and pupils are not permitted to work in damp or ill-ventilated laundries or industrial buildings.

MORAL TRAINING.

The moral interest of pupils has been met by the increased attention placed upon this phase of instruction, superintendents and instructors having been told that this subject must receive their constant attention. Not only must provision be made for each pupil to receive religious instruction at the hands of the denomination which the pupil or his parent may select, but also special days must be set apart for the consideration of such questions as the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human body and prevention of cruelty to animals.

INSTITUTES.

As a further and entirely new means, so far as Indian schools are concerned, of increasing the efficiency of service workers, arrangements were made to hold six institutes, or summer schools, of two weeks' duration each for employees of all departments of Indian schools at the following places during July and August:

Chilocco, Okla., July 6 to 18.

Flandreau, S. Dak., July 20 to August 1.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., July 20 to August 1.

Tomah, Wis., August 3 to 15.

Chemawa, Oreg., August 3 to 15.

Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 17 to 29.

The courses of instruction outlined for the institutes include and especially emphasize industrial subjects such as cooking, sewing, and lace making for the women, and gardening, dairying, horticulture, carpentering, and cement masonry for the men. A special feature is also to be made of teaching group games and group athletics as a means of encouraging physical training in the schools throughout the service, for the purpose of building up the young people physically, and thus preventing disease, rather than having to cure it. Daily conferences on subjects of general interest to the entire service will be held, and lectures will be given daily on hygiene and sanitation, the liquor problem, and many other subjects of vital importance.

The plans for the institutes are thoroughly complete, and it is confidently believed that they will result in heartier cooperation, greater unity of effort, and a much more efficient service. The actual results of this innovation can not, of course, be reported at this time, but it is believed that the plans are of such importance to the future of Indian schools that they should be recorded as a feature of the year's activities.

INDIAN SCHOOL FARMS.

The following letter concerning activities on Indian school farms was issued:

To all superintendents:

I am not satisfied that we are making the greatest use of our school farms. They usually consist of large tracts of fertile land capable of raising every crop that the climate in which the school is located will permit. In some cases these farms are well irrigated.

In every case the schools have been or can be furnished with all the equipment necessary to till their farms to the fullest extent, and they can be furnished with stock with which to make a substantial showing in stock raising.

The agricultural training of the boy pupils in our schools furnishes ample opportunity for intensive farming. If this training is to be of real value and be effective in accomplishing its purpose, the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

I am convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of these farms, and I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see

that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness, and object lesson.

The constantly increasing demands on the various appropriations for the Indian Service make it necessary not only to exercise the most careful economy consistent with the end sought, and at the same time to see that every resource in connection with Indian education and industry is developed to the highest obtainable degree.

See that employees in charge of your farms are men capable of rendering proper and efficient service, carefully determine the suitable crops for the particular soil of the tillable land of your farm, giving the best attention to the raising and use of these crops.

Our farms should grow corn, oats, wheat, and raise alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. You should raise all the potatoes and other vegetables consumed. We should not be satisfied with raising feed for the school live stock, but we should raise everything the farm, garden, and orchard will produce.

I want you to raise live stock to the fullest of your capacity; raise colts from the school mares; let your calves grow into beef for your school. Grow a good herd of hogs to follow the cattle that you feed, and use the waste from the table at the school. Make your dairy amply large and of such kind that there will be plenty of milk, cream, and butter. Feed the skim milk to the hogs, and grow your pork meat. Where practicable, cure your own bacon and ham, make your own sausage, and dry and corn your own beef.

Give careful consideration to chicken raising. You should establish chicken houses, and place girls in charge of the chickens. This would furnish poultry and eggs for your needs and at the same time train your girls in an industry which will be of value to them in their future homes.

Under some conditions it may be practicable to have a few swarms of bees. Start an apiary and teach bee culture, while at the same time obtaining a supply of honey for table use.

We should have orchards and vines to grow fruit at our schools which are best adapted to the locations and climates. The care of these orchards and the raising of small fruits will give important training to the boys and girls.

Each school should have a truck garden to produce the green stuff necessary for its own table. Under proper climatic conditions enough corn, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., should be grown not only to supply the school with fresh vegetables but to furnish a good supply for winter use. The canning of vegetables and fruits is highly important.

I fully appreciate the fact that at some of our schools, because of climatic conditions, diversified farming is impracticable, but there are very few Indian schools which do not have farms peculiarly adapted to certain lines of agriculture and horticultural development. Where diversified farming is impracticable the natural resources of the farm should be fully developed. If you can raise nothing but wheat, see to it that every acre of available land is used for wheat. Grow the best wheat and produce the maximum yield per acre for your locality. If your school is located in a stock-raising section of the country and you have a large acreage of grazing land, you should raise beef, not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and cooperation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is

absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and can not justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.

HEALTH.

With the impetus given to the health work by the increased appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 comes the realization that the much neglected sanitary conditions of the past among the Indian tribes can be tremendously improved, and sanitary homes and good health replace the squalor of the past, on most of the reservations.

The opening of many Indian reservations for settlement by white men has made the health problems more pronounced in the districts where the white settlers have come in contact with the Indians. The Indian must not only receive treatment, and, if possible, be cured of trachoma, tuberculosis, etc., but he must be trained to live in sanitary homes and care for his personal hygiene, so that he will not become a menace to his neighbors, either Indian or white.

The work of eradicating tuberculosis and trachoma from among the Indians will be continued in a most aggressive manner. The children must be protected in the schools as well as in the home. Disease is easily transmitted to the homes of the healthy from the homes of those afflicted with tuberculosis, trachoma, etc., and it becomes an imperative duty of the Indian Service to see that the schools maintained by the Government for the education of Indian children do not become a focus for the transmission of disease between tribes rather than an instrument for the eradication of disease.

In the Indian schools there has been a determined effort to detect the tubercular cases in their incipency and place them in a sanitarium for treatment, where there is one available, or return the child to the home, more for the protection of the well children than in the hope of helping the afflicted one. The trachomatous patients are segregated in the schools and kept under treatment.

There is a vital necessity for more hospitals to care for these children returned to their homes. Often they represent families which have a number of cases of tuberculosis needing sanitarium treatment, or the removal of a case of active tuberculosis to a healthy home may introduce the disease there and form another source of infection to the surrounding Indians.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 51 hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,432 patients, and 6 under construction, to care for a population of 331,250 persons with a high percentage of tuberculosis and trachoma. Out of 199,438 Indians on reservations 67,895 were examined last year. Tuberculosis was present in 8,245 cases and trachoma in 13,841, and it is estimated that there are 21,980 suffering with tuberculosis and 35,769 afflicted with trachoma. The death rate per thousand last year was 30.76 per cent, and the percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis was 31.83, while the birth rate per thousand was 38.79.

In the appropriation act for the next fiscal year Congress has given the health work \$300,000. There will be \$100,000 available for hospital purposes besides the direct items for a sanitarium in the Choctaw Nation and one at Red Lake or Leech Lake and one on the Fond du Lac Reservation. With this additional money it is proposed to build seven small hospitals, at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 each, on the reservations where the need of medical attention has been most keenly felt rather than place this amount in one or two big hospitals more remotely placed. The smaller hospitals, it is believed, will provide more effective and prompt attention for the sick and at the same time keep the patients near their families.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This is the scourge of the Indian race, and with a full appreciation of the seriousness of the conditions presented an earnest effort is being made to successfully combat the disease. The progress of the work has been hampered heretofore mainly by insufficient funds. I am fully aware of the fact that to perpetuate the Indian race the inroads of tuberculosis must be stayed. To do this it is essential that better sanitary conditions be instituted in the Indian homes, and cleanliness, better ventilation, and sufficient and nourishing food not only be insisted upon, but provided, if necessary.

Realizing the importance of these matters, a study has been made of the physical conditions of the schools with a view to giving the children sufficient dormitory space, playground equipment, and, where necessary, nourishing food suited to their physical condition in addition to the rations now furnished. Every effort is being made to meet conditions of this type as soon as they are discovered.

Regular talks are given to the children on sanitary matters; many of the schools are provided with stereoptican outfits, and where practicable the talks are illustrated.

Constant watching, monthly weighing, the use of the Pullman towel system, daily physical training, use of the playground equipment, and sufficient space and ventilation of the dormitories and

school buildings, together with the training being given at home by the field matrons, should result in a stronger race physically in the next generation, as well as the reduction of the death rate to one not in excess of the white race.

TRACHOMA.

The trachoma work has been pushed vigorously during the past year. The field has been divided into five districts, and an ophthalmologist has been assigned to each. He goes to each reservation in his district instructing the reservation physician in the appropriate treatment and methods of operation, and also cares for any of the more serious eye complications needing treatment or operation. On account of the failure to recognize trachoma, the lack of facilities for handling the disease, and the small amounts of money formerly appropriated, the disease has wrought great havoc among the Indians of every tribe except those in New York.

Trachoma is only second to the tuberculosis scourge and spreads rapidly when it is once introduced. The increase of trachoma is alarming. The service is fully aware of the conditions presented by this disease and is fighting, in accordance with the best precepts of modern medicine, to relieve those afflicted and to prevent the further spread of the disease.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

There have been epidemics of smallpox, typhus and typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, and mumps, but through the efforts of the physicians, by quarantine, administration of sera, and careful medical attention very few deaths have occurred from these causes. Cooperation with the State boards of health in the instance of an epidemic has resulted in the disease being held within the reservation of its source, and usually at the primary focus.

During the year an order was issued to vaccinate every individual on the reservations, including Government employees as well as the Indians. This order is being faithfully executed, although in some sections considerable tact and ingenuity is required to enforce vaccination. On reservations where epidemics have occurred in the past the Indians appreciate the protection and readily submit to vaccination.

FIELD MATRONS.

Due to the lack of knowledge in the care of infants, there is a large infant mortality among the full-blood Indians. To meet this condition the field matrons go into the homes of the Indians and teach them the care of children, cooking, and sewing. They aid the physicians in carrying out sanitary measures and assist in sickness. They give particular attention to seeing that Indian mothers have

proper care and nourishment both before and after confinement. An earnest effort is made to do everything practicable to give the Indian baby a fair start and to build up a constitution which will resist disease. Competent field matrons with personalities that command the confidence of the Indian women are a most important factor in raising the Indian race to a higher civilization, and should be placed on the plane of her sister who undergoes the hardships of missionary fields.

DENTISTS.

During the year seven dentists have devoted their entire time to the care of the teeth of the children in the boarding schools. After the close of the school they work among the adult Indians. The teeth of the Indians are in bad condition as a rule. The care of the teeth and the elimination of the constant source of infection from decayed teeth improve the general health condition of the student.

PHYSICIANS.

It is safe to say that fully 60 per cent of the Indians under the supervision of the Indian Service are still entirely dependent upon the Government for medical service. The service now has 128 regular physicians who devote their entire time, and 59 contract physicians who, according to their contracts, are required to devote only part of their time to the Indians. The service has difficulty in procuring efficient men at the salaries permitted by present appropriations to carry out the important medical task before it, and often has still greater difficulty in retaining the services of those capable of meeting the responsibilities placed upon them.

STOCK RAISING.

Since assuming charge of Indian matters I have been impressed with the idea that too many of the natural resources of Indian reservations which are exploited to the profit of the white man might better be developed for the financial benefit of the Indians. Particularly is this true of the grazing lands of the Indians. Probably there are located within the borders of the Indian reservations the most desirable grazing lands in unbroken bodies in the United States to-day. The grass on these lands is in its natural state, usually not heavily grazed. Stock water is available and in all ways an ideal range is presented for the raising of cattle on a large scale. These lands for years have been leased to white cattle owners at a stated rental per head. Vast herds of cattle have been developed by white men on Indian lands and marketed to the increased wealth of the cattlemen and but small return to the Indian landowner. The constant diminution of grazing land throughout the United States has caused

a natural increase in the price of meat, and unquestionably under modern conditions this price will not diminish. It would seem, therefore, that there is no more lucrative or important industrial opportunity open to the Indians having grazing lands than to do away with the old grazing-leasing and grazing-permit system, and in its place go into the business of stock raising themselves. The Indian is by nature a herdsman, and, with but small teaching, should develop into an ideal stock raiser. With this end in view, I have instituted a plan of creating tribal herds upon those reservations having large areas of tribal grazing lands. The original herds purchased are comparatively small, but in a short time, by careful management, should so increase as to properly graze every acre of Indian grazing land.

During the year nearly one and one-half million dollars were expended in the purchase of live stock for individuals and as tribal herds and also for male animals for improving the grade of cattle, horses, and sheep already belonging to the Indians. The principal purchases were: For Blackfeet Reservation, 44 stallions, at \$23,131, and 102 bulls, at \$12,640. For Colville, 50 bulls, at \$4,860, and 12 stallions, at \$5,000. For Crow, 20 stallions, at \$9,780; 7,021 heifers, at \$306,338; 2,000 steers, at \$79,470; and 251 bulls, at \$20,075. For Cheyenne, 80 bulls, at \$9,680; 682 heifers, at \$33,418; 46 cows with calves, at \$3,197; and 46 mares, at \$5,248. For Crow Creek, 64 cows with calves, at \$3,776; 74 mares, at \$7,410; and 10 bulls, at \$1,350. For Fort Apache, 56 bulls, at \$7,000. For Lower Brule, 12 stallions, at \$6,687; 55 bulls, at \$6,187; and 601 heifers, at \$29,968. For Navajo, 175 rams, at \$2,187, and 4 stallions, at \$940. For Navajo Springs, 20 stallions, at \$4,910; 25 bulls, at \$2,325; and 12 mares, at \$2,020. For Pine Ridge, 1,486 heifers, at \$75,000; 150 cows, at \$6,000; and 25 stallions, at \$12,500. For Rosebud, 248 heifers, at \$12,098; 2,016 cows, at \$133,205; 1,216 mares, at \$166,339; 19 stallions, at \$9,503; and 90 bulls, at \$10,930. For San Carlos, 40 stallions, at \$8,000; 90 bulls, at \$7,440; and 1,000 heifers, at \$37,000. For Shoshone, 101 bulls, at \$9,512. For Standing Rock, 128 heifers, at \$5,117, and 2 stallions, at \$1,180. For Tongue River, 1,046 heifers, at \$49,622; 36 bulls, at \$3,100; and 4 stallions, at \$575; and for Truxton Canyon, 510 cows at \$21,300, and 20 bulls, at \$2,300.

The total purchases for these and other reservations amounted to 267 stallions, 1,048 bulls, 12,272 heifers, 2,510 steers, 3,738 cows, 2,110 mares, 670 horses, 67 mules, 513 sheep, and 469 rams.

This stock has been placed in the care of experienced stockmen, and will not only give the Indians an insight into the practical management of the live-stock industry and enable them to learn proper methods in stock raising, but will furnish a nucleus from which the individual herds can be created by issue or purchase. It will be noticed

that the largest herd, comprising 9,021 head of cattle and 251 bulls, was purchased for the Indians of the Crow Reservation under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1904. (33 Stat. L., 352-353.) This herd has been placed in a separate pasture set aside for its exclusive use. They are in splendid condition, and the Indians have cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to be fed these cattle next winter.

Many of the Indians have heretofore opposed the plans for the improvement of the grade of animals belonging to them and for replacing the worthless male stock with animals of improved breed. They are, however, gradually beginning to appreciate the benefits to be derived from this policy as the results of such breeding become apparent. This is aptly illustrated by the fact that, although the Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation were opposed to the establishment of a breeding station on their reservation, the superintendent reports that they have bred over 600 mares at that station during the present season.

While the development of the horse-breeding industry as a means of livelihood for the Indians is largely confined to those reservations located in North and South Dakota and Montana, high-grade stallions have been provided for many of the other reservations in order that high-grade work horses may be provided to enable the Indians to cultivate their allotments, engage in freighting, and for market.

Some idea may be had of the benefits that will be derived by improving the grade of the 1,500,000 sheep belonging to the Navajo Indians living in the Southwest by the fact that experiments during the past year have demonstrated that the result of the first cross between native sheep and high-grade rams is the production of an animal 20 to 25 per cent greater in weight and yielding 50 to 60 per cent more wool of a considerably better grade than that produced by the native Navajo sheep. Owing to the limited amount of funds available for expenditure for the benefit of the Indians living in that locality it is impracticable to introduce a sufficient number of rams to improve the entire number of sheep belonging to these Indians at one time, but the plans outlined contemplate the yearly purchase of such number of rams as available funds will permit to be issued to Indians in payment of labor, which, with those purchased by the more prosperous Indians with their personal funds and under the supervision of the superintendents in charge of their reservations, will aid materially in the development of this industry.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry has aided materially in the inspection of animals purchased and the eradication of infectious diseases among the animals on the various Indian reservations, particularly the disease of dourine, which had spread to an alarming extent among the horses belonging to the Indians living on the reservations located in Montana and

North and South Dakota. In order that individual Indians might not suffer the entire loss resulting from the killing of his animals for the benefit and protection of the tribe as a whole on account of being infected with such disease, where animals are destroyed on account of being infected with glanders, dourine, or other infectious diseases, the Indians to whom they belong are reimbursed their value in an amount not exceeding \$100, in order that those depending on such animals for a livelihood will not be deprived of their means of securing a living, or that persons having a better grade of animals may not feel that they were suffering the entire loss, but that such loss is shared by the tribe as a whole.

The foregoing brief résumé of the year's work in advancing the live-stock industry of the Indians, if compared with past efforts along the same line, will show conclusively that there has been more activity in this branch of work than ever before in the history of Indian administration, and that more has been accomplished than ever before toward making the Indian the beneficiary of all instead of a small part, as heretofore, of the profits to be derived from the exploitation of his own grazing resources.

USE OF REIMBURSABLE FUND.

The money appropriated by Congress for use in the purchase of live stock for work and breeding purposes and agricultural equipment for sale to Indians, under a plan whereby the Indians must reimburse the Government for the cost of the stock and for equipment they receive, has been utilized to advantage during the year.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-83), appropriated \$25,000 for use at the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-795), authorized the expenditure of the repayments made by the Indians until June 1, 1915. There are approximately 164 accounts with Indians at this jurisdiction, and the total purchases made from the fund aggregated \$29,768.26. Although there is apparently \$9,430.43 still due from Indians, in nearly every instance partial payments have been made on the various accounts. During the last two or three years these Indians have been reluctant to make further use of this reimbursable fund, giving as an excuse their desire to avoid going further into debt. This money was appropriated for the purchase of a class of articles which will aid the Indians to add to their incomes, and not for subsistence supplies to be eaten up with nothing left to show for the expenditure but a debt. This has been explained to the Indians, and they are now beginning to see the advantages of the fund, and have asked that the time for returning the money to the Treasury be extended for five years, as they desire to make further use of it.

The act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269-277), appropriated \$15,000 for encouraging industry among Indians at the Tongue River Reservation. Nearly 300 Indians have participated in the use of this money, for whom live stock, wagons, harness, and agricultural equipments, aggregating in value approximately \$22,872.21, were purchased, and repayments amounting to \$15,944.76 have been already made, leaving a balance of \$6,927.45 still due. This money has been used very largely for breeding stock, wagons, harness, and seed, and it is therefore quite apparent that the Indians will derive great benefit therefrom and add materially to their incomes.

As stated in last year's report, the sum of \$30,000, appropriated by the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1061), for use as a reimbursable fund, was apportioned among 14 different superintendencies. The amount of money made available at many places was found inadequate to meet the demands of the Indians, and although in some instances further apportionments were made from the appropriation of \$100,000 made in the act of June 30, 1913 (Public, No. 4, p. 4), still further requests for more money are being made by the Indians and the superintendents in charge. The money appropriated in the act of June 30, 1913, *supra*, has been apportioned among 24 superintendencies in various amounts, ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000, namely, Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Pima, Havasupai, San Juan, Leupp, Pueblo Bonito, Navajo, Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Fort Yuma, Fort McDermitt, Western Shoshone, Walker River, Fallon, Moapa River, Nevada, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Zuni, Cherokee, Shawnee, Shivwitz, and Jicarilla.

While it is not known at this time the precise number of Indians who have participated in the use of these two appropriations, the incomplete reports indicate that the number will exceed 400. Property, consisting of seeds, breeding and work stock, harness, wagons, agricultural implements of all kinds, was purchased, and the reports from the field indicate that the benefits which the Indians will derive from the use of the stock and implements thus furnished will be far-reaching and very materially aid them in attaining self-support. At many places Indians were furnished with cows and horses to start in the cattle business; some were furnished poultry to go into the poultry business. Others were furnished agricultural equipments and stock to farm their lands, and still others were furnished stock, wagons, and harness to engage in freighting supplies. Although the title to the property remains in the Government until full payment is made by the Indians, and the property can be retaken upon default, it is gratifying to recite that out of all the reimbursing agreements entered into it was necessary to retake the property in only six or eight cases. A few of the Indians for whom stock was purchased were so unfortunate as to lose their stock by various diseases, but

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

These Indians have manifested an inclination to pay off their indebtedness, notwithstanding their loss. By reason of short crops or some other inability, it has been necessary to extend the time in which partial payments must be made in perhaps 40 or 50 cases, but in all cases the Indians desire to keep the property and make payments when they harvest and sell their hay and other crops. The Indians are rapidly becoming accustomed to the real purpose and advantage of funds of this character and the benefits to be derived therefrom, and are honestly cooperating with the view of getting the very maximum results from the limited amount of money available.

In addition to the congressional appropriations referred to, tribal funds are being used at 12 different reservations, under the reimbursable regulations, in the purchase of work and breeding stock, agricultural equipment, lumber for homes, fence material, and digging of wells. Much good is being accomplished through the use of tribal funds in this manner. More than 300 Indians have already been benefited, through expenditures aggregating more than \$57,886.42, and approximately \$14,000 have been already repaid by the Indians. Where tribal funds were used, only two Indians were delinquent in payments on their accounts, and in not a single instance has it been necessary to retake the property from the Indians to whom it was sold. In one case the property was returned to the Government because of the death of the Indian to whom it was sold and the inability of the heirs to meet the payments. This property was promptly sold to another worthy Indian.

The estimates submitted to Congress in December, 1913, for funds to pay the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915 contained a number of reimbursable items designed to provide funds to be used in the purchase of seeds, live stock, and agricultural equipment of all kinds required to enable the Indians at various jurisdictions to engage in some industrial pursuit from which they might obtain self-support. Well-balanced industrial programs were formulated and brought to the attention of Congress in support of the estimates submitted, and it has generously appropriated the sum of \$725,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians. This is the largest appropriation ever obtained for the advancement of industry and self-support, and aggressive steps have already been taken to work out the details incident to the use of the money in such a way as to obtain for the Indians the very maximum benefits.

FARMING.

Special effort was made during the past year to increase the Indians' interest in farming wherever their lands are adapted to this industry. For this purpose approximately 450 farmers were em-

ployed at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1,200 per annum, there being only a few at the latter salary. Their task is to instruct the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, and the best disposition to make of their crops.

The plan generally followed is to district the reservations, station a farmer in each, who keeps in close touch with the Indians, furnishing individual instruction and advice.

It was found in some cases that farmers were being used around the agencies as laborers or clerks and that superintendents devoted too much attention to office work, neglecting the more important field work. In order to remedy this undesirable condition of affairs on April 5, 1914, the following circular letter was issued:

To all reservation superintendents:

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the service that the present administration of Indian affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I want you to know that the magnitude of this undertaking is fully realized, and that, while I do not think it can be accomplished in one summer, nor that it can be done without hard work and some sacrifice on the part of all of us, I am firmly of the opinion that it can be, should be, and must be done.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock, and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country, and I am determined that unceasing efforts shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land, and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow, and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced.

The Indian should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely his own, and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle, horse, and sheep king of America.

All these things involve earnestness of purpose and close cooperation between the Indian Service employes and the Indians. To insure the best results every man charged with such a responsibility as farmer or stockman must devote his time—every day of his time—in heart-to-heart association and hand-to-hand working in his particular sphere. It must be “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether,” as they say at sea.

I can not refrain from calling attention to a situation that is very unsatisfactory. I have information from dependable sources, and from all sections of the country, that farmers in the Indian Service devote most of their time to work associated with the business end of the agencies; that our farmers, with a few notable exceptions, are not in fact practical and helpful as farmers; that they do not go out among the Indians on their farms as they should and as hereafter I earnestly desire them to do. It is almost discouraging to contemplate that after years of employment of men who have been especially charged with the work of advancing the farming interests of the Indians not more has been accomplished.

Commencing immediately, I wish word to go down the line from the Indian Office in Washington to the agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment, that every Indian Service farmer shall give his time to actual farming, and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

Congress, the taxpaying public, and the Indians have a right to expect full return for every dollar appropriated and such permanent industrial advancement of the Indians each year as will justify the maintenance of the force of farmers and stockmen now employed and give promise that eventually they may no longer be required.

Nor am I satisfied with the fact as I am now convinced that the superintendents, generally speaking, spend altogether too much time in the office attending to duties which properly belong to clerks, when the superintendent, to accomplish the best results, should be out in the field among the Indians looking into their home comforts, after health conditions, and in close contact with them, giving personal attention to their farming, stock raising, and other relationships that they may be encouraged to do for themselves the things that they can not have done for them for an indefinite period of time.

Hereafter the superintendent, in place of devoting three-fourths or more of his time to office duties, shall devote a very large part of his time among the Indians on the reservation.

I do not anticipate that the carrying out of these directions will bring about any appreciable congestion of the so-called "paper work" of the office. I believe the greater portion of the office work will be found to fit in with the field work so that it will be done in connection therewith and without hindrance to it.

Reservation employees should know the Indians and know them well; understand their condition and substantially aid them in their forward march toward self-support and equipment for citizenship.

It is extremely difficult to obtain the services of properly qualified men for farmers at the comparatively small salaries paid, and limited funds available will not permit of the employment of a sufficient number to get the best results. In fact, I believe that one of the greatest needs of the Indian Service is an adequate force of properly qualified farmers, to instruct the Indians in agricultural operations. We need men not only with a technical and practical knowledge of farming, in all its varied phases, but with certain personal qualities even more essential to success, such as a real interest in the Indians' welfare and a desire to help them all they can; in other words, men imbued with the real "missionary spirit," who can inspire the Indians with the ambition to make the most of their opportunities in order to become self-supporting, independent citizens.

In this connection the following extract from report of Supt. Thackery, of the Pima School, dated March 31, 1914, will no doubt be of special interest:

I have recently been able to stir up a splendid interest on the part of our more progressive Indians in the settlement of a new district on the reservation, recently supplied with an irrigation system by the irrigation branch of our service. The interest of this progressive element of the tribe has been such

that they have already cleared, ready for cultivation, several thousand acres of new land, and this settlement will within a year swell to approximately 1,000 Indians, covering in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres of irrigated lands. This progressive colony is made up largely of returned students, who are particularly anxious to demonstrate what they can do on their own initiative as farmers by irrigation in this locality. Their fences and ditches, with the exception of the main ditches, will be placed upon sectional lines, and their homes and other improvements will be built as nearly as possible out of the material at hand, but in a sanitary, up-to-date manner. Some of the men taking great interest in this new plan are of the older type of Indians, and are unable to speak English, but all are experienced farmers by irrigation. They have recently suggested to me the propriety of giving them an Indian farmer, promising to stir up what should be a splendid competition between this entirely Indian district and other districts which are under the supervision of a white farmer.

Special attention has been devoted during the year to efforts looking toward improvement in the personnel of the farming service by the elimination of inefficient employees of this class with very good results.

Actual figures are not yet available in regard to the number of Indians engaged in farming or the crop production on the various reservations during the fiscal year 1914, but it can safely be stated that both the number of Indians farming and the cultivated acreage were increased on practically all of the reservations.

INDIAN FAIRS.

Indian fairs were held during the year on the following reservations:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Blackfeet. | Red Lake. |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho. | Rosebud. |
| Colorado River. | San Carlos. |
| Crow Creek. | San Juan. |
| Fort Bidwell. | Santee. |
| Fort Totten. | Shirwits. |
| Keshena. | Sisseton. |
| La Pointe. | Standing Rock. |
| Maki. | Tongue River. |
| Pima. | Tule River. |
| Pine Ridge. | Yankton. |

It is deemed desirable to bring the Indians into direct competition with their white neighbors, when they are sufficiently advanced to do this with profit to themselves, and with this end in view exhibits of Indian agricultural products were shown during the year at conveniently located State and county fairs by the following reservations:

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Fallon. | Sac and Fox (Iowa). |
| Fort Lapwal. | Salt River. |
| Leech Lake. | San Xavier. |
| Nevada. | Union. |

For several years a joint fair has been held by the Cantonment, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Red Moon, and Seger Indians. This fair has now been abolished, and a comprehensive plan is being worked out for large exhibits of Indian products at the Oklahoma State Fair next fall, which has donated a building 50 by 100 feet for this purpose, and will offer special prizes or trophies for Indian exhibits.

Exhibits of Indian products were also shown at the Arizona and Nevada State Fairs, and at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Tulsa, Okla., last fall, at each of which a number of prizes were won by the Indians in direct competition with products shown by their white neighbors. Plans are also being arranged for the Sisseton Indians to participate in the Tri-State Fair at Browns Valley, Minn., on the same basis as the whites, and it is expected that next year their own fair can be abolished.

Instructions have been issued limiting Indian fairs to three days' duration, prohibiting old-time Indian dancing, and restricting horse racing, believing that the attention of the Indians should be directed primarily to the agricultural and industrial exhibits rather than to the amusement features of the fair.

The Indian fairs on the various Sioux reservations were formerly held on different dates, thus encouraging the Indians to be constantly visiting from one fair to the other during the fall of each year. In order to overcome this practice the plan was adopted last year of holding all the fairs during the same week, with such satisfactory results that the practice will be continued.

The following circular letter concerning Indian fairs was issued:

To superintendents:

You should now be arranging for your Indian fair, and I desire to impress upon you my idea of the purpose and possibilities of these exhibitions.

I want these fairs so conducted as to open to the Indians the vision of the industrial achievements to which they should aspire. I want them to be an inspiration in arousing in the Indian a clear appreciation of the great opportunity before him for real industrial advancement.

The ownership of land always has been and always must be the principal basis of man's wealth. A wise development of the vast natural resources of the Indian reservations has tremendous possibilities. The Indian's rich agricultural lands, his vast areas of grass land, his great forests, and his practically untouched mineral resources should be so utilized as to become a powerful instrument for his civilization.

I hold it to be an economic and social crime in this age and under modern conditions to permit thousands of acres of fertile lands belonging to the Indians and capable of great industrial development to lie in unproductive idleness.

With keen appreciation of these conditions Congress, in the current appropriation bill, has made available for the Indians over \$600,000 as a reimbursable fund and \$250,000 additional for general and specific industrial use, all for the purchase of stock and farm equipment, as well as about \$800,000 of the funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes for the civilization and support of those Indians.

I feel that a serious obligation rests upon me and upon every employee of the Indian Service to see that no effort is spared to make the most of the great opportunity which the Indian's property and the action of Congress now presents to the Indian. It is my duty to require that every supervising officer, every superintendent, every farmer, every stockman, and in fact every employee of the Indian Service meets this obligation in full measure.

The political conditions of the world will make the next few years a period of great prosperity for the American farmer. Let us see that the Indian with his broad acres is in truth an American farmer and that he properly participates in this unusual opportunity.

I desire that our Indian fairs this year be made the opening of an intelligent and determined campaign for the industrial advancement of the Indian. Let this year's fair mark the start of the Indian along the road the purpose of which is self-support and independence. Hereafter let your fair each year be a milestone fixing the stages of the Indian's progress toward that goal.

It is a primary duty of all superintendents to understand the Indians under their charge, to study the resources of the reservation for which they are responsible, its climate, the character of its land, the type of cattle owned by the Indians, their horses, their sheep, and their other stock.

With this information you should map out a comprehensive plan of campaign based on the conditions presented by your Indians. This plan should cover not only one year but a period of years, having in view an ever-increasing number of able-bodied Indians farming better and more acres of land, the continual improvement of the live stock of the individual Indian and of the tribe, and the use of grazing, timber, and mineral lands with the greatest economical benefit.

This campaign should be understood by the farmers, the stockmen, the industrial teachers, and in fact all employees connected with industrial work on your reservation, and you should endeavor not only to procure their efficient aid in carrying out your plan, but also their personal interest and sympathetic cooperation. Let your fair this year be the place and time at which you will join in launching this live campaign for industrial betterment.

Former widespread negligence and mismanagement in the cultivation of the soil, the breeding of stock, and the handling of grazing land is no excuse for the continuance of such conditions, and they will not be permitted to exist on an Indian reservation during my administration.

Be continually at the fair yourself with your farmers and all of your industrial employees.

Let the exhibits emphasize in an impressive manner the difference between inferior and high-grade agricultural products, and let them demonstrate in no uncertain way that greater profit results from raising the best and the most of everything produced on the farm or ranch. Encourage the Indian to take the progressive view. This should not be difficult where he has before him a clear object lesson such as is emphasized by placing his horses, cattle, and sheep, his corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, and forage on exhibition in legitimate rivalry with those of his neighbor at the Indian fair.

The improvement of stock should be aggressively advocated and impressed upon the mind of every Indian farmer and stock raiser. He should be brought to understand that the thousands of well-bred bulls, stallions, and rams were purchased during the last few months to do away with the evils of lack of sufficient and well-bred male stock and the inbreeding almost universal in the past. He should understand that in order to secure the best results the male stock must not only be improved, but that the old and worse than useless male

animals which have heretofore been so destructive to the Indian's success as a stock raiser must be disposed of.

Every advantage must be taken of the opportunity to teach the Indian the importance of careful preparation of the soil, the necessity for the best quality of seed, and the advantage of proper cultivation. The Indian should be made to clearly understand the waste which comes from the use of bad seed and poor cultivation.

Arouse enthusiasm and rivalry between the men, women, and children by showing at the fair their native products, such as blankets, baskets, pottery, beadwork, silversmith work, and lace; their vegetables and fruits of every kind and description; and between the women by showing the products of the home and the farmyard, including chickens, butter, eggs, and canned fruits.

Conduct your fair so as to arouse interest in every form of agriculture and stock raising. Hold daily demonstrations of modern farming activities. Open a series of industrial meetings which will extend throughout the winter. See that the enthusiasm aroused grows, and do not permit it to wane before the farming season next spring. Take the opportunity of the fair to ascertain what the Indians require in the way of farm equipment and stock-raising needs, and make your recommendations to the office during the winter in order that steps may be taken for their delivery to them in ample time for the next season; and in this connection, after you have started your campaign, advise me fully of what you have done and what you propose to do.

Indian fairs should be as nearly as practicable a counterpart of the white man's fair. Eliminate the wild west features and the horse racing as much as possible. Remember that the campaign for the Indian's industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man.

In conclusion, I fully understand that the task presented is not an easy one. It is worthy of the steel of all capable and energetic employees in the service who are ambitious to accomplish real things for the Indian, and I feel that I have and will have their active cooperation. It is necessary that I require the highest efficiency and the greatest interest in these matters. I can not and will not tolerate the failure of employees, through negligence or lack of interest, to furnish Indians, by example or precept, with proper incentive to industry and progress. If employees responsible for industrial betterments are not efficient and can not produce results, they must be replaced by men who can and will. Inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed and required to make the most careful study of industrial conditions on every reservation visited by them and fully report to me what is being accomplished by each employee.

I have received a number of invitations to attend Indian fairs this year, and I am arranging to accept as many of these invitations as my other engagements will permit. I will be glad by this coming together and the privilege of contact with the individual Indians and their families and the employees of the service to give encouragement and aid in aggressively starting an effective and continuous campaign for the industrial training of the Indian and the development of his property.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), authorizes Indian allottees who hold their lands under trust patents to lease their allotments for not exceeding five years under regulations prescribed by the department.

The practice of Indians leasing their lands is a poor one at best, as the purpose of allotment was to give each Indian a tract of land which he could call his own and on which he could make an effort to become a self-supporting member of the community in which he might live. There are many cases, however, in which an Indian can not make beneficial use of his allotment, and in such cases it has been the endeavor of the office to so regulate the leasing as to be of the greatest benefit to the allottee. Old Indians, women, minors, and those engaged in some gainful occupation are, as a rule, permitted to lease their lands. In other cases, where an Indian has more land than he can conveniently care for, he is encouraged to lease part and use the proceeds in improving his retained land.

It has been the aim of the office in cases where Indians have demonstrated their competency to permit them to negotiate their own leases and collect the rentals.

LEASING OF TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

On the Sioux reservations the greater part of the land is allotted and the remaining tribal lands are for the most part scattered in small tracts among the allotments. The practice of leasing large districts as tribal pastures has been discontinued, and the various white cattlemen who have been running stock on the open range on these reservations have been notified that their leases will not be renewed and that they must remove all stock this summer and fall.

One of the large grazing districts of the Crow Reservation has been greatly reduced in size, owing to the purchase of cattle for the Indians and the necessity of using part of the district for such cattle.

This plan is in furtherance of the policy of the office to aid the Indians in increasing their cattle holdings and to foster stock industry among them.

It is believed that this plan will enable the Indians on reservations suitable mainly for grazing purposes to acquire a better knowledge of stock raising and to increase their holdings of cattle, and thereby to become self-supporting.

The only Indian reservations remaining where large tracts may be used for grazing purposes are those on which the Apache Indians are located in Arizona and the Crow Reservation in Montana. On the San Carlos Reservation approximately 42,700 head of cattle belonging to cattlemen are being cared for; on the Fort Apache Reservation about 21,375 cattle and 52,000 sheep, and on the Crow Reservation approximately 45,411 cattle and 85,000 sheep.

Steps have been taken on several reservations to determine the number of stock that may be safely carried on the ranges the entire

year, taking into consideration the amount of feed during the grazing season, the water available for the stock, and whether there are winter ranges or whether it is necessary to put up hay for the stock. As tribal herds are put on the various reservations and the number of cattle belonging to outsiders reduced or removed entirely reports will be called for showing the conditions on each reservation in order that proper action may be taken to stock the ranges to capacity and to care for the Indian cattle during all seasons of the year. On reservations where there are tribal herds, the superintendents have been instructed to see that the Indians put up sufficient hay to care for the stock during the winter season.

TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Experimental work designed to test the possibilities of the soil and climate in various sections of the country in the cultivation of trees, grains, fruits, and vegetables was carried on at a number of Indian schools, principally at Colville, Blackfeet, Pala, Shoshone, Shivwits, Havasupai, Leupp, San Juan, Pima, Lower Brule, San Xavier, Malki, and Tomah. The most important work of this character, however, was done at the San Juan and Pima Reservations.

At San Juan several years ago the superintendent obtained from the superintendents in charge of the various reservations samples of seed corn grown by the Indians. Corn from over 40 different places was received and planted. Some of this seed matured nicely and did well; where the seed was a failure it was discarded.

The most promising seed was saved from year to year until now the experiments are confined to three distinct varieties of the new corn, consisting of a soft Calico corn received from the Rosebud Reservation, a soft white corn from the Eastern Cherokee Reservation, and the other soft corn from the Havasupai Reservation, which varieties are doing exceptionally well.

Shallu produced a fair crop and succeeded better than kaffir corn. This belongs to a group of grain sorghums, and stands more wet or dry weather than other maize or cane tried in this section. Vicia Villosa grew well.

Dry land alfalfa, planted for the first time, is showing evidence of improvement over other varieties.

Pencilaria made enormous yields and is perhaps the greatest and best yielder of any grain forage plant tried. Drought-resisting red clover was planted and apparently will be a success and second to alfalfa as a general hay crop.

Tobacco was raised with good success. The plants were strong and vigorous, grew rapidly, and matured early in the fall.

Beans were planted quite extensively, because this vegetable forms a large part of the bill of fare of the Indians of this jurisdiction.

Various kinds of melons, of which the Indians are very fond, were successfully grown. Among them were a number of new melons, including a winter-pie melon, which is suitable for cooking, and Soboba cantaloupe, which can be kept all winter. New varieties of pumpkins, squash, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and other vegetables were tried out with varied success.

With a view of getting the Indians interested in growing timber for shade and other purposes in this barren country where there is no timber except a few cottonwoods along the river and cedar pinions and pines on the mountains, many varieties of tree seeds were planted. The elm, yellow locust, white ash, sugar maple, soft maple, boxwood, osage orange, Carolina poplar, willow poplar, several varieties of willow, box elder, tamarack, cypress, arbor vitæ, and a few varieties of pines and fir are making good growth and proving successful.

One of the most important branches of experimental work and one from which large results are expected is the testing and demonstration work in connection with the production of Egyptian cotton at Sacaton, Ariz., under the Pima jurisdiction. This work is conducted under a cooperative agreement between the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. During the planting season of 1913 15 acres of Egyptian cotton were grown, from which 8,730 pounds of lint were produced at a value of \$1,875. The seed cotton was sold at an average price of $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The Indians in this section of the country, by reason of the success obtained with this crop at the farm, are planting cotton seed obtained from the demonstration farm on their own lands. About 200 acres were planted by them during the year, and they were so well pleased with the result of the crop that an increased area was planted this spring.

Egyptian cotton is being largely raised by the settlers in the Gila Valley and to a certain extent in the Salt River Valley. The raising of Egyptian cotton by the whites is of great importance to the Indians, because it creates for the Papagoes and Pimas a market for their labor during the cotton-picking season. This is of especial importance to the Papago Indians, who are usually poor, and for whom the wages received from this industry will be of great importance in raising them to a higher plane of living. The use of Indian labor in connection with Egyptian cotton is supervised by representatives of the Interior Department and the Department of Agriculture, and care is taken to see that the Indians are protected from liquor and improper influences during the cotton-picking season.

Experiments were also made with what is known as Mexican June corn, which produced very good yields.

Large quantities of Bermuda onion sets were furnished to the Indians. A very good grade of this type of onion can be produced by the Indians, and there is a ready sale therefor.

The policy of utilizing Indian school farms at the various reservations not only for the benefit of the schools and the pupils in attendance, but also to demonstrate to the older Indians the possibilities of the soil, was continued during the year.

The demonstration farm at Fort Berthold provided for in the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 455-456), established in 1911 and 1912, is being operated with good results.

MINING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Oil and gas mining operations in Oklahoma have been very active during the past fiscal year. An extensive pool was discovered a little more than a year ago about 14 miles east of Cushing, which has been productive beyond expectations. Another large pool has been discovered near Healdton, about 14 miles west of Ardmore, and wells of large volume have been brought in.

The Cushing oil is a high-grade refining oil, while that obtained from the Healdton field is said to have an asphalt base, to be somewhat inferior to the Cushing oil, but of great value as a fuel oil. Operations have been conducted in other directions, proven fields have been developed, and some "wild-catting" done with probably the usual average of success.

During the year there has been quite a fluctuation in the price paid for crude oil in Oklahoma, which is of concern to the Indians who own oil-producing lands, as their royalties are based on the price of crude oil.

On July 1, 1913, the market price of crude oil in the Oklahoma field was 88 cents per barrel of 42 gallons, which price had been effective for five months prior thereto. On July 7, 1913, the price was increased to 93 cents, and rose comparatively rapidly, reaching \$1.03 on August 19, 1913, and was finally advanced to \$1.05 per barrel on February 2, 1914.

During the time the price of crude oil was advancing development work was extremely active, with the result that production reached such a stage that the pipe-line companies could not transport all the oil being mined, and on April 8 the market price was reduced to \$1 per barrel, and thereafter reductions were made rather rapidly until it reached 75 cents per barrel, on April 30, since which time no further change has been made. This price of 75 cents per barrel, however, is paid only for the high-grade refining oil. The operators in the Healdton field receive but 50 cents per barrel for their oil.

The oil men in Oklahoma are much concerned regarding the condition of the oil business, and recently a general meeting was held, at which steps were taken to curtail and control the production, with the hope that the price of crude oil would advance. It has been agreed between many of the producers to do no drilling for four

months except that positively necessary to protect the lines or to prevent forfeiture of a lease.

There are prospects that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the lessees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility, development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

PREVENTION OF WASTE.

Special efforts have been made to reduce to a minimum the waste incident to drilling for and producing oil and gas on Indian lands in Oklahoma, and this office has had the valuable and hearty cooperation of the Bureau of Mines in this important work. The task has not been an easy one. We have had to combat ignorance and prejudice, and although the results have not been all that could be desired, we are encouraged to believe that there has been some improvement and that oil men are being awakened to the seriousness of conditions.

Waste of oil and natural gas has been particularly noticeable when a new field has been discovered with a production far in excess of expectations, such as the Cushing and the Healdton fields, in Oklahoma, and has been caused by a lack of facilities to care for the production and to the eagerness of each lease owner to get his share. When an oil well of good capacity is discovered in a hitherto unproven field, great activity in drilling immediately follows, and many wells are drilled and a large quantity of oil brought to the surface before pipe-line companies have extended their lines into the territory or tanks can be constructed in which to store the production. The result has been that hurriedly constructed open earthen tanks must be utilized with the consequent waste due to evaporation and seepage. It has happened in some cases that the oil has gotten away entirely and been permitted to flow down the streams. It is said that probably 50,000 barrels of oil were lost in the Healdton field in this manner.

Another source of waste, particularly of natural gas, is that found in connection with drilling operations. As a general rule, operators are not interested in finding gas. They want oil, for which there is a ready market and from which they can derive a greater and quicker income. Thus, when the seeker for oil—particularly when there is a probability of finding oil by drilling to a sufficient depth—has encountered a stratum of gas in his drilling, the practice of some has been to permit this gas to “blow off” or escape into the air and continue drilling for oil. Many million cubic feet of natural gas have been wantonly wasted in this manner in the Cushing field.

Yet another waste, impossible of estimate, has been caused by the failure of operators effectively to confine water encountered in drilling to its own stratum, with the result that it has been permitted to flow into and flood lower oil and gas bearing strata. Not all of this waste has been on restricted lands, which comprise but about 30 per cent of the area on which oil and gas operations are conducted. Probably the greater amount of waste has occurred on lands not under the control of the Government. Some waste is probably unavoidable, but there is no doubt in my mind that the greater part thereof could be avoided if the operators would take proper precautions in advance. Aside from the loss to the landowners of the royalty, there is a greater loss to the State of Oklahoma in general on account of the dissipation of its natural resources.

The lack of a market for natural gas has been due in a great measure to the waste of the gas. A gas-selling corporation will not care to construct its pipe lines into a field producing both oil and gas, while this wanton waste of the gas is permitted, for there would be no assurance that there would be any return on the investment. If proper methods were used to conserve this gas, there seems to be no doubt that it would eventually find a market, and thus prove a source of great revenue.

The Bureau of Mines has made a careful study of drilling methods, and has introduced the so-called mud-fluid system, by which the production from any stratum, whether water, gas, or oil, may be effectively sealed in its own stratum and not permitted to flow into and mingle with the production of other strata.

Contrary opinions are held as to the effectiveness of the mud-fluid method of drilling. It has been highly praised, and it has been adversely criticized. From a careful study of the matter, however, I am convinced that where the method has been given a fair chance and has been employed conscientiously it has done all that is claimed for it. The difficulty is due to failure of operators to prepare to use the method until trouble has overcome them, then there has necessarily been some delay in applying the method, because the apparatus was not at hand. Oil men are conservative. They think their own old methods are sufficient, and hesitate to institute new systems, particularly if there is any additional first cost, overlooking the vast advantages to be gained in the end. They must be educated to the use of proven scientific methods. The efforts of the Bureau of Mines in this direction are encouraging. The Oklahoma State authorities are fully alive to the conditions, and are endeavoring to control operations so as to benefit the greatest number. The indications are that operators themselves are becoming impressed with the necessity of using better methods, so as to conserve oil and gas.

To bring about a proper regard for the regulations of the department, to show the earnestness of the office and its intention to compel operators to put forth every effort to prevent waste, I found it necessary to fine several lessees, one of them as high as \$1,000, for failure to comply with the regulations. I believe this action has had a salutary effect.

The force heretofore employed by the office and the Bureau of Mines to inspect oil and gas mining operations has not been sufficient. Development has been so active that it has been impossible for oil men to give proper attention to detail. For instance, where efforts have been made to introduce the use of the mud-fluid system a Bureau of Mines representative would give instructions to the driller as to the procedure and then be called away to look after some important case and not be in a position to see that his instructions were carefully followed. It has happened in cases that his instructions were not followed, and failure to obtain proper results has been charged to the system rather than to the lack of compliance with directions.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 contains an appropriation of \$25,000, to be expended in the employment of not more than six additional inspectors to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted lands leased by members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which the restrictions have not been removed and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste. We have hopes that with this additional force to supplement the efforts heretofore put forth we may see great improvements in drilling methods during the present fiscal year.

LEASES OF OSAGE OIL AND GAS LANDS.

During the summer of 1913 several very productive wells were brought in on Osage leased lands in the so-called Boston Pool. Adjoining these wells were unleased lands, which, it was concluded, should be offered for lease, both because of prospective active bidding and for the reason that the lands were being drained, and consequently decreasing in value as oil and gas properties.

Accordingly, about 11,000 acres were offered for lease by advertisement and bids opened on September 29, 1913. The bids accepted covered 10,542 acres, with total bonuses of \$505,315.40. This was an average bonus of \$49 per acre. This is the largest bonus ever received for a tract of land of that size in the history of the department's dealings in oil lands.

Outside of the Five Tribes and the Osage Reservation but little has been done on Indian lands in Oklahoma in the oil-mining industry. A few leases have been made, but developments have not been sufficient to indicate whether drilling will be profitable.

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

Hopes are entertained that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands, aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the leasees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basketry, pottery, lace making, and beadwork.

NAVAJO BLANKETS.

Undoubtedly the Navajo blanket industry continues to be the most important and remunerative of the native industries in which the Indians are engaged. The Navajo Indians derive from this source about \$700,000 a year. The work is done by the women usually during their spare times. With a view to avoiding the production of large quantities of low-grade blankets, known to the trade as saddle blankets, and to guard against imitations and to satisfy the public of the genuineness of the blankets offered for sale as Indian-made goods and at the same time increase the profits to the Indian workers, a plan has been devised whereby a linen tag and lead seal is being attached to blankets purchased direct from the Navajo Indians as a guaranty of their genuineness. The Indians receive for these blankets \$8 or more in cash or its equivalent. The tagging system is being tried out at Moqui, Western Navajo, and San Juan Reservations, and if it proves successful at those places, the system will be extended to the other Navajo reservations.

In order to assist and encourage these Indians to weave high-grade blankets and to obtain suitable blanks for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, authority was granted for the expenditure of \$375 in the purchase of the five best blankets shown at a contest held in conjunction with the San Juan Indian Fair.

This contest was duly held as contemplated. About 700 blankets were displayed from the various Navajo reservations, a number from points 125 miles distant. The first prize (\$100) was won by Mrs. Yabbiny Begay Camp, an Indian without education but noted for the extra-fine quality of her blankets. The second prize (\$90) was won by Miss Susie Bainbridge, a former schoolgirl, of Two Gray Hills, N. Mex. The three remaining prizes were limited to Indians under the jurisdiction of the Fort Defiance agency.

The exhibit was considered by competent judges to be the best display of Navajo blankets ever seen in that section of the country, and the keenest interest was shown by the Indians, traders, and visitors. About \$10,000 worth of blankets were sold. Another contest along similar lines will be held in the near future. The Navajo Indians, usually the men, also make large quantities of silverware from Mexican coin.

A large number of Indians on various reservations are more or less extensively engaged in the making of baskets, beadwork, and pottery, from which they derive \$100,000 or more annually.

LACE MAKING.

Lace making is becoming a very important industry in some localities, especially among the Mission Indians in Southern California. This industry not only enables the women and children to utilize their spare time in the home and derive from their labors an income to aid in their support, but the very nature of the work has an elevating and refining influence upon them.

The following circular concerning native industries was issued:

To superintendents and supervisors of Indian schools.

GENTLEMEN: As you are doubtless aware, the Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from the products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basket, pottery, and lace making, and beadwork, their earnings during the fiscal year 1913 amounting to approximately \$700,000.

I desire very much to do and to have done in the field everything possible to encourage the Indians to improve the products of native industries, so as to make the articles produced very largely of a useful and practical sort, and then to find the best market for disposing of the products to the best advantage for the Indians. To obtain the maximum and best results every employee at the schools or on the reservations must, and is here directed, to take advantage of every opportunity to encourage Indians engaged in native industries to make better articles and aid them to dispose of what they make to the best advantage. Superintendents and field matrons in particular are in excellent positions to accomplish much good along this line.

In order to enable me to determine just what further action is necessary on the part of the office in the improvement and marketing of the products of the Indians, please submit at your earliest convenience answers to the following inquiries, supplemented by such further information as may be available, and your recommendation as to the course you feel it would be proper to pursue:

1. What native industries are the Indians at your jurisdiction now engaged in?
2. Is the work done by the old or the young; by the women or men?
3. Are the Indians engaged in native industries throughout the year or only during spare times or when in special need of funds or supplies?
4. What means are now employed to encourage improvement in the articles made, and are the young Indians to any extent engaging in the native industries?
5. In some localities lace making is becoming an important and profitable industry among Indians, especially the women and children. What, if anything, is being done among your Indians in this respect, and do you think lace making can be satisfactorily developed?

6. If possible, give number of baskets, blankets, pieces of beadwork, amount of lace, etc., made by the Indians at your jurisdiction annually; the number of Indians engaged in the work; the average length of time it takes to make the various articles and their minimum and maximum values.

7. Where do the Indians obtain the material entering into the articles made?

8. Are the local markets ample to handle the products of the Indians, and do the Indians receive the full value thereof? To whom do the Indians sell, and do they receive cash, merchandise, or store credits for their supplies?

9. Do you recommend that the office attempt to find markets in the East for the products of native industries; if so, why; for what class of articles, and what length of time would it take to fill orders for the various articles?

10. Could you furnish samples of the various articles for exhibition to merchants and others interested with fixed prices in quantities as well as for one?

11. Would the Indians consent to send their wares to merchants in the East, through your office, C. O. D. or cash 30 days after delivery?

Please acquaint the employees with my wishes in this matter, answer the questions as fully as possible, and give any further information available which you believe would be useful to the office in arriving at definite conclusions. Your reply should be mailed in time to reach this office not later than August —.

MARKETING NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The conditions under which the Indians must now sell the products of their native industries are very unsatisfactory. In some places the fineness and real art depicted in the work of the Indians, especially in basketry, is not appreciated, and the result is inferior articles are being produced. Investigations are now being made with the view to ultimately formulating plans to induce the Indians to make the better grade of articles and find for them better markets from which they might realize the true value of their work. These native industries from which the Indians derive so large a sum are recognized to be of great importance, but the problem of bringing about improved conditions is a difficult one, primarily because the Indians usually want their money as soon as they bring in their articles, and this is virtually impossible where the products are disposed of in markets distant from the homes of the Indians.

IRRIGATION.

Under the direct exclusive supervision of this bureau, 62 principal irrigation projects or systems on 56 different reservations or tracts of allotted lands will afford irrigation when completed for the farms of about 30,000 Indians. These projects in their present completed and partially completed state are capable of delivering water to over 368,000 acres of land without additional construction, and will require for completion and providing an adequate supply of water an estimated expenditure of over \$13,000,000. These do not include 40 or 50 minor projects, the large Indian projects in Montana under construction by the United States Reclamation Service under contract with this bureau, nor several other large projects known to exist but for which plans and estimates have not been made.

In my last annual report particular attention was invited to the Indian water-rights situation on a large number of reservations, and the necessity for some provision of law whereby individuals benefiting by construction and maintenance of irrigation systems on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands, should be chargeable with the cost of the work done in their behalf, especially in cases where the cost of the work was reimbursable from tribal funds or where the work in the first instance was done with the expenditure of tribal funds.

This matter was brought to the attention of Congress by this office and provision was made in the appropriation act for 1915, whereby it is hoped that these conditions can be adjusted in a proper manner.

It is also provided in the Indian appropriation act that one of the seven superintendents of irrigation heretofore authorized shall be competent to pass upon water rights, and the general irrigation appropriation was made available for protection of irrigable lands from damage by loss of water rights, under which provision this branch of the irrigation work will receive special attention.

Specific authority of law is also given for the apportionment of the cost of any irrigation project chargeable against tribal funds, in accordance with the benefits received by each individual Indian, as far as practicable, from such project.

These legislative provisions are considered as a marked advance in the policy of the office toward protecting Indians in their water rights and apportioning to individuals the cost of benefits to be derived from expenditures of tribal funds.

The attention of Congress was also invited by the office to the conditions existing on the larger reservations, where water rights seem to be more or less in jeopardy, and provision is made for the submission to Congress of special reports showing the status of the water rights of the Indians and the method of financing the projects and other general information as to the Uintah, Shoshone, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects. Active field work in carrying out this provision will be completed in the early part of the fiscal year 1915.

Particular attention is invited to the progress during this fiscal year in respect to relieving somewhat the condition of the Pima Indians and in preparation for an adjudication of the waters of the Gila River. Extended and exhaustive researches are being conducted to have the data necessary to protect the water rights of the Pimas. A great many of the older Indian ditches have been cleaned out and extended to their original length and capacity, new diversion and distributing structures have been installed, and a gratifying increase in the irrigated area is reported.

The work for the benefit of the Mission Indians and others in California has been prosecuted with diligence, and it is believed that, except for some minor projects, the main part of this work will have been completed by the end of the fiscal year 1915.

Among the most important undertakings coming under the irrigation branch of the office is the development of water for domestic and stock purposes on the Navajo Reservation and in the Papago country. On the Navajo Reservation several well-drilling outfits have been employed as the funds available would permit in developing water by drilling and erection of windmills and tanks, with very satisfactory results. This work has materially extended the effective range of the grazing lands, and the number of stock of these Indians has shown a gratifying increase as well.

Similar work is being done in the Papago country, and also surveys have been made to determine the feasibility of small storage projects and to assist the Indians in the construction of dams for stock water and the development of springs, where the necessity appears. Estimates were prepared and included in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 for continuing the work and for the construction of permanent systems at several of the villages, so that the Indians might reside there the year round. About 25,000 Indians will benefit by this underground water development.

The long-standing contention for water rights for the Yakima Indians for irrigation on their reservation in the State of Washington has been settled by legislation as a result of the work of the Joint Congressional Indian Commission. Congress has passed a law by which the Indians are to receive water from the storage reservoir free of charge for 40 acres of each allotment. This settlement, while not fully satisfying all the claims made to water for the Indians, will afford each Indian a water right free of storage charges for the irrigation of a tract of land which will furnish a very good income when properly cultivated. Provision is also made for a report to Congress upon the most feasible and economical plan for a distribution system in connection with the present system, and for reimbursing the Government for any sum it may have expended or may expend for a complete irrigation system on the Yakima Reservation.

During the year the report of the Board of Engineer Officers upon the proposed San Carlos Dam and irrigation project was received, and upon the suggestion of this office an item was included in the Indian appropriation act for sufficient funds for completing the investigation shown in the report as necessary before proceeding with actual construction of the project.

The situation affecting irrigation projects and the interests of the Indians thereunder appears to be greatly improved over the condi-

tions existing a year ago, and with the authority of Congress above referred to for certain changes continued progress is expected.

FORESTRY.

In January of the present year the office began a campaign for the improvement of housing conditions among the Indians. It is the purpose to speedily remedy the deplorable conditions which exist on many reservations and to afford every encouragement to the construction of sanitary homes. The mills at the Klamath and Jicarilla Agencies, which were burned near the close of the fiscal year 1913, have been rebuilt. Several new mills have been purchased and installed, namely, two on Klamath, one on Nett Lake, one on Pine Ridge, one on Flathead, one on Spokane, and one on Mescalero. Extensive repairs have been made to agency mills on Red Lake, Menominee, and Fort Apache. There are now over 40 agency mills in operation and about the same number of private mills located upon Indian lands. On many reservations a new interest in house building has been aroused among the Indians.

The superintendents reported 222 forest fires during the calendar year ending December 31, 1913. The amount of timber damaged was estimated at 3,934,450 feet board measure. The total area burned over was 161,556 acres and the damage to both timber and forage was estimated to be \$34,795.75. Exclusive of the salaries of regular forestry officers, who assist in fighting forest fires in connection with their other duties, the cost of extinguishing fires was \$3,463.92.

Early in September, 1913, about 1,275,000 acres of timberland in the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, were offered for sale at public auction. Very general interest was manifested in this sale and 1,535 separate tracts, comprising 306,286 acres, were sold in January, 1914, for \$1,460,244.85. This total was \$162,557.37 in excess of the minimum price which had been placed upon the tracts which were sold. The lands which were not sold consisting of approximately 968,000 acres will be again offered at public auction in November, 1914. At the former sale, agricultural lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 160 acres and no one person or corporation was permitted to purchase more than one quarter section of such lands; all other lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 640 acres. In the sale of November, 1914, all lands will be offered in 160-acre tracts and the limit of 160 acres of agricultural land will be maintained, but no limit will be placed upon the amount of grazing or timber lands which may be acquired by one person, firm, or corporation.

One small sale of timber has been made on the Tulalip Reservation, and about 290,000,000 feet board measure have been offered for sale under sealed bids to be opened August 15, 1914. Minimum prices have been set as follows: Cedar, \$3.50; Douglas fir, white pine,

and spruce, \$3; hemlock and white fir, \$0.75 per thousand feet board measure, Scribner rule, with provisions for an advance of stumpage rates at the end of each three years of the contract period of 12 years. This offering includes the major part of the timber remaining on allotments on the Tulalip Reservation.

The 300,000,000 feet board measure on the Fort Apache Reservation which was offered for sale in January, 1912, was reoffered in the autumn of 1913. One bid was received, but no sale was effected.

On December 1, 1913, prices were readjusted under the contracts of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. for timber on allotments of the Bad River Reservation. This readjustment will result in a gain of over \$100,000 for the Bad River allottees over what they would have received at the old rates.

Contracts have been approved for the sale of the timber on 154 allotments of minors and full bloods within the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn. The timber on these allotments was exposed to great fire danger because of being intermingled with lands formerly owned by mixed bloods on which the timber had been or was being cut by private operators through titles acquired under the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034).

Logging operations on the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Fond du Lac, and Leech Lake Reservations have been continued by the regular contractors. The amount of timber cut on each may be ascertained from the statistical appendix accompanying this report.

The most important single industrial enterprise in the Indian Service is the Menominee Indian mill at Neopit, Wis. On the Menominee Indian Reservation the stumpage is not sold, but the Government manages all phases of lumber manufacture from the time the tree is severed from the stump until it is placed on the car in the form of a finished product ready for the wholesale or retail market. Within the fiscal year 1914 32,520,330 feet of logs were delivered at the mill by the railroad owned by the Indians, 37,270,494 feet of lumber were produced, and 23,179,511 feet were sold. The inventory of June 30, 1914, showed 40,443,793 feet of lumber on hand in the yard, with an appraised value of \$581,581.74.

During the fiscal year 1915 especial attention will be given to the completion of an inventory of the timber resources of the Indians. The knowledge now possessed as to the amount of timber on many large reservations is indefinite and unsatisfactory. The office is confident that a great improvement may be effected in the condition of the Indians through a wise administration of the forests embraced within the reservations occupied by them. The keynote of Indian timber administration from now on will be the industrial development of the Indians and providing the Indians with better home conditions.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Below is an extract from my address at the conference of field supervisors held at Washington February 16, 1914:

I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man, and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky.

We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business and it is your business to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours to create an atmosphere and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and, above all, to be a personal object lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whisky.

There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question.

As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates \$100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

That these ideas should receive the careful consideration of all the employees of the service and imbue them with a realization of the tremendous importance of this work, I addressed a personal letter to every employee of the Indian Service, containing the above quotation from my address to the field supervisors.

The same letter was also sent to many persons whom I knew or thought to be interested in the uplift and advancement of the Indians. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the nation-wide expressions of strong approval and offers of cooperation. This letter was also sent to many leading Indians of the various reservations and has brought numerous promises of hearty cooperation and active assistance. The 6th day of April was set aside on which this letter was directed to be read to the student body of every Indian school, including those under Government, mission, or private supervision, when many of the schools adopted resolutions of earnest commendation.

In many instances we have found where the Indian leased his lands that the lessees introduced liquor thereon in the belief that there was no law prohibiting same. In order to give such parties proper notice and warning and to afford the Indian greater protection, a formal notice was printed, calling attention to the law and

instructions issued to the superintendents requiring that it should be attached to all printed leases covering Indian lands.

It was found that the Indians were purchasing lemon and vanilla extracts and Jamaica ginger in lieu of whisky. In some localities these liquids have been the principal source of the Indians' supply of intoxicants. Several cases are now pending in the Federal court on the charge of selling these extracts to Indians.

Along the same line we have found that the Indian has been tempted through advertisements to purchase "concentrated extracts" whereby they can make their own liquors, and prompt action was taken to procure an indictment, which is now pending. Not only have the Indians been tempted by liquor and extracts, but it has been brought to our attention that he has sometimes been furnished with cocaine, yenshee, and opium, and that in certain sections of the country he purchases proprietary medicines which are said to contain a large per cent of alcohol.

Our efforts to suppress the use of peyote or mescal among the Indians have been carried on under difficulties, but we universally endeavor to show the Indian that this article contains properties which are detrimental to his welfare and should not be used.

There are a few localities in which we have no trouble on account of the Indians procuring liquor, but generally speaking we have the greatest difficulty in satisfactorily handling this situation.

It is very gratifying that we have been successful in convicting some of the most prominent bootleggers who have engaged in the liquor business on a large scale.

To successfully cope with the shrewdness, trickery, and persistence of the bootlegger requires character, judgment, tact, and ability, and I have accordingly in every way endeavored to raise the standard and efficiency of our liquor suppression officers, including the increasing of the salaries of those regularly employed in this work. Furthermore, all new men are now employed temporarily, that they may first demonstrate their fitness for this difficult and important work, which practice is proving very satisfactory.

The use of decoys has developed the usual comment, but considering all the conditions, the decoy judiciously used seems fully justified.

On December 31 I attended a conference of the special officers held at Denver. It was the first time in the history of the liquor service that a Commissioner of Indian Affairs had attended such a gathering. The opportunity of meeting with the men engaged in this work and of earnestly presenting my views has well repaid me for the time and effort involved. The officers have since entered into their labors with renewed energy, and taking into consideration the various ramifications and legal questions involved are securing splendid results.

I am glad to say that during the past year conditions have greatly improved in Oklahoma. In my last annual report I stated that every step was being contested in the courts, and this fact is further borne out by the work during the past year. Actions were brought to compel the railroads endeavoring to cooperate with us to accept liquor for shipment into certain portions of the State; a restraining order was asked for and a suit for damages filed against the United States marshal, the chief special officer, and deputies. Many cases were filed and appealed involving other phases of the traffic, hoping to bring about unfavorable decisions.

Probably the most important case involving the liquor suppression work in Oklahoma is now pending in the Federal court. An indictment was returned involving 30 defendants on a charge of conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States with reference to the shipment of liquor into the eastern district of Oklahoma. Should the Government be successful in this case it is believed that the backbone of the "bootlegging trust" will have been broken.

I can not refrain from making special mention of the aggressive and efficient prosecution of violators of the liquor laws by the United States attorneys and marshals of Oklahoma.

Most of our work in Minnesota has been under the provisions of the laws of the State, because of the decision of the Supreme Court in matter of Heff (197 U. S., 488), and the fact that the majority of the Indians are citizens. The famous Bemidji liquor case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 8 favorable to the contention of the Government, but on June 22 the appellees were granted 60 days to file a petition for a rehearing which has effected a temporary stay of the enforcement of the judgment of the court. This is an important decision, and if finally sustained will certainly result in great improvement of conditions.

We have been actively engaged in suppressing the traffic in intoxicants in South Dakota to protect the Sioux Indians and good results have followed. Our work was materially aided by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Sam Perrin*, the court upholding the validity of the liquor provision in the act of August 15, 1894, which ratified the agreement with the Yankton Indians.

Operations among the Pueblos in New Mexico assumed an active state by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on October 20, 1913 (231 U. S., 28), reversing the judgment of the United States District Court in the case of *United States v. Sandoval* (198 Fed., 539), with directions to overrule the demurrer to the indictment and to proceed with the disposition of the case in regular course. The court outlined the powers of Congress in dealing with a dependent people, confirming prior decisions on this subject, and holding that although these Indians have a fee-simple title

to their lands, it is a communal title, no individual owning any separate tract, and that, considering the reasons which underlie the authority of Congress to prohibit the introduction of liquor into the Indian country, it seems plain that this authority is sufficiently comprehensive to enable Congress to apply the prohibition to the lands of the Pueblos.

The question of citizenship was left open, the court saying that citizenship is not in itself an obstacle to the exercise by Congress of its powers to enact laws for the benefit and protection of tribal Indians as a dependent people.

Our work in Montana has developed some resentment and numerous obstacles, but we are accomplishing much good and shall increase our activities there.

Considerable work was undertaken during the year to protect the Indians residing in the State of New York from intoxicants. An officer has been thereabouts for several months. Whether these Indians come within the classes enumerated within the general liquor law is an important question and is now pending in a case before the Attorney General.

Conditions in other States inhabited by Indians have considerably improved in some instances and have remained about the same in others. The cooperation of State and Federal authorities in the trial and punishment of offenders is as essential in this work as special officers are to detect them. Likewise it is essential that we have both the moral and active support of the citizens residing in Indian communities, and I am pleased to say that as a result of the manner of our activities and the sentiment which has recently been aroused the evil results of the liquor traffic among the Indian is fast becoming a matter of grave concern to white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man and for the further reason that impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the taxpayers of the several States.

The results of our labors show that during the past fiscal year we were successful in bringing about 1,823 arrests and 941 convictions; 247,592 pints of liquor were seized and destroyed under the provisions of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes.

Our operations to protect the Indians from intoxicants extends from Florida to New York in the East, from Washington to California in the West, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. In this work we endeavor to look after the welfare of over 300,000 Indians scattered through more than 20 States of the Union. Many complaints are received during the course of the year, which, by reason of the inadequacy of the liquor suppression force, due to the limited appropriation, can not be reached at all.

The appropriation for this work, which is now \$100,000, should be materially increased that we may be better enabled to protect the Indians from irreparable injury by taking prompt action on dependable information constantly presented showing widespread, gross, and continuous violations of the Federal and State laws on this subject.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the past two years the quantity of allotment work handled in the field has decreased materially. A few years ago the office had as many as 18 allotting agents in the field at one time, while to-day we have but three. This is due partly to the fact that practically all Indians on reservations containing land susceptible of agricultural development without irrigation have been allotted. Some large reservations still exist, particularly in the Southwest, but without water for irrigation purposes the advisability of allotting the lands in severalty is not apparent, as the reservations as they now stand are best adapted for stock raising.

During the past fiscal year allotments to 4,066 Indians, covering an area of 452,921 acres, were approved, and 8,521 allotments, aggregating 1,474,044 acres, were made in the field, but have not yet been approved. The more important work is mentioned below:

Blackfeet, Mont.—Under authority of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), 2,624 Indians were allotted 888,650 acres of land, in areas of 40 acres of irrigable and 280 acres of grazing land each. Approximately 600,000 acres of surplus land remains unallotted on this reservation.

Colorado River, Ariz.—Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063), allotments of 10 acres of irrigable land have been made to each Indian having rights on the reservation. There is no authority of law to dispose of any of the surplus lands, but bills have been pending under which the surplus irrigable lands would be turned over to the State for disposal under the Carey Act.

Colville, Wash.—Allotments in severalty on this reservation are practically completed and a commission is now classifying and appraising the surplus lands, approximating 1,000,000 acres, for disposal under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). It is expected that this work can be completed during the following year, when the surplus lands will be opened to settlement and entry.

Flathead, Mont.—Allotments on this reservation were practically completed some years ago, but owing to conflicts of allotments with power and reservoir sites some adjustments were necessary. Three allotments were made during the year covering an area of 480 acres.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—Under the provisions of the acts of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 275), and March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063),

allotments in severalty to the Indians having rights on this reservation have been completed. Allotments were made to 1,832 Indians, covering an area of 300,970.80 acres of grazing lands and 37,939.15 acres of irrigable lands, a total of 338,909.95 acres. The acts cited also authorize timber, grazing, stone quarry, agency, school, farming, cemetery, and church reserves, which have been made, aggregating an area of 83,356.87 acres. No law exists to dispose of the surplus lands.

Gila River, Ariz.—Under authority contained in the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), 1,661 Indians on this reservation were allotted 10 acres each of irrigable land.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Allotment work on this reservation under authority contained in the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and supplemental acts, is being rapidly brought to a close. There is no authority of law to dispose of any part of the diminished reservation other than by allotments, and the land suitable for this purpose is now very scarce. During the past year allotments have been made to 1,303 Indians, aggregating an area of 313,475.59 acres.

Quinalt Reservation, Wash.—Practically all of the agricultural and grazing lands on this reservation have been allotted. The heavily timbered land of the reservation is a very valuable tribal asset, and the sale of the timber should be administered for the common benefit of the Indians having rights on this reservation.

Salt River, Ariz.—On this reservation 804 Indians were allotted 24,404 acres of land under authority of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. These allotments each contain 10 acres of irrigable and 20 acres of grazing land.

Shoshone, Wyo.—During the past year 255 allotments were made, covering an area of 24,312 acres, approximately to each allottee 20 acres of irrigable and 120 acres of grazing. Work on this reservation has been stopped, as practically all land suitable for cultivation or grazing has been allotted.

Standing Rock, North and South Dakota.—On this reservation 13,240 acres of land were allotted to 83 Indians. The surplus will be disposed of under authority of the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675). Allotments are now being made to unallotted children.

Turtle Mountain Indians.—Under authority contained in the agreement with the Turtle Mountain Indians, ratified by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 194), 571 Indians of this band were allotted approximately 82,000 acres. These allotments were made from public lands in Montana and North Dakota.

Yakima, Wash.—Under authority contained in the act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 348), 1,119 allotments were made, covering an area of 120,966 acres. This practically completes allotments on this reservation.

Allotments on railroad land.—Under authority of the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), which act authorizes the present owners of lands under a railway-land grant to relinquish to the Government any tracts that may have been occupied for five years by an Indian who would be entitled to the allotment on said land but for the grant, there have been perhaps 25 or 30 Indians provided with homes or steps initiated to carry this into effect. These Indians undoubtedly would finally have been ejected from the lands they had occupied and improved, as, except for the act mentioned, there was no authority of law to allot the lands.

Scattered bands in California.—A number of Indians living near El Tejon Ranch in Kern County, Cal., were in danger of being evicted from lands claimed by them, but their interests were protected by withdrawing temporarily vacant unappropriated public lands in the vicinity pending a careful investigation into their condition and needs.

Mission Indians.—During the past fiscal year, under authority contained in the acts of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022), the office has endeavored to clear up the tangled threads of title to lands in California claimed by the Mission Indians in that State by reason of various Executive orders issued during the period from 1875 to 1889. Substantially all of the area recommended by the Mission Indian Commission, better known as the Smiley Commission, appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (*supra*), as reservations for the Mission Indians, has been patented to the various bands entitled under authority of the acts mentioned, leaving only one reservation, the Santa Rosa, unpatented.

Stockbridge and Munsee in Wisconsin.—Under authority of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 382), the department on January 21, 1914, approved a roll containing the names of 369 Indians of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribe entitled to money in lieu of allotments. The superintendent of the Keshena School is now making payments to the beneficiaries thereunder.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Five Civilized Tribes comprise the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Their original domain was formerly known as Indian Territory, and before the allotment of their lands included an area of 19,525,966 acres. Their total number of enrolled members and freedmen is 101,209.

The enrollment and original area of these tribes are shown by the following table:

| Tribe. | Number enrolled. | Area. |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Cherokee..... | 41,693 | 4,420,068.00 |
| Choctaw..... | 26,730 | 6,953,048.07 |
| Chickasaw..... | 10,965 | 4,707,904.28 |
| Creek..... | 18,712 | 3,079,094.00 |
| Seminole..... | 3,119 | 365,852.00 |

Of the foregoing the freedmen in the several tribes number as follows:

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Cherokee..... | 4,916 |
| Choctaw..... | 5,894 |
| Chickasaw..... | 2,478 |
| Creek..... | 6,807 |
| Seminole..... | 986 |

DISPOSITION OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

Of the total area embraced within the Five Civilized Tribes there were allotted to members 15,794,400 acres. Of the surplus there was sold at public auction under the act of Congress of April 28, 1906, 2,178,174 acres for a consideration of \$12,189,193. There has been offered for sale 1,274,024 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands, of which 306,286 acres were sold for \$1,460,244.85. There remains to be sold in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations about one and one-half million acres, of which one-half million is segregated coal and asphalt lands, the surface of which only will be sold, and 968,640 acres of timberlands. There have been collected royalties on coal productions since 1899 \$3,615,594.16.

Under the act of March 3, 1911, authorizing the deposit of receipts upon the sales of surplus and unallotted lands in national or State banks in the State of Oklahoma there have been deposited in 249 banks located in 69 counties in Oklahoma the sum of \$5,083,988.82. These deposits draw interest bearing from 4 to 6 per cent. The deposits are secured by surety company bonds. There have been derived from the sale of town lots \$4,535,243.57. The total revenue collected and deposited to the credit of the Five Tribes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, was \$17,099,826, and there is yet due and unpaid, for lands which have been sold, \$5,623,950, which sum is drawing 6 per cent interest.

The tribal form of government of the Cherokee Tribe was practically abolished at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1914, all tribal officers having tendered their resignations to be effective as of that date. The resignations of all were accepted except that of the gov-

ernor, whose temporary continuance in office will be required to assist in the disposal of the few remaining details incident to the complete dissolution of the tribal government.

Pursuant to previous acts of Congress applicable to all of the tribes, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Tribes have been deprived of their legislative and judicial functions, retaining only a corps of executive officers for the transaction of business matters.

In the Creek Nation the only work of importance looking to the ultimate disposition of tribal affairs is the equalization of Creek allotments. Preparations have already been made for this work in anticipation of congressional authority for the equalization of such allotments on basis of \$800.

Preparations have also been made in the Cherokee Nation, in anticipation of congressional legislation, for the distribution of the remaining funds still held in common to the credit of the tribe. It is expected that after deducting all necessary charges this payment will amount to about \$12 per capita. It is also probable that a per capita payment of \$100 to the Chickasaws will be authorized.

In the Seminole Nation there remain about \$1,800,000 of tribal moneys to be individualized before the tribal affairs can be entirely finished.

After the sale in the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of the timber lands and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, which will be accomplished in the main within the next six months if present plans are carried out, the chief property of a tribal nature in which these tribes will be interested will be the mineral deposits and the common funds held in trust by the United States, estimated to be in value and amount between twenty and thirty millions of dollars.

SUPERVISION OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS.

Out of a total enrolled population of 101,209 members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, those of the restricted class number 36,967. They are apportioned as follows:

| Nation. | Full bloods. | Restricted class. | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| | | Mixed three-fourths or more. | One-half to three-fourths. | Total. |
| Chickasaws..... | 1,515 | 252 | 706 | 2,473 |
| Choctaws..... | 7,074 | 706 | 1,644 | 9,424 |
| Mississippi Choctaws..... | 1,344 | 85 | 27 | 1,456 |
| Cherokees..... | 8,621 | 1,783 | 2,966 | 13,370 |
| Creeks..... | 6,830 | 538 | 1,150 | 8,518 |
| Seminoles..... | 1,250 | 132 | 344 | 1,726 |
| Total..... | 26,634 | 3,496 | 6,837 | 36,967 |

From the foregoing it will be seen that while the work of the Indian Department among the Five Civilized Tribes is approaching completion in tribal matters there necessarily remains a great work to be done among the individual Indians.

Since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, removing the restriction as to alienation from the lands of allottees of certain classes there have been approved 11,056 applications for the removal of restrictions embracing 412,153.64 acres of allotted lands.

The leasing and sale of allotted lands require much attention by the field force of the Indian Department. The following statement will show the sales of individual Indian lands consummated under supervision during the year as compared with previous years:

Comparative statement of sales consummated.

| Fiscal year ended— | Tracts sold. | Acres sold. | Consideration received. |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| June 30, 1909..... | 150 | 10,924.21 | \$149,423.20 |
| June 30, 1910..... | 629 | 53,192.75 | 566,666.57 |
| June 30, 1911..... | 871 | 67,790.47 | 674,730.71 |
| June 30, 1912..... | 504 | 38,277.39 | 315,032.66 |
| June 30, 1913..... | 735 | 51,817.89 | 502,406.36 |
| June 30, 1914..... | 934 | 66,104.33 | 636,042.80 |
| Total..... | 3,823 | 288,107.04 | 2,844,302.30 |

The funds accruing from such sales are being paid directly to the allottees, or invested in improvements or other desirable property, or held for their future use.

There were received and filed at the Union Agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 3,338 leases, 1,322 assignments, and a large number of stipulations for the renewal of leases, bringing the total number of leases received, principally oil and gas, beyond the 30,000 mark. During the same year the receipts on account of royalties from Indian leases were \$2,059,826.14, and the disbursements for the same period were \$1,520,198.38.

Great difficulty has been experienced during the year to secure for Indian lessors the true rental value of their agricultural lands. This is due to the fact that they are authorized under present law to lease their allotments for short terms without supervision. Such leases also operate to prevent advantageous and successful sales.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The minor children of the Five Civilized Tribes are perhaps the richest average children in the United States, which condition results from the fact that in allotting the Oklahoma Indians the children were given the same number of acres of land as their parents and share equally in tribal funds. Consequently when Congress, in

the act of May 27, 1908, conferred upon the county courts probate jurisdiction there was involved a greater amount of probate work than existed anywhere else. This, together with the fact that Oklahoma was admitted into the Union in 1907 and that the county judges then elected did not all possess the highest standards necessarily brought about a demoralized, inefficient, and in some instances corrupt condition.

It is apparent that many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness and insolvent bondsmen accepted. It was not uncommon for lands of minor Indian children to be sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers and for inadequate prices. Excessive compensation was many times allowed guardians and unreasonably large fees paid to attorneys. Under these conditions the property of Indian children was frequently so ravished that when final reports were called for they were not forthcoming, and estates were often found to have been dissipated and their bondsmen financially irresponsible. Altogether it developed a condition demanding speedy and radical reforms.

I found this startling situation soon after my induction into office in June, 1913, and immediately proceeded to effect an organization whereby there might be assurance that this indefensible procedure might no longer maintain. Thereupon I arranged for conferences to be held at Muskogee with the county judges, prosecuting attorneys, district judges, and others interested in betterments for the territory covered by the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations, at McAlester covering the Choctaw Nation and likewise at Ardmore covering the Chickasaw Nation. These conferences were attended by practically all of the county judges, and after some 10 days' conference, during which all matters and things in detail concerning Indian minor probate conditions were exhaustively discussed, rules of probate procedure were adopted which are said to be more complete protection than exists in any other State. These rules, formulated under my direction after being adopted by the county judges, were approved by the president of the State County Judges' Association, and soon thereafter officially adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, and have since been in full force and effect, a copy of which rules are herein below set out.

To insure the prosecution of the probate work in a systematic and effective manner a force was organized consisting of the best obtainable attorneys, each of whom was chosen on his merits after careful and exhaustive investigation, to assist and cooperate with the county judges. This force was made up in part of attorneys employed at the expense of the several tribes and partly at the expense of the United States under authority of section 18 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1913.

Widespread and gratifying results have already been accomplished. Wrongdoers have been prosecuted; estates have been recovered; dishonest and incompetent guardians have been removed; worthless bonds have been replaced with responsible bondsmen; and many thousands of dollars have been saved to Indian minors and invested for their benefit. These direct results are also increased to an extent which can only be approximated by the moral influence which has resulted, operating powerfully to prevent a repetition of wrongdoing and to insure better conditions in the future.

As a result of this gratifying progress, together with the public approval now almost universal in Oklahoma, it is confidently believed that the next legislature will enact laws in harmony with these probate rules and that permanent protection of the property of Indian minors will be assured.

The following are the rules of probate procedure now being enforced in the courts of Oklahoma, and it is my firm purpose to make unrelenting effort in behalf of these Indian children:

**RULES OF PROCEDURE IN PROBATE MATTERS ADOPTED BY THE JUSTICES
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA.**

Now, on this 11th day of June, 1914, the justices of the supreme court, pursuant to section 5347, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, meet at the capital of the State of Oklahoma for the purpose of revising their general rules and making such amendments in addition thereto as may be required for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State. After due consideration, the justices of said supreme court promulgated and adopted the following rules:

RULE 1.

The ——— of each ——— are hereby set apart and designated as the dates on which the court will hear guardians' reports; provided that such reports have been on file and notice given, as provided in rule 3.

RULE 2.

All guardians are required to make annual, or semiannual reports, unless otherwise directed, under oath, showing fully and completely the description, character, kind, and value of all property held for their wards. All items of receipts and disbursements must be in detail and receipts produced and filed for sums paid out. All securities and assets should be listed in each report, and copies of deeds, mortgages, etc., evidencing same recorded and attached thereto as exhibits. Upon an approval of any order of court to invest the funds of a ward, guardians shall attach to their reports copies of evidence of title or other investment. The date and amount of guardian's bond, premium paid, if any, as well as the names, addresses, and solvency of sureties thereon, must be given. The name, age, sex, of the ward and relationship, if any, to the guardian should be stated, and the school advantages disclosed. All reports must be self-explanatory. A failure or refusal to file reports as due will be grounds for removal.

RULE 3.

Upon the filing of the reports and fixing of the date for hearing thereof, the judge shall cause notice to be given of the date of such hearing to the persons

having custody of the ward, the representative of the Interior Department or probate attorney, at least 10 days before the date of the hearing. Any person or persons interested may appear and make objections, if so desired, to the approval of such reports, and offer evidence to support such objections.

RULE 4.

No receipts from the ward upon the final accounting of a guardian will be accepted or considered unless the ward be brought into open court, and upon the hearing of said final receipt, the stenographic notes shall be transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. In the consideration of any reports, annual or final, any item included in any previous reports may be reviewed.

RULE 5.

Petitions for the sale of land of minors and incompetents will be heard ——— of each ———. On the hearing on petitions for sale, the guardian, person in custody, and the ward himself, when over 14 years of age, must be present and must be examined as to the necessity for said sale and the truth of the allegations of the petition, and furnish such additional evidence as the court may require. The evidence offered must be taken down and transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. No bid will be considered by the court unless a certified check in the amount of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid be deposited either in court or with the guardian offering the land for sale.

RULE 6.

In the sale of minors' lands or minors' interest in land, the guardians shall be required to render to the court for his approval before confirmation of sale, an account of sale showing each item of expense incurred in such sale, and in no case shall abstract fees be charged against the minor's estate, except by a special agreement with the court at or prior to the time of filing bid. Confirmation will not be had except on the ———.

RULE 7.

Under the sale of real estate by guardian, no fees in excess of the the following schedule of fees will be allowed attorneys:

| | Per cent. |
|---|-----------|
| On the first \$500 or less..... | 10 |
| From \$500 to \$1,500, inclusive..... | 5 |
| From \$1,500 to \$3,000, inclusive..... | 2 |
| For all above \$3,000..... | 1 |

But in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of \$300. The minimum fee will be \$25, unless the court in granting the petition for the sale shall stipulate that the fee and costs incident thereto shall be borne by the purchaser.

RULE 8.

No petition for the sale of ward's property or voucher for the payment by the Interior Department of money to the guardian will be considered if said guardian is delinquent in making reports or filing inventory as required by law.

RULE 9.

No oil and gas or other mineral lease covering lands belonging to minors or incompetents will be approved except after sale in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder. All petitions for the approval of oil and gas leases shall be filed at least five days before the same are sold, as provided herein, and notice of such sale must be given by posting and by publication where publication is practicable, and shall be on ——— of each ———.

RULE 10.

Deeds conveying inherited lands of full-blood Indian heirs shall be approved only on the verified petitions of grantors, which shall set forth the names of the parties, description of the land, roll number of the decedent and grantors and quantum of blood, the permanent residence of the deceased allottee at the time of death, and the character and extent of the interest sold. Said petitions shall be set down for hearing not less than 10 days from the date of filing, and on one of the two days hereinbefore provided for the confirmation of sale by guardian, advertised in the county where the land is located for one week, and probate attorney or local counsel for the tribe of which the grantor is a member shall be notified upon the filing of the petition. Said land shall be appraised, and testimony of disinterested parties may be required as to the value of the land conveyed when deemed necessary by the court. The grantors shall be present and be examined in open court, and before such deeds shall be approved, and the court must be satisfied that the consideration has been paid in full in the presence of the court. No petition will be considered when any deed has been previously placed of record upon the land or taken within 30 days after the death of the allottee. The evidence shall be transcribed by the stenographer and filed of record in the case, the expense of which, including attorneys' fees, must be borne by the grantee. When it shall appear for the best interests of the Indian, approval will be withheld unless the grantor agrees in writing for the deposit of the proceeds derived from the sale of the land, to be expended subject to the approval of the county court.

RULE 11.

Guardians shall not expend for or on account of their wards any sum unless first authorized by the court, except in case of sickness of the ward, or other emergency, in which event notice must be given immediately to the court.

RULE 12.

The national attorney or any of the probate attorneys for the Five Civilized Tribes or the representative of the Department of the Interior (or Department of Justice in the Seminole Nation) will be recognized in any matter involving the person or property of a citizen of such nation.

RULE 13.

Trust funds must be deposited by the guardian as trustee, and not to his personal account; and where an individual is guardian for several persons or estates, the accounts shall be deposited and kept separate and apart.

RULE 14.

In the settlement of a guardian's account, where the guardian is the parent of the ward, no allowance will be made from the ward's estate for board and keep, except it is made to appear a positive injustice would result from the enforcement of such rule and unless said parent is unable to support said ward.

RULE 15.

All guardians shall be required to secure loans for funds in their hands belonging to their wards with real-estate first-mortgage security, not to exceed 50 per cent valuation of the land, approved by the county court, for such length of time as will insure the collection of the principal and interest before the arriving at majority of the wards.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1

RULE 16.

No will or other instrument purporting to be a will covering the lands of a restricted Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes, whether such land be his individual allotment or inherited land, when submitted by the allottee or other person to the proper probate court, as required under existing law, shall receive the acknowledgment of nor be admitted to probate by such probate court until after notice shall have been given to the local probate or tribal attorneys for the tribes or for the Department of the Interior, or a representative thereof.

RULE 17.

These rules shall also apply to executorships and administrations in so far as they are applicable, especially inasmuch as sales of property and accountings are concerned.

RULE 18.

All advertisements not required by law may be waived with the consent of the county court upon the approval of the probate attorney or tribal attorney.

It is ordered and directed by the supreme court that the judge of any court wherein said rules may be applicable shall, immediately after conference with the probate attorney assigned to his county or district by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fill in all blank spaces in said rules left vacant by the justices of the supreme court to suit the conveniences of said judges and facilitate the efficient and orderly transaction of business in their respective courts.

And it is further ordered and directed that the rules so promulgated and adopted shall apply to the supreme court, district courts, superior courts, county courts, and all other courts of record throughout the State in which they may be applicable, and that they shall be of full force on and after the 15th day of July, 1914.

CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, *County of Oklahoma, ss:*

I, W. H. L. Campbell, clerk of the Supreme Court for and in the State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, correct, and complete copy of certain rules promulgated and adopted by the justices of said supreme court for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State as the same appear of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court this 24th day of June, 1914.

[SEAL.]

W. H. L. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

The Indian situation in New York is one of the most peculiar problems with which this office has to deal. Shortly after assuming duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructions were given that a thorough and exhaustive study of the entire situation be made, with a view ultimately of working out some feasible solution of the present anomalous condition.

In the seventeenth century jurisdiction over certain territory now in the western part of the State of New York was claimed both by the Plymouth Colony and the Duke of York under conflicting grant-

made by the Crown of England. Antedating the Federal Constitution the two colonies (Massachusetts and New York) by convention settled the points in dispute. By this agreement New York ceded to Massachusetts the right of preemption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other right, title, and property in and to these lands, the right of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction being excepted.

In March, 1791, Massachusetts sold its right and title to these lands to Robert Morris, and by several mesne conveyances the Ogden Land Co. acquired a claim of title to all the lands embraced in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations and a part of those in the Tuscarora Reserve. The locus of the fee in and to these lands is an interesting question. The Ogden Land Co. claims a fee through the sale to Robert Morris by the Massachusetts Colony. The Indians claim the fee, advancing the argument that the only thing Massachusetts had the power to sell was the preemption right of first purchase whenever the Indians get ready to part with it. New York has always claimed jurisdiction on the ground that this was retained in the convention with Massachusetts in the eighteenth century. The Seneca Nation or Tribe was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1845 (sec. 1, chap. 150), and individual members of the tribe hold deeds to certain tracts within their reservation, which deeds have been placed of record in the proper county. Sales of individual tracts to white persons, however, is prohibited. These facts have tended to further complicate the situation.

In 1904 a bill was pending (H. R. 7262, 58th Cong.) designed to allot in severalty the lands claimed by these Indians, and the question was quite extensively agitated at that time. The legislation failed of enactment, however, and I am now giving the question careful consideration with a view of submitting an appropriate draft of legislation to the Congress at an early date providing for a division of the tribal lands and the placing of these Indians on a basis of citizenship equal to other residents of the State—a place which they should have occupied long ago.

FORT SILL APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

The remnant of Geronimo's band of Apaches, with the children born to the members since their capture 20 years ago, were held in a nominal status as prisoners of war, and of late years have been located at Fort Sill, Okla.

The last of this band was released from the jurisdiction of the War Department in March, 1914. All adult Indians among those who elected to remain in Oklahoma, instead of going to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, as 187 members of the band elected to do during the fiscal year 1913, have been allotted suitable tracts of land which were purchased for them.

All reports concerning the part of the band remaining in Oklahoma are to the effect that they are now reasonably comfortably situated and bid fair to become industrious, self-supporting Indians.

The part of the band who removed to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico have possibly not made so much advancement, but these Indians have been placed in a position to commence farming, and have been reported as fairly comfortable and satisfied during the year.

The further work of reestablishment of these Indians is being made the subject of special attention.

PURCHASE DIVISION.

Goods and supplies to the amount, approximately, of \$3,500,000 were purchased for the service during the fiscal year just closed and delivered at a cost for transportation of about \$264,021.66, exclusive of wagon transportation from the terminals of railroads and boat landings, which service amounted to \$168,139.70. The cost of inspection was \$6,862.47. These amounts indicate service actually paid for to date. They will be increased by liabilities incurred during the last three months of the fiscal year which have not been placed on our liability ledgers. The high cost of supplies has had its effect on the prices paid in numerous lines during the year, particularly in the purchase of beef, both net and gross.

In addition to such supplies as the superintendents bought direct other purchases were made for them through the several Indian warehouses, all of which, except emergency purchases from Indians or patented articles, were made after proper advertisement, as required by law. These purchases were authorized only after the bids secured by the officer had been presented to this office and checked, freight figured when necessary, and the most advantageous quotation accepted, price and quality considered.

The service has not received quite all the benefit hoped for from its policy of economy in purchasing, as oftentimes what was saved in original cost was offset by delay in delivery. The necessity for more expeditious execution of field officers' requests is realized and steps have been taken to modify the existing plan so as to effect quicker deliveries. As the idea is developed during the coming year greater efficiency in purchasing will result.

Short cuts to quick results have been adopted, both in the office and field, and believing that concentrated effort will materially improve our system a new division, designated "purchase," has been created, which will handle exclusively the purchase and transportation of supplies.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year will provide for three permanent warehouses instead of five, as heretofore,

which will effect a material saving. During the active shipping season temporary receiving and shipping depots will be established at points found to be necessary.

In effecting these economies we have not lost sight of quality. The old idea that anything was good enough for the Indians has been driven to the rear, as those having dealings with the office now realize, and the Indian Service to-day is no longer the depository for such supplies as dealers otherwise could not dispose of. High-grade stock cattle, standard agricultural implements, good substantial foodstuffs, and good grades in other lines are bought for the Indians. Under the reimbursable plan, where an individual Indian must pay ultimately in cash for such articles as may be bought for him, he has been permitted largely to make his own selection, provided, of course, it was reasonable and the articles of standard quality.

Where it has been considered advisable to do so the commercial standing of successful bidders has been investigated before contracts were awarded, and in order that those with whom we have business dealings might be brought into a clearer relationship with the service, each contractor personally has had his attention called to the fact that his contractual obligations must be fulfilled to the very letter and that no deviation therefrom will be tolerated. Inspectors of goods and supplies will be required to exercise the utmost care in passing on deliveries to see that inferior articles are not accepted. In the inspection of such supplies as would come within their scope of work, we have been materially assisted by the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the latter part of the fiscal year bids were opened and contracts awarded at San Francisco for the Pacific coast schools and agencies, this being the first opening there since the spring of 1910.

For the purpose of increasing competition in connection with our woolen piece goods and clothing contracts, the Bureau of Standards, at our suggestion, drew up new specifications therefor, under which, during the latter part of the fiscal year just closed, clothing was purchased for the fiscal year 1915.

Realizing daily the serious handicap imposed by certain statutes governing the purchase of supplies, remedial legislation has been prepared to afford relief in that direction and place our purchasing on a more business-like plane. This legislation we hope to have considered during the next session of Congress, and, should it pass, our purchasing will be done with less circumlocution and greater efficiency.

It is my purpose to continue to inaugurate improvements in the purchasing system of the Indian Service until it is placed on a sound, economical, efficient, and business-like basis.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is provided for by the acts of Congress approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678). The last-mentioned act extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages; so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to the purchasers of Indian land in Oklahoma, with the above exceptions.

During the fiscal year 947 sales have been made involving 90,768.30 acres, consideration \$1,652,815.50. The average price for which the land was sold is a little over \$17 per acre. The year previous this office sold 317 tracts of land, involving 31,576.74 acres, for a consideration of \$692,413.28.

The sale of land in 1912 and 1913 was seriously affected by reason of the drought that prevailed in the Indian country, but during the past fiscal year there has been more demand for Indian land.

New rules now in effect in this office enable the prompt handling of all sale cases, and soon after the papers reach the office the purchaser is placed in possession of the land and the money made available for the use of the Indian owner.

PATENTS IN FEE.

The issuance of patents in fee to Indian allottees and the heirs of deceased Indians is authorized under the acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

During the fiscal year 1,382 applications for fee patents were received in this office, 234 of which were denied and 1,148 approved. The area patented embraced 152,405.44 acres. Since May 8, 1906, 8,020 applications for fee patents have been received, involving an area of 859,781.96 acres. During the past year 90 per cent of the fee patents which have issued cover lands allotted to Indians of one-half Indian blood or less, and about 50 per cent of the cases involving the issuance of patents in fee covered inherited land.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

During the year new regulations concerning the handling of individual Indian money were promulgated, and, although they were felt to be very liberal, amendments conferring further authority on superintendents were found to be advisable and have been adopted.

The funds are derived principally from (1) sale of allotted and inherited lands, (2) lease accruals, (3) sale of timber, (4) oil and gas royalties, and (5) earnings of outing pupils. The amount of deposits of this character in bonded depositaries on June 30, 1914, was approximately \$13,000,000.

Realizing the vital importance of the Indian procuring his money when he needs it, and that plans made by the superintendent for him should not be allowed to become impracticable through delay in obtaining the funds with which to carry them out, the method of handling the requests for these expenditures has been changed completely, and all such requests now receive prompt consideration, with the result that requests which formerly required a month or longer to receive administrative action are now returned to the field the day following their receipt in the office.

Special attention has been given to the conservation of minors' funds, and authorities have been largely restricted to expenditures which were in the nature of investments.

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

On June 30, 1914, the amount of tribal and individual moneys on deposit in banks was \$18,269,420.12. The rate of interest paid on these moneys for the year averaged higher than for any previous year.

By a regulation, effective July 1, 1913, Indian moneys held to the official credit of superintendents or disbursing officers are deposited at the same rate of interest as that paid on open accounts of individual Indians. The amount realized from this source during the year amounted to approximately \$34,000. More money has been placed on time deposit than heretofore, and this no doubt has been a contributing factor in the better interest earnings. The number of holding banks increased from 450 to 564.

During the year two banks carrying bonded Indian deposits were closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. Since the placing of Indian moneys in banks there have been five failures among the holding banks, but no loss to the Indians has resulted, either of principal or of interest, as the funds were fully protected by bonds with responsible sureties.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), devolves on the Secretary of the Interior the duty of determining the heirs of deceased Indians. The work in the past has been greatly handicapped by the lack of appropriations, and consequently by the lack of sufficient employees to handle it. The Indian appropriation act for the

fiscal year 1914 partially removed this impediment, by an appropriation of \$50,000, \$40,000 of which was available for use during the past year in the payment of salaries of examiners of inheritance, and necessary clerical help, at some of the larger Indian reservations, namely: Uintah and Ouray, Utah; Shoshone, Wyo.; Crow and Flathead, Mont.; Jicarilla, N. Mex.; Cantonment, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Pawnee, Seger, and Shawnee, in Oklahoma; Klamath, Umatilla, and Warm Springs, in Oregon; Cheyenne River and Sisseton, in South Dakota; and Cushman and Yakima, in Washington. Through this expenditure, the work has been brought current at Uintah and Ouray, Jicarilla, Seger, Umatilla, Flathead, and Cushman. The remaining \$10,000 was used for an increased office force of clerks with the necessary legal training to prepare the cases for final action.

During the year over 11,000 cases were received in the office, and 11,389 letters were written by this force.

Five thousand four hundred and ninety-two estates of deceased Indians, who held their allotments under trust patents, 388 estates of deceased Indians holding their allotments under restricted fee patents, and 251 estates of deceased nonallottees leaving trust property were finally acted upon during the year by the Secretary of the Interior, and approximately \$80,000 was collected or is due under the provision of law requiring that \$15 shall be collected to cover the cost of determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees in each case.

The Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914 (Public, 160), for the fiscal year 1915, appropriated \$100,000 for this work, \$20,000 of which is authorized for payment of clerical assistance in the office. It is the intention to assign an increased force of examiners to the field, and it is hoped that by the end of the year a substantial gain will be made in the work of determining the heirs of the, approximately, 40,000 cases pending at the various agencies, representing inherited property valued at more than \$60,000,000.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

RAILROADS.

The construction of railroads across Indian lands has not been active during the past fiscal year. No extensive lines have been projected. Rights of way for several short lines have been approved, and some of the lines already in operation have acquired amended rights of way for the purpose of eliminating curves or otherwise improving their roadbeds.

PIPE LINES.

The urgent need for additional facilities for the transportation and storage of oil produced from the Oklahoma oil fields still

continues, and rights of way for pipe lines and tank sites have been granted to the following:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Prairie Oil & Gas Co. | Gulf Pipe Line Co. |
| National Refining Co. | David Gunsberg. |
| Wichita Natural Gas Co. | Oklahoma Pipe Line Co. |
| Magnolia Pipe Line Co. | Quaker Oil & Gas Co. |
| Cosden & Co. | Indianapolis Refining Co. |
| Yale Natural Gas Co. | Kathleen Oil Co. |
| Creek County Gas Co. | Oil Production Co. |
| Only Oil Co. | Toxaway Oil Co. |
| Charles B. Shaffer. | |

HIGHWAYS.

The local authorities throughout those States in which there are reservations have shown increased activity during the past year in making applications for permission to open and establish public highways across Indian lands. About 25 applications have received approval and as many more are now pending.

WHITE EARTH LAND SUITS.

The prosecution of the White Earth land-fraud cases has been carried on with such dispatch as has been possible under the conditions.

The Government has lost one very important point: Judge Morris, of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, had rendered an opinion holding, in effect, that an allottee having less than one-eighth mixture of white blood should be considered as a full-blood Indian, and that, therefore, such allottees' restrictions were not removed by the acts of June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034). The cases were appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, where the decision of Judge Morris was overruled, the court holding that every Chippewa Indian who had an identifiable mixture of other than Indian blood derived from ancestors who have other than Indian blood is a mixed-blood Indian. The Government thereupon appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, on June 8, 1914, handed down an opinion upholding the decision of the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE EARTH ROLL.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 88), contains a provision for the preparation of a roll of Chippewa Indians allotted within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., by a commission consisting of two persons appointed by the senior judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. The court appointed as such commission Mr. R. J. Powell, an attor-

ney of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. Gordon Cain, an attorney of the Department of Justice. The work of preparing the roll is going forward.

SPO-PE.

Early in March of the present year I learned that a Blackfeet Indian by the name of Spo-pe was incarcerated in the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city. Facts in connection with this case were presented to me which aroused my immediate interest.

It appeared that this Indian was tried and found guilty of murder in Montana Territory on the 14th of October, 1879, and was sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was later commuted by the President to life imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction. After a year in that institution it was determined that Spo-pe was insane, and he was transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in this city, where he had remained for 32 years.

I made a personal investigation of the case and spent some hours with Spo-pe at the Government Hospital. It seemed to me that without regard to the nature of his crime or the justice of the punishment to which he was sentenced, this Indian had long since paid the penalty for his offense. The fact that Spo-pe, if insane at all, was but mildly so, and the great length of his confinement under most unusual circumstances, appealed to my sympathy. It seemed wholly out of harmony with the genius of American institutions that anyone could be permitted to pay such a terrible penalty for the commission of an offense against our laws, particularly that the punishment should be imposed under the very shadow of the Capitol of this great Democracy.

Upon my request formal application was made for the pardon of Spo-pe, and on July 6, 1914, the President pardoned the Indian from his sentence of life imprisonment. The authorities at the hospital, feeling that Spo-pe's mental condition was not of a nature which would warrant them in retaining him at the institution, he was immediately freed, and I took steps to have him returned to the Blackfeet Reservation.

On July 18, 1914, the Blackfeet Indians held a council, at which the formal enrollment of Spo-pe as a member, made necessary by his long absence and to avoid legal complications, was unanimously approved. The action of the tribe in adopting Spo-pe was approved on August 13, and on the next day the superintendent was directed to assist Spo-pe in selecting suitable lands for allotment.

INDIANS FOR EXHIBITION.

The office is frequently in receipt of requests to grant permission for the use of Indians from various reservations for exhibition purposes.

I am opposed to this kind of employment and feel that every means should be utilized to urge Indians against such methods of livelihood. It is the policy of the office to persuade Indians to erect permanent and substantial homes on their allotments for themselves and their families, to cultivate their lands, to surround themselves with live stock, and to become thrifty farmers. I can conceive of no line of employment for a people by nature of a roving tendency more inconsistent with the Government's general policy of training Indians to become self-supporting citizens than to permit them to travel around the country with so-called wild-west shows, exhibiting themselves and their families in the costumes of savagery, presenting barbaric episodes of the past which might better be forgotten.

The wages earned in such employment are small and can not be used to justify the risk, even with the best of supervision, which comes to the ordinary Indian in the traveling life under the conditions surrounding the average show, from contact with liquor and with an element having no interest whatsoever in his moral or industrial advancement.

At the present time a few Indians are employed with shows under supervision. I feel, however, that I should endeavor to do away with the white man's commercialization of the Indian for exhibition purposes as rapidly as is consistent with the fact that Indians have been permitted to engage in such employment for many years and can not easily be brought back to an appreciation of the benefits of a different mode of life.

STATISTICS.

During the year special attention has been given to simplifying the statistical portion of the annual report. Heretofore statistical information has been spread over considerable space, but now by arranging the tables in the most concise manner possible current data is still able to be shown, while the cost has been reduced to the minimum.

INDIAN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

I believe that the preparation of the Indian for full citizenship will be accomplished not only through education and training, but must also come from the example set by the employees of the Indian Service. For this reason, if for no other, I have devoted a great deal of my time to a careful study of the personnel of the field service.

There are approximately 2,500 Indians regularly employed in the field service and a large number are employed by the day at various schools and agencies. The number of Indians employed is steadily increasing, there being about 600 more employed now than were so employed in regular positions during the fiscal year ending June 30,

1909. While the greater number of these Indians are employed in minor positions excepted from examination, there are over 300 employed in the more important places.

The automatic promotion of teachers has been continued and is proving a success.

The system of granting educational leave to school employees in order that they may be given an opportunity to attend summer courses in educational institutions has resulted in a marked improvement in their teaching methods.

Until recently a practice prevailed in the field service of employees resigning when unable to procure a requested transfer and soon thereafter requesting reinstatement, which resulted in a large number of needless resignations and reinstatements. All employees have been notified that they will not be considered for reinstatement until six months shall have elapsed after the date of their resignation, unless the resignation contained definite information as to their intention to request reinstatement and giving a satisfactory reason therefor. This has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of resignations and reinstatements.

A very careful study is now being made of the capabilities of each employee with a view to ascertaining the proper branch of the service in which the qualifications and abilities of the employee may best be utilized.

In the early part of May, 1914, a letter was directed to each superintendent requiring that each position recommended for continuation during the ensuing fiscal year be fully justified. This resulted in the abolishment of 45 unnecessary positions, carrying salaries aggregating \$23,229.

In the exercise of further justifiable economy and to prevent what often was a mere abuse, Sunday work is discouraged as much as possible. No employee receiving a per diem rate of compensation is permitted to receive pay for work performed on Sunday unless the services are actually necessary.

The urgent deficiency act, approved April 6, 1914, prohibits the payment of a per diem in lieu of subsistence unless expressly provided by law, and limits the amount that may be paid for actual expenses to \$5 per day. This provision of law made necessary the modification of the commissions of a great number of persons in this service then receiving a per diem in lieu of subsistence, and while the act referred to permits subsistence charges not exceeding \$5 per day, I have set the maximum at \$3 for most of the employees. This will, it is believed, effect further economics.

An innovation recently inaugurated requires that all employees in the Indian Service submit to the office a photograph taken within the last two years, which is filed with the status record of the employee.

This plan is carried further, and persons seeking transfers are required to submit photographs of themselves to be used in connection with the consideration of their requests. A large number of the employees of the service are not personally known to the office, and a photograph is of immeasurable service in the consideration of any change involving the employee in question.

INSPECTION.

The Indian field service is one of the largest and most complex under any department of the Government. It comprehends the personal and material interests of more than three hundred thousand Indians, involving a billion dollars' worth of property. The vital and human interests of these Indians are in immediate charge of 6,000 employees. Property and human rights are intimately correlated in the governmental uplift of a dependent people, and that this work should be thoroughly accomplished is the task of this bureau.

It is highly essential that the closest possible touch should be maintained between the office and the field service, which can only be done through confidential and dependable reports from men especially selected and equipped for the work. Conditions are constantly arising which strike deep into the vitality of the service, and unless they are promptly and intelligently brought to the attention of the office, dire results may follow.

This situation was early recognized in my administration, and I have sought to meet it. This could best be done through confidential inspectors with whom I could sustain intimate relations, and from whom I could obtain reliable information, placing me in full possession of all facts affecting the integrity of this vast body of men and women.

The Congress, in the Indian appropriation act, 1915, recognized that evils had grown up in the Indian Service, and to afford a means to remedy them provided—

For the employment of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum each and actual traveling expenses, and \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field.

Appreciating the wisdom and desirability of procuring the members of this corps of confidential men in such a way as would not violate the true principles of the civil-service laws, yet afford such a latitude of selection as would procure a strong body of inspectors disassociated from personal interests, the Civil Service Commission, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and myself, recommended to the President that schedule B of the civil-service rules be amended by adding to the list of exemptions from the competitive class in the Interior Department the following:

Six inspectors to act as the immediate and confidential representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to such evidences of qualifications as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe after consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The organization of this branch of Indian work will have a material and far-reaching effect on the service, and through it there will be developed the keenest spirit of hearty cooperation between those in charge of field activities and the office. Its work will be to weed out the incompetents, discover the malfeasance of individuals, remedy the defects of the functional operations of all those charged with supervision and direction of the Indians, and to formulate a correct basis of estimating the true value of the Government's agents.

In the selection of the men composing this corps I shall be guided solely by the work to be accomplished and the adaptation of the man to do what is required. Strong men of integrity and practical ideas, with constructive tendencies, can and will develop the best service from our employees, and they will furnish the information on which the administrative part of the office can predicate intelligent action.

During the brief period of my incumbency I have often felt the need of these men. With accurate knowledge of the situation at any given point in the Indian country, the application of an adequate remedy becomes simple. Without this clear understanding, action taken here is largely experimental.

As supplementary to this inspection force, the special agents and supervisors form a secondary aid to bringing the field and its activities into closer relationship with all branches.

COOPERATION.

I have felt that no one thing is of greater importance in the administration of matters concerning the Indians than to bring about the closest relationship and understanding between all departments of the Indian Service. I have felt especially the necessity for the closest understanding and cooperation between the office and the field.

With this end in view I have concentrated the headquarters of as many of the field officers in Washington as could profitably be established here, so that for a part of the year they would be available for conference, thus bringing about a closer understanding on their part of my policies and furnishing me with valuable information concerning conditions throughout the field.

In addition to this, where practicable, I have called together representatives of the supervisory force and those field men employed in the several distinctive branches of work for consultation. A general conference of men engaged in liquor work was held in Denver, Colo., the first of the year. This conference is referred to elsewhere.

In February a supervisors' conference was held in Washington, which lasted for one week and was attended by all of the supervisors.

Following the same policy a series of summer institutes for the employees of the service will be held during the year at some six schools.

I have felt that the best administration requires the utmost harmony and cooperation throughout the various branches of the office, and I have endeavored to foster harmonious relationship between all engaged in the work in Washington. I have reason to feel that these efforts have been successful and that the entire Indian Service, the office as well as the field, are striving together as a harmonious unit for the benefit of the Indian.

INDIAN OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Indian Bureau were promulgated in editions of 1884, 1894, and 1904. Owing to changes in laws, policies, and methods of administration a new edition is now required in order that practice may accurately conform to present procedure and legal changes. This has demanded a complete revision of the volume by the addition of new matter and a revision of the old.

After careful revision and rewriting a new edition has been prepared and will soon be issued. It has been brought down to date and will adequately inform those concerned in the present rules and policies prevailing in Indian affairs.

ENROLLMENT WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

During the past fiscal year 497 persons have been enrolled at agencies or reservations throughout the United States, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 859 persons have been denied such rights.

The rights of a number of enrolled persons among the North Carolina Cherokees and the Chippewa in Minnesota have been challenged, and these contested cases are awaiting final adjudication by the department.

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

The number of communications sent out from the office during the year was 331,641, an increase of 66,541 over the preceding year.

During the year ending June 30, 1914, there were received 280,744 communications, an increase of 5,292 over the number received the previous year. In the year 1899 there were but 59,707 communications received, which shows the great increase in the work of the Indian Office during the last 15 years.

There was performed during the year 1,957 days' voluntary overtime service by clerks of the Indian Bureau in order to keep the work of the office practically current. This does not include the many days of overtime work by the officials of the bureau.

The archives of the Indian Office are very valuable, embracing as they do the history of the difficult question of the management of the Indian race as discussed by our greatest statesmen. They consist of records, reports of important councils leading to treaties, litigation, legislation, decisions, and correspondence of great importance pertaining to Indian matters from the congressional legislation of 1785.

COURT DECISIONS.

There have been a large number of decisions by the courts on Indian matters during the past year. A short synopsis of the principal points decided in the leading cases follows:

United States v. Felipe Sandoval (231 U. S., 28) : This was a criminal prosecution for introducing intoxicating liquor into the Indian country, to wit, the Santa Clara pueblo in the State of New Mexico. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the district court, and held:

1. The status of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico on their lands is such that Congress can prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors into such lands notwithstanding the admission of New Mexico to statehood.

2. It was a legitimate exercise of power on the part of Congress to provide in the New Mexico enabling act against the introduction of liquor into the Indian country and the prohibition to lands of the Pueblo Indians.

Perrin v. United States (232 U. S., 478) : This case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of error to the district court of the United States for the district of South Dakota, to review a conviction for unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors upon lands ceded by the Yankton Indians by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 286). In the seventeenth section of the agreement with the Yankton Indians, ratified and confirmed by Congress on the above mentioned date, it was stipulated that no intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants should ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands ceded, nor upon the lands comprising the Yankton Reservation as described in the treaty between said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to said Indians. The court held:

1. That the Government has the power to protect the Indian wards against the evils of intemperance, and Congress can prohibit the sale of intoxicants upon ceded lands if it is reasonably essential to the protection of the Indians residing on the unceded lands.

2. That the failure expressly to limit the duration of the prohibition against the sale of intoxicating liquors will not invalidate such prohibition so long as the period during which the United States holds the allotted lands in trust has not expired, the tribal relations not dissolved, and the wardship not terminated.

United States v. Sam Pelican and Tony Ponterre (232 U. S., 442): The defendants were indicted for the murder of a full-blood Indian, a member of the Colville Tribe, on lands allotted and held in trust by the United States on the Colville Reservation. The Supreme Court held that an Indian allotment during the trust period is Indian country within the meaning of United States Revised Statutes 2145, extending to the Indian country certain general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crime, and that the killing of an Indian allottee during the trust period by a person not of Indian blood, when committed on such lands, is cognizable in the Federal courts.

United States v. Willis N. Birdsall; *United States v. Thomas E. Brents*; *United States v. Everett E. Van Wert* (233 U. S.): These cases were taken to the Supreme Court to review judgment of the district court sustaining a demurrer to indictments charging respectively the giving and accepting of bribes. The court held that the official action which it was thought to have been influenced by a bribe need not have been prescribed by a lawful requirement of the executive department under whose authority the officer was acting, and that the requirement need not have been prescribed by a written regulation but might be found in an established usage which constituted the common law of the department. In this case the court used the following language with regard to the powers of the Indian Office, which is noteworthy:

In executing the powers of the Indian Office there is necessarily a wide range for administrative discretion and in determining the scope of official action regard must be had to the authority conferred; and this, as we have seen, embraces every action which may properly constitute an aid in the enforcement of the law.

Apapas v. United States (233 U. S.): Ten persons described as Indians were indicted for the murder of William H. Stanley, superintendent of the Coahuila Indian Reservation. The Supreme Court held that murder committed by Indians on an Indian reservation is a crime against the authority of the United States, expressly punishable by the Penal Code, section 328 (35 Stat. L., 1151), and within the cognizance of the Federal courts, irrespective of the citizenship of the accused.

United States v. First National Bank of Detroit, Minn.; *United States v. Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Co.* (233 U. S.): These suits were instituted by the United States to set aside certain conveyances under and through which title was claimed to lands in the White Earth Indian Reservation. It was held that within the meaning of the Clapp amendment of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), and the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), removing of restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of allotments within the White Earth

Reservation held by mixed-blood Indians, that every Chippewa Indian with an identifiable admixture of white blood, however small, was a mixed-blood Indian.

Johnson v. Gearlds (233 U. S.): This case was decided by the Supreme Court on June 8, 1914, on appeal from the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, to review a decree enjoining Federal officers from closing the saloons in certain territory ceded to the United States by Indian tribes. The case was reversed and remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill. The Supreme Court held:

1. That the entire ceded territory was subject to Federal laws prohibiting introduction of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, by the Chippewa treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1169), until otherwise provided by Congress.

2. The acts under which Minnesota was admitted to the Union did not by implication repeal the prohibition as to the introduction of intoxicants into the territory ceded by the Chippewa treaty of 1855, *supra*.

3. Cession to the United States by the Chippewa treaties of May 7, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 693), and March 19, 1867 (16 Stat. L., 719), of portions of the original cession set apart as reservations by the treaty of February 22, 1855, *supra*, did not operate to remove from the territory thus ceded the prohibition against the introduction, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors within the ceded territory until otherwise provided by Congress. A motion for rehearing is now pending in this case.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 was not approved until August 1, 1914. Therefore it became necessary for the appropriation act of the previous year to be extended, which was done by joint resolutions of June 30 and July 16, 1914.

For the fiscal year 1910 the Indian appropriation act carried about \$11,800,000; the act of 1911 appropriated about \$9,200,000; act of 1912, \$8,800,000; act of 1913, \$8,900,000; and for 1914, \$9,600,000; and for the fiscal year 1915 there was appropriated \$9,771,902.76.

The Indian Committees of Congress, with the cooperation of this bureau, have in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 worked out constructive legislation for the Indians of the country along progressive lines.

There has been appropriated a large amount of money for improving the health conditions of the Indians and providing hospital facilities for them. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, \$100,000 of which will be used for constructing hospitals, to cost not to exceed \$15,000 each. In addition to this the Indian Bureau is now constructing three hospitals for the Sioux Indians, to cost approximately \$25,000 each, on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne Reservations. An appropriation was also

made in the Indian bill for hospitals in the Chippewa country in Minnesota, and \$50,000 appropriated therefor out of the Chippewa Indian funds. The health conditions of the Indians have been found to be deplorable, and little effective work has heretofore been done to correct this condition. The appropriation in question will be a long step forward in solving this important problem.

The appropriation for educational purposes for the Indians is considerably increased, and special provision is made for the education of deaf, dumb, and blind Indian children who have not been heretofore provided for. There is also a specific appropriation for educational purposes among the Papago and Navajo Indians. These Indians have heretofore been neglected and several thousand Papago and Navajo Indian children are without school facilities.

Upon the recommendation of this office large reimbursable appropriations have been provided in the Indian appropriation act for industrial work among Indians. These reimbursable appropriations amount to \$725,000. The Indians have heretofore been allotted land, but they have not been provided with tools and general farming equipment. This appropriation will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to improve stock conditions and place herds of cattle on a number of Indian reservations. It is expected that this appropriation will aid very materially in promoting the industrial activities of the Indians of the country and go far toward developing them into self-supporting and progressive citizens.

The current Indian appropriation act carries a proviso which requires that detailed information regarding each Indian irrigation project be furnished Congress at its next session. There is also a provision of law in the Indian appropriation act which will authorize the office to equalize the irrigation construction charges and apportion said charges according to the benefits received. This is new legislation, which was obtained on the recommendation of this office. The Indian irrigation projects have heretofore been appropriated for and constructed largely without adequate detailed information, and it is expected at the next session of Congress that the Indian Office will furnish a complete statement regarding each of these projects, so that Congress may have a thorough understanding of conditions on each of the reservations where irrigation projects are being constructed. It is also expected that the information obtained from these reports will result in procuring administrative and legislative action which will protect more securely the water rights of the Indians of the country.

There is included in the Indian bill an appropriation to cover salaries and expenses of probate attorneys who are engaged in working out probate reforms for the more certain protection of the property of Indian children in Oklahoma, which work is being done

in harmony with rules of probate procedure adopted at a conference of the county judges of eastern Oklahoma, and recently adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

The Indian bill also carries \$100,000 to support a widespread and aggressive campaign for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians.

The bill also provides for six confidential inspectors. It is expected that this appropriation will result in thorough investigations being made on Indian reservations, and throughout the Indian country generally, so that the office may be advised of the actual conditions, to be used as a basis for effective reforms.

The bill provides for the consolidation of the offices of the Five Civilized Tribes and Union Agency, effective September 1, 1914.

The controversy regarding the enrollment of the Mississippi Choctaws was compromised by omitting the Choctaws of Oklahoma from the per capita payment made to Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians of \$100 and \$15, respectively.

The long contest regarding the water rights of the Yakima Indians was finally settled by giving these Indians a free water right to 40 acres of their allotments in perpetuity.

Another question which has been in dispute for a number of years was settled by the provision in the Indian bill providing for allotting the remaining unallotted Indians on the Bad River Reservation and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the remaining tribal timber to the Indians in question.

There is appropriated out of the funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes, in Utah and Colorado, about \$800,000; \$100,000 for the purchase of stock for the Navajo Springs Band of Indians in Colorado; \$200,000 for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands in Utah; and the balance to be expended among all of said Indians for the promotion of civilization and self-support among them, one of the chief purposes of which is to protect the water rights of the Ute Indians from being forfeited within the period fixed by law, and all of which is to give them much needed help in industrial progress.

There was appropriated \$100,000 for determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, so that the title to inherited Indian lands may be definitely determined.

The foregoing refer to the more important problems handled by this bureau during the past fiscal year. I have necessarily omitted from this report a reference to many minor activities of the Indian Service.

Very truly, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.

| Year. | Work. | | Employees. | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Communica- tions received. | Increase over pre- ceding year. | Total number em- ployed in Indian Office. | Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year. |
| | | <i>Per cent.</i> | | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| 1899..... | 59,707 | ..... | 101 | ..... |
| 1900..... | 62,601 | 4.84 | 115 | +13.86 |
| 1901..... | 67,376 | 7.62 | 119 | +3.45 |
| 1902..... | 79,237 | 17.60 | 132 | +10.92 |
| 1903..... | 79,415 | .22 | 131 | — .75 |
| 1904..... | 88,588 | 9.03 | 142 | +8.39 |
| 1905..... | 98,322 | 13.55 | 149 | +4.98 |
| 1906..... | 106,833 | 8.58 | 145 | — 2.68 |
| 1907..... | 117,556 | 10.34 | 160 | +10.34 |
| 1908..... | 152,998 | 30.14 | 179 | +11.87 |
| 1909..... | 176,765 | 15.53 | 189 | +5.58 |
| 1910..... | 194,241 | 9.88 | 203 | +7.40 |
| 1911..... | 197,637 | 1.74 | 227 | +11.82 |
| 1912..... | 222,187 | 12.37 | 224 | — 1.32 |
| 1913..... | 275,452 | 23.97 | 237 | +5.80 |
| 1914..... | 280,744 | 1.92 | 245 | +3.37 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| Increase in work, 1914 over 1899..... | 370.30 |
| Increase in force, 1914 over 1899..... | 142.57 |

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914.

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

| | |
|--|---------|
| Grand total..... | 331,250 |
| Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites..... | 101,209 |
| By blood..... | 75,263 |
| By intermarriage..... | 2,582 |
| Freedmen..... | 23,364 |
| Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes..... | 230,041 |

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| Alabama..... | 909 | Montana..... | 11,394 |
| Arizona..... | 41,916 | Nebraska..... | 3,932 |
| Arkansas..... | 460 | Nevada..... | 7,891 |
| California..... | 15,226 | New Hampshire..... | 34 |
| Colorado..... | 864 | New Jersey..... | 168 |
| Connecticut..... | 152 | New Mexico..... | 21,995 |
| Delaware..... | 5 | New York..... | 6,029 |
| District of Columbia..... | 68 | North Carolina..... | 8,024 |
| Florida..... | 562 | North Dakota..... | 8,623 |
| Georgia..... | 95 | Ohio..... | 127 |
| Idaho..... | 4,106 | Oklahoma..... | 117,607 |
| Illinois..... | 188 | Oregon..... | 6,399 |
| Indiana..... | 279 | Rhode Island..... | 284 |
| Iowa..... | 368 | South Carolina..... | 331 |
| Kansas..... | 1,366 | South Dakota..... | 20,813 |
| Kentucky..... | 234 | Tennessee..... | 216 |
| Louisiana..... | 780 | Texas..... | 702 |
| Maine..... | 892 | Utah..... | 3,221 |
| Maryland..... | 55 | Vermont..... | 26 |
| Massachusetts..... | 688 | Virginia..... | 539 |
| Michigan..... | 7,516 | Washington..... | 11,274 |
| Minnesota..... | 11,532 | West Virginia..... | 36 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,253 | Wisconsin..... | 10,053 |
| Missouri..... | 313 | Wyoming..... | 1,705 |

¹ Includes 23,364 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| Alabama: Not under agent..... | 1,909 | | | | | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde School— | | | | | | | | |
| Mohave—Apache..... | 266 | 123 | 133 | 121 | 145 | 258 | 8 | |
| Tonto—Apache..... | 156 | 81 | 75 | 63 | 93 | 151 | 6 | |
| Total..... | 422 | 214 | 208 | 184 | 238 | 409 | 13 | |
| Colorado River— | | | | | | | | |
| Chemehuevi..... | 63 | 30 | 33 | 223 | 239 | 403 | 17 | 42 |
| Mohave..... | 399 | 221 | 178 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 462 | 251 | 211 | 223 | 239 | 403 | 17 | 42 |
| Fort Apache School— | | | | | | | | |
| White Mountain Apache..... | 2,485 | 1,219 | 1,266 | 1,281 | 1,204 | 2,401 | 11 | 73 |
| Fort Mojave School— | | | | | | | | |
| Chemehuevi..... | 149 | 78 | 71 | 73 | 76 | 149 | | |
| Mohave..... | 636 | 351 | 285 | 207 | 429 | 636 | | |
| Total..... | 785 | 429 | 356 | 280 | 505 | 785 | | |
| Havasupai School—Havasupai..... | 174 | 95 | 79 | 73 | 101 | 174 | | |
| Kaibab School—Kaibab-Paiute..... | 96 | 56 | 40 | 22 | 74 | 96 | | |
| Leupp School—Navaho..... | 1,432 | 755 | 677 | 299 | 1,133 | 1,432 | | |
| Mogul School— | | | | | | | | |
| Mogul (Hopi)..... | 2,133 | 1,124 | 1,009 | 993 | 1,140 | 2,133 | | |
| Navaho..... | 2,000 | 1,047 | 953 | 1,141 | 859 | 2,000 | | |
| Total..... | 4,133 | 2,171 | 1,962 | 2,134 | 1,999 | 4,133 | | |
| Navajo School—Navaho..... | 10,000 | 5,400 | 4,600 | 3,800 | 6,200 | 9,990 | 10 | |
| Pima School— | | | | | | | | |
| Maricopa..... | 300 | 146 | 154 | 163 | 137 | 300 | | |
| Pima..... | 3,796 | 1,928 | 1,873 | 1,477 | 2,319 | 3,786 | 8 | 2 |
| Gila Bend Reservation, Papago..... | 700 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Not on reservation, Papago..... | 1,300 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Total..... | 6,096 | 2,069 | 2,027 | 1,640 | 2,456 | 4,086 | 8 | 2 |
| Salt River School— | | | | | | | | |
| Maricopa..... | 83 | 44 | 39 | 35 | 48 | 83 | | |
| Mohave—Apache..... | 268 | 128 | 120 | 92 | 166 | 256 | 2 | |
| Pima..... | 893 | 466 | 427 | 423 | 470 | 893 | | |
| Total..... | 1,234 | 648 | 586 | 550 | 684 | 1,232 | 2 | |
| San Carlos School— | | | | | | | | |
| Cayotero—Apache..... | 604 | 320 | 284 | 282 | 322 | 602 | 2 | |
| Mohave—Apache..... | 66 | 33 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 66 | | |
| San Carlos—Apache..... | 1,222 | 612 | 610 | 538 | 685 | 1,216 | 7 | |
| Tonto—Apache..... | 712 | 365 | 347 | 315 | 397 | 710 | 2 | |
| Total..... | 2,608 | 1,331 | 1,277 | 1,170 | 1,438 | 2,597 | 11 | |
| San Xavier School—Papago..... | 4,965 | 2,385 | 2,580 | 1,790 | 3,175 | 4,929 | 24 | 12 |
| Truxton Canon School—Walapai..... | 474 | 254 | 220 | 194 | 280 | 464 | 10 | |
| Western Navajo School— | | | | | | | | |
| Mogul (Hopi)..... | 210 | 101 | 109 | 99 | 111 | 210 | | |
| Navaho..... | 6,150 | 2,819 | 3,331 | 2,621 | 3,529 | 6,150 | | |
| Paiute..... | 190 | 80 | 110 | 80 | 110 | 190 | | |
| Total..... | 6,550 | 3,000 | 3,550 | 2,800 | 3,750 | 6,550 | | |
| Total Arizona..... | 41,916 | 20,277 | 19,639 | 16,440 | 23,476 | 39,681 | 106 | 129 |
| Arkansas: Not under agent..... | 460 | | | | | | | |
| California: | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop School— | | | | | | | | |
| Paiute, Shoshoni, Digger, and | | | | | | | | |
| Mocha..... | 1,350 | 680 | 670 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |

* 1910 census.

* Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.

* Unknown.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| California—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Campo School— | | | | | | | | |
| Mission Indians at Campo..... | 119 | 64 | 55 | 40 | 79 | 116 | 3 | |
| Cuyapaipe..... | 8 | 4 | 4 | | 8 | 8 | | |
| Laguna..... | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | | |
| La Pasta..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Manzanita..... | 78 | 34 | 44 | 36 | 42 | 66 | 12 | |
| Total..... | 218 | 107 | 111 | 80 | 138 | 203 | 15 | |
| Digger agency—Digger..... | 51 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 29 | 25 | 21 | 6 |
| Fort Bidwell School— | | | | | | | | |
| Digger..... | 16 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 16 | | |
| Palute..... | 196 | 108 | 88 | 89 | 107 | 190 | 6 | |
| Pit River..... | 521 | 230 | 291 | 183 | 338 | 508 | 13 | |
| Total..... | 733 | 346 | 387 | 280 | 453 | 714 | 19 | |
| Fort Yuma School—Yuma..... | 786 | 417 | 369 | 296 | 490 | 758 | 21 | 7 |
| Greenville School— | | | | | | | | |
| Digger and Washo..... | 1,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Hoop Valley School— | | | | | | | | |
| Hupa..... | 552 | 282 | 270 | 205 | 347 | 158 | 344 | 50 |
| Klamath..... | 552 | 282 | 270 | 152 | 400 | 280 | 172 | 100 |
| Lower Klamath..... | 261 | 110 | 151 | 104 | 157 | 120 | 89 | 52 |
| Total..... | 1,365 | 674 | 691 | 461 | 904 | 558 | 605 | 202 |
| Roseburg (Oreg.) School— | | | | | | | | |
| Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California..... | 5,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | (1) | (1) | 5,000 | | |
| Maliki School— | | | | | | | | |
| Mission Indians at— | | | | | | | | |
| Augustine..... | 18 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 18 | | |
| Cabazon..... | 38 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 38 | | |
| Martinez..... | 116 | 68 | 48 | 37 | 79 | 102 | 14 | |
| Mission Creek..... | 16 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 16 | | |
| Morongo..... | 238 | 128 | 110 | 90 | 148 | 190 | 30 | 18 |
| Palm Springs..... | 47 | 24 | 23 | 12 | 35 | 47 | | |
| San Manuel..... | 59 | 31 | 28 | 15 | 44 | 59 | | |
| Torres..... | 81 | 43 | 38 | 36 | 45 | 74 | 7 | |
| Total..... | 613 | 335 | 278 | 219 | 394 | 544 | 51 | 18 |
| Pala school— | | | | | | | | |
| Mission Indians at— | | | | | | | | |
| Capitan Grande..... | 131 | 68 | 63 | 51 | 80 | 117 | 14 | |
| La Jolla..... | 247 | 123 | 124 | 90 | 157 | 244 | 3 | |
| Pala..... | 198 | 94 | 104 | 71 | 127 | 164 | 42 | 2 |
| Pauma..... | 54 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 30 | 53 | 1 | |
| Pechanga..... | 211 | 110 | 101 | 53 | 158 | 203 | 8 | |
| Rincon..... | 142 | 82 | 60 | 55 | 87 | 123 | 19 | |
| Total..... | 983 | 502 | 481 | 344 | 639 | 894 | 87 | 2 |
| Round Valley school— | | | | | | | | |
| Concow..... | 625 | 305 | 320 | 245 | 379 | 120 | 244 | 281 |
| Pomo and Kipomo..... | 904 | 459 | 445 | 345 | 558 | 435 | 339 | 120 |
| Total..... | 1,529 | 764 | 765 | 592 | 937 | 555 | 583 | 391 |
| Soboba School— | | | | | | | | |
| Mission Indians at— | | | | | | | | |
| Cahuilla..... | 137 | 73 | 64 | 44 | 93 | 135 | 2 | |
| Inaja..... | 35 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 34 | 1 | |
| Los Coyotes..... | 128 | 76 | 52 | 46 | 82 | 128 | | |
| Mesa Grande..... | 191 | 110 | 81 | 85 | 108 | 99 | 76 | 16 |
| Santa Rosa..... | 66 | 38 | 28 | 12 | 54 | 57 | 9 | |
| Santa Ynez..... | 70 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 39 | 1 | 16 | 53 |
| Syquan..... | 38 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 38 | | |
| Soboba..... | 137 | 72 | 65 | 43 | 94 | 122 | 15 | |
| Volcan..... | 172 | 94 | 78 | 98 | 79 | 140 | 82 | |
| Total..... | 974 | 539 | 435 | 381 | 593 | 754 | 151 | 69 |

1 Unknown.

2 Estimated; see Roseburg, Oreg.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|---------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| California—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Tule River School— | | | | | | | | |
| Tule River..... | 150 | 91 | 59 | 73 | 78 | 150 | | |
| Outlying districts..... | 474 | 234 | 240 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Total..... | 624 | 325 | 299 | 72 | 78 | 150 | | |
| Total California..... | ^a 15,226 | 7,213 | 7,013 | 2,747 | 4,655 | 10,155 | 1,553 | 694 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs School—Wim- nuche Ute..... | 504 | 262 | 242 | 280 | 224 | 504 | | |
| Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute..... | 360 | 174 | 186 | 164 | 196 | 343 | 9 | 8 |
| Total Colorado..... | 864 | 436 | 428 | 444 | 420 | 847 | 9 | 8 |
| Connecticut: Not under agent..... | ^a 152 | | | | | | | |
| Delaware: Not under agent..... | ^a 5 | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia: Not under agent..... | ^a 68 | | | | | | | |
| Florida: Seminole..... | 562 | 417 | 145 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Georgia: Not under agent..... | ^a 95 | | | | | | | |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene School— | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 607 | 307 | 300 | 258 | 349 | 437 | 91 | 79 |
| Kalispel..... | 114 | 54 | 60 | 50 | 64 | 114 | | |
| Kootenai..... | 133 | 60 | 73 | 51 | 82 | 112 | 1 | 20 |
| Total..... | 854 | 421 | 433 | 359 | 495 | 663 | 92 | 99 |
| Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni..... | 1,797 | 900 | 897 | 696 | 1,101 | 1,506 | 231 | 60 |
| Fort Lapwai School—Nes Pece..... | 1,455 | 686 | 769 | 465 | 990 | 1,128 | 182 | 145 |
| Total Idaho..... | 4,106 | 2,099 | 2,007 | 1,520 | 2,586 | 3,297 | 505 | 304 |
| Illinois: Not under agent..... | ^a 188 | | | | | | | |
| Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others..... | ^a 279 | | | | | | | |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox..... | 368 | 193 | 175 | 181 | 187 | 368 | | |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo School— | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 206 | 148 | 148 | 161 | 135 | 18 | 67 | 211 |
| Kickapoo..... | 209 | 119 | 90 | 122 | 87 | 184 | 25 | |
| Sac and Fox..... | 96 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 14 | 82 | |
| Total..... | 601 | 314 | 287 | 330 | 271 | 216 | 174 | 211 |
| Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi..... | 765 | 417 | 348 | 426 | 339 | 539 | 140 | 86 |
| Total Kansas..... | 1,366 | 731 | 635 | 756 | 610 | 755 | 314 | 297 |
| Kentucky: Not under agent..... | ^a 234 | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana: Not under agent..... | ^a 780 | | | | | | | |
| Maine: Not under agent..... | ^a 892 | | | | | | | |
| Maryland: Not under agent..... | ^a 55 | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts: Not under agent..... | ^a 688 | | | | | | | |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills School—Chippewa..... | 252 | 126 | 126 | 103 | 149 | 64 | 115 | 73 |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa..... | 1,097 | 565 | 532 | 516 | 581 | 200 | 400 | 497 |
| Not under agent—Scattered Chip- pewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others..... | ^a 6,167 | | | | | | | |
| Total Michigan..... | 7,516 | 691 | 658 | 619 | 730 | 264 | 515 | 570 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac School—Chippewa..... | 998 | 510 | 488 | 534 | 464 | 87 | 526 | 385 |
| Grand Portage School—Chippewa.. | 312 | 138 | 174 | 140 | 172 | | 140 | 172 |

¹ Unknown.

^a Decrease due to 1,486 less Indians reported this year in outlying districts under Tule River.

^b 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| Minnesota—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Leech Lake School— | | | | | | | | |
| Cass and Winibigoshish..... | 452 | 219 | 233 | 220 | 232 | 135 | 210 | 107 |
| Leech Lake Pillager..... | 810 | 396 | 414 | 365 | 445 | 800 | 301 | 9 |
| White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa..... | 481 | 261 | 220 | 221 | 260 | 254 | 171 | 56 |
| Total..... | 1,743 | 876 | 867 | 806 | 937 | 889 | 682 | 172 |
| Nett Lake School— | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa (Bois Fort)..... | 528 | 242 | 286 | 243 | 285 | 458 | 52 | 18 |
| Deer Creek..... | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Vermillion Lake Indians (Bois Fort)..... | 95 | 51 | 44 | 54 | 41 | 78 | 14 | 3 |
| Total..... | 624 | 293 | 331 | 297 | 327 | 537 | 66 | 21 |
| Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa..... | 1,482 | 746 | 736 | 721 | 761 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| White Earth School— | | | | | | | | |
| White Earth (Minn.) Chippewa..... | 2,280 | 1,152 | 1,128 | 3,098 | 2,972 | 1,670 | 2,299 | 2,101 |
| Mille Lac (removal)..... | 1,152 | 568 | 584 | | | | | |
| Otter Tail Pillager..... | 797 | 400 | 397 | | | | | |
| Gull Lake..... | 430 | 218 | 212 | | | | | |
| Mille Lac (nonremoval)..... | 276 | 128 | 148 | | | | | |
| Pembina—Pillager..... | 408 | 220 | 188 | | | | | |
| Leech Lake (removal)..... | 279 | 126 | 153 | | | | | |
| White Oak Point (removal)..... | 280 | 136 | 144 | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac (removal)..... | 107 | 61 | 46 | | | | | |
| Cass and Winibigoshish..... | 61 | 35 | 26 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 6,070 | 3,044 | 3,026 | 3,098 | 2,972 | 1,670 | 2,299 | 2,101 |
| Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguts, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton..... | 303 | 157 | 146 | 93 | 210 | 190 | 87 | 26 |
| Total Minnesota..... | 11,532 | 5,764 | 5,768 | 5,689 | 5,843 | 3,373 | 3,800 | 2,877 |
| Mississippi: Not under agent..... | * 1,263 | | | | | | | |
| Missouri: Not under agent..... | * 313 | | | | | | | |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet School— | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa..... | * 203 | 105 | 98 | 95 | 108 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| Piegan..... | 2,641 | 1,315 | 1,326 | 1,352 | 1,289 | 1,189 | 1,117 | 335 |
| Total..... | 2,844 | 1,420 | 1,424 | 1,477 | 1,397 | 1,189 | 1,117 | 335 |
| Crow School—Crow..... | 1,696 | 849 | 847 | 681 | 1,015 | 1,290 | 227 | 199 |
| Flathead School—Confederated Flathead..... | 2,305 | 1,159 | 1,146 | 997 | 1,308 | 741 | 734 | 830 |
| Fort Belknap School— | | | | | | | | |
| Assinibon..... | 639 | 335 | 304 | 287 | 402 | 510 | 112 | 17 |
| Grosventre..... | 585 | 292 | 293 | 263 | 322 | 478 | 99 | 12 |
| Total..... | 1,224 | 627 | 597 | 550 | 724 | 988 | 211 | 30 |
| Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux..... | 1,904 | 944 | 960 | 847 | 1,057 | 1,125 | 436 | 343 |
| Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne..... | 1,421 | 698 | 723 | 534 | 887 | 1,841 | 28 | 52 |
| Total Montana..... | 11,394 | 5,697 | 5,697 | 5,036 | 6,358 | 6,659 | 2,753 | 1,779 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha School—Omaha..... | 1,332 | 683 | 649 | 674 | 658 | 1,048 | 110 | 174 |
| Santee School— | | | | | | | | |
| Ponca..... | 312 | 149 | 163 | 166 | 146 | 81 | 126 | 105 |
| Santee..... | 1,177 | 590 | 587 | 545 | 631 | 510 | 308 | 259 |
| Total..... | 1,489 | 739 | 750 | 712 | 777 | 591 | 434 | 464 |
| Winnebago School—Winnebago..... | 1,111 | 600 | 511 | 479 | 632 | 811 | 252 | 48 |
| Total Nebraska..... | 2,622 | 2,022 | 1,910 | 1,865 | 2,067 | 2,450 | 796 | 686 |

* Unknown.

* 1910 census.

* 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | |
| Fallon School—Paiute..... | 325 | 159 | 166 | 90 | 235 | 318 | 7 | ..... |
| Lovelocks—Paiute..... | 80 | 40 | 49 | 27 | 62 | 74 | 15 | ..... |
| Fort McDermitt School—Paiute.... | 342 | 173 | 169 | 142 | 200 | 328 | 14 | ..... |
| Mosapa River School—Paiute..... | 115 | 56 | 59 | 40 | 75 | 114 | 1 | ..... |
| Nevada School—Paiute..... | 601 | 265 | 336 | 200 | 401 | 591 | 9 | 1 |
| Walker River School—Paiute..... | 559 | 285 | 274 | 178 | 386 | 538 | 21 | ..... |
| Under agent, but off reservation.. | 200 | | | | | | | |
| Western Shoshone School— | | | | | | | | |
| Paiute..... | 264 | 139 | 125 | 128 | 136 | 261 | 3 | ..... |
| Shoshoni..... | 326 | 163 | 163 | 131 | 195 | 318 | 8 | ..... |
| Total..... | 590 | 302 | 288 | 259 | 331 | 579 | 11 | ..... |
| Reno, special agent— | | | | | | | | |
| Digger..... | 1,000 | 2,620 | 2,450 | 1,220 | 3,850 | 4,670 | 400 | ..... |
| Paiute..... | 1,500 | | | | | | | |
| Shoshoni..... | 1,200 | | | | | | | |
| Washo..... | 600 | | | | | | | |
| Scattering California tribes..... | 770 | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 5,070 | 2,620 | 2,450 | 1,220 | 3,850 | 4,670 | 400 | ..... |
| Total Nevada..... | 7,891 | 3,900 | 3,791 | 2,151 | 6,540 | 7,212 | 478 | 1 |
| New Hampshire: Not under agent.. | 34 | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey: Not under agent..... | 168 | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque—Pueblo Day | | | | | | | | |
| Schools— | | | | | | | | |
| Navaho..... | 358 | 174 | 184 | (⁹) | (⁹) | 358 | | |
| Pueblo..... | 4,536 | 2,327 | 2,209 | 1,990 | 2,546 | 4,488 | 48 | |
| Total..... | 4,894 | 2,501 | 2,393 | 1,990 | 2,546 | 4,846 | 48 | ..... |
| Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.. | 659 | 349 | 310 | 287 | 372 | 659 | | |
| Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache..... | 630 | 303 | 327 | 271 | 359 | 590 | 35 | 5 |
| Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho..... | 2,685 | 1,310 | 1,375 | 1,341 | 1,344 | 2,685 | | |
| San Juan School—Navaho..... | 8,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 8,000 | | |
| Santa Fe—Pueblo Day Schools—Pueblo..... | 3,525 | 1,871 | 1,654 | 1,662 | 1,863 | 3,173 | 282 | 70 |
| Zuni School—Pueblo..... | 1,602 | 846 | 756 | 676 | 926 | 1,602 | | |
| Total New Mexico..... | 21,995 | 11,180 | 10,815 | 11,227 | 10,410 | 21,555 | 365 | 75 |
| New York: | | | | | | | | |
| New York Agency— | | | | | | | | |
| Cayuga..... | 179 | 81 | 98 | 85 | 94 | 179 | | |
| Oneida..... | 265 | 143 | 122 | 91 | 174 | 265 | | |
| Onondaga..... | 541 | 271 | 270 | 211 | 330 | 541 | | |
| Seneca (Allegheny)..... | 923 | 474 | 449 | 422 | 501 | 923 | | |
| Seneca (Cattaraugus)..... | 1,291 | 669 | 622 | 518 | 773 | 1,291 | | |
| Seneca (Tonawanda)..... | 489 | 265 | 224 | 207 | 282 | 489 | | |
| St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)..... | 1,366 | (⁹) | (⁹) | (⁹) | (⁹) | (⁹) | | |
| Tuscarora..... | 363 | 203 | 160 | 125 | 238 | 363 | | |
| Total..... | 5,419 | 2,106 | 1,945 | 1,659 | 2,392 | 4,051 | | |
| Not under agent..... | 610 | | | | | | | |
| Total New York..... | 6,029 | 2,106 | 1,945 | 1,659 | 2,392 | 4,051 | | |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee. | 2,188 | 1,178 | 1,010 | 1,263 | 925 | 905 | 517 | 706 |
| Not under agent..... | 5,836 | | | | | | | |

1 Estimated; no census taken.

2 1910 census.

3 Not reported.

4 Includes 183 Apache; Fort Sill removal, 1912.

5 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold School— | | | | | | | | |
| Arikara..... | 400 | 209 | 191 | 192 | 208 | 277 | 101 | 22 |
| Grosventre..... | 477 | 241 | 236 | 225 | 252 | 360 | 81 | 27 |
| Mandan..... | 264 | 143 | 121 | 117 | 147 | 220 | 41 | 3 |
| Total..... | 1,141 | 593 | 548 | 534 | 607 | 866 | 223 | 52 |
| Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)... | 988 | 508 | 480 | 422 | 566 | 968 | | |
| Standing Rock School—Sioux... | 3,431 | 1,716 | 1,715 | 1,473 | 1,958 | 2,407 | 665 | 359 |
| Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa..... | 3,063 | 1,563 | 1,500 | 1,062 | 1,401 | 168 | 2,895 | |
| Total North Dakota..... | 8,623 | 4,380 | 4,243 | 4,091 | 4,532 | 4,429 | 3,783 | 411 |
| Ohio: Not under agent..... | 127 | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment School— | | | | | | | | |
| Arapaho..... | 247 | 131 | 116 | 108 | 139 | 237 | 10 | |
| Cheyenne..... | 538 | 286 | 252 | 214 | 324 | 495 | 27 | 16 |
| Total..... | 785 | 417 | 368 | 322 | 463 | 732 | 37 | 16 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho School— | | | | | | | | |
| Arapaho..... | 521 | 259 | 262 | 249 | 272 | 389 | 72 | 60 |
| Cheyenne..... | 735 | 367 | 368 | 292 | 443 | 558 | 145 | 32 |
| Total..... | 1,256 | 626 | 630 | 541 | 715 | 947 | 217 | 92 |
| Kiowa School— | | | | | | | | |
| Apache..... | 168 | 77 | 91 | 77 | 91 | 166 | 1 | 1 |
| Comanche..... | 1,529 | 789 | 760 | 743 | 786 | 841 | 509 | 179 |
| Kiowa..... | 1,493 | 694 | 799 | 816 | 677 | 1,087 | 263 | 143 |
| Wichita and Caddo..... | 1,094 | 548 | 546 | 546 | 548 | 1,010 | 38 | 46 |
| Total..... | 4,284 | 2,088 | 2,196 | 2,182 | 2,102 | 3,104 | 811 | 369 |
| Osage School—Osage..... | 2,187 | 1,125 | 1,062 | 1,103 | 1,084 | 828 | 1,359 | |
| Otoe School—Oto and Missouri | 432 | 247 | 185 | 214 | 218 | 377 | 50 | 5 |
| Pawnee School—Pawnee..... | 679 | 323 | 356 | 335 | 344 | 544 | 123 | 12 |
| Ponca School— | | | | | | | | |
| Kaw..... | 138 | 71 | 67 | 61 | 77 | 48 | 26 | 64 |
| Ponca..... | 613 | 297 | 316 | 298 | 315 | 261 | 362 | |
| Tonkawa..... | 49 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 29 | 43 | 6 | |
| Total..... | 800 | 393 | 407 | 379 | 421 | 342 | 394 | 64 |
| Red Moon School—Cheyenne..... | 152 | 80 | 72 | 50 | 102 | 152 | | |
| Sac and Fox school— | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 85 | 37 | 48 | 40 | 45 | 47 | 38 | |
| Sac and Fox, Mississippi..... | 592 | 292 | 300 | 335 | 257 | 366 | 88 | 138 |
| Total..... | 677 | 329 | 348 | 375 | 302 | 413 | 126 | 138 |
| Seger School— | | | | | | | | |
| Arapaho..... | 146 | 66 | 80 | 68 | 78 | 129 | 7 | 10 |
| Cheyenne..... | 434 | 207 | 227 | 181 | 253 | 393 | 9 | 32 |
| Total..... | 580 | 273 | 307 | 249 | 331 | 522 | 16 | 42 |
| Seneca School— | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Shawnee..... | 128 | 51 | 77 | 81 | 47 | 6 | 65 | 57 |
| Ottawa..... | 275 | 147 | 128 | 150 | 125 | 5 | 43 | 227 |
| Peoria-Miami..... | 393 | 181 | 212 | 230 | 163 | 18 | 74 | 301 |
| Quapaw..... | 330 | 164 | 166 | 182 | 148 | 91 | 20 | 219 |
| Seneca..... | 412 | 201 | 211 | 241 | 171 | 20 | 262 | 130 |
| Wyandot..... | 447 | 226 | 221 | 227 | 220 | 2 | 35 | 410 |
| Total..... | 1,985 | 970 | 1,015 | 1,111 | 874 | 142 | 499 | 1,344 |

1 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|---|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| Oklahoma—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Shawnee School— | | | | | | | | |
| Absentee Shawnee..... | 490 | 227 | 233 | 143 | 317 | 436 | 24 | ..... |
| Chilzan Potawatomi..... | 1,730 | 856 | 874 | 361 | 869 | 53 | 137 | 1,541 |
| Mexican Kickapoo..... | 306 | 164 | 142 | 124 | 182 | 301 | 5 | ..... |
| Total..... | 2,496 | 1,247 | 1,249 | 1,128 | 1,368 | 789 | 166 | 1,541 |
| Under War Department—Apache at Fort Sill..... | 85 | 46 | 39 | 43 | 43 | 76 | 3 | 6 |
| Five Civilized Tribes— | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| By blood..... | 36,394 | | | | | 3,621 | 4,749 | 23,407 |
| By intermarriage..... | 286 | | | | | | | |
| Delawares..... | 197 | | | | | | | |
| Freedmen..... | 4,916 | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 41,693 | | | | | 3,621 | 4,749 | 23,407 |
| Chickasaw Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| By blood..... | 5,649 | | | | | 1,515 | 958 | 3,321 |
| By intermarriage..... | 645 | | | | | | | |
| Freedmen..... | 4,661 | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 10,955 | | | | | 1,515 | 958 | 3,321 |
| Choctaw Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| By blood..... | 17,446 | | | | | 8,418 | 2,462 | 9,356 |
| By intermarriage..... | 1,651 | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi Choctaw..... | 1,639 | | | | | | | |
| Freedmen..... | 5,994 | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 26,730 | | | | | 8,418 | 2,462 | 9,356 |
| Creek Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| By blood..... | 11,905 | | | | | 6,830 | 1,688 | 3,387 |
| Freedmen..... | 6,807 | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 18,712 | | | | | 6,830 | 1,688 | 3,387 |
| Seminole Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| By blood..... | 2,133 | | | | | 1,250 | 476 | 407 |
| Freedmen..... | 986 | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 3,119 | | | | | 1,250 | 476 | 407 |
| Total Five Civilized Tribes..... | 101,209 | | | | | 26,634 | 10,333 | 40,878 |
| Total Oklahoma..... | 117,607 | 8,164 | 8,234 | 8,031 | 8,367 | 35,602 | 14,134 | 44,507 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, and Yahoeekin Band of Snake..... | 1,121 | 532 | 589 | 502 | 619 | 854 | 250 | 17 |
| Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain..... | 3,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | 3,000 | | |
| Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill..... | 426 | 226 | 200 | 195 | 231 | 207 | 202 | 17 |
| Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla..... | 1,110 | 508 | 602 | 471 | 639 | 575 | 51 | 484 |
| Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palute..... | 742 | 333 | 409 | 281 | 461 | 714 | 28 | |
| Total Oregon..... | 6,399 | 3,099 | 3,300 | 1,449 | 1,950 | 5,350 | 531 | 518 |
| Rhode Island: Not under agent..... | 284 | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others..... | 331 | | | | | | | |

¹ Includes 687 Potawatomi and 128 Mexican Kickapoo living off reservations.

² Mesquero, New Mexico, includes 153 Fort Sill removal, 1913 report.

³ Covers only those Indians enrolled; no data as to number not enrolled.

⁴ 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet | | | | | | | | |
| Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two | | | | | | | | |
| Kettle Sioux | 2,091 | 1,342 | 1,340 | 1,222 | 1,469 | 1,782 | 452 | 457 |
| Crow Creek School—Lower Yank- | | | | | | | | |
| tonal Sioux | 963 | 452 | 511 | 414 | 549 | 710 | 210 | 42 |
| Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux | 280 | 146 | 134 | 100 | 180 | 170 | 108 | 2 |
| Lower Brule School—Lower Brule | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux | 478 | 249 | 229 | 219 | 259 | 294 | 140 | 44 |
| Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux | 7,059 | 3,457 | 3,602 | 3,543 | 3,516 | 4,641 | 1,522 | 896 |
| Rosebud School—Brule Sioux | 5,472 | 2,731 | 2,741 | 2,511 | 2,961 | 3,176 | 1,592 | 704 |
| Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wah- | | | | | | | | |
| peton Sioux | 2,065 | 1,051 | 1,014 | 979 | 1,086 | 1,200 | 245 | 620 |
| Yankton School—Yankton Sioux | 1,805 | 843 | 962 | 834 | 971 | 858 | 604 | 343 |
| Total South Dakota | 20,813 | 10,271 | 10,542 | 9,822 | 10,991 | 12,831 | 4,873 | 3,109 |
| Tennessee: Not under agent. | 1216 | | | | | | | |
| Texas (not under agent): | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 1192 | | | | | | | |
| Kocosh, Seminole, Isleta, and | | | | | | | | |
| others | 1510 | | | | | | | |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits School—Paiute | 133 | 64 | 69 | 47 | 86 | 133 | | |
| Utah and Ouray Agency— | | | | | | | | |
| Uinta Ute | 438 | 246 | 192 | | | | | |
| Uncompahgre Ute | 451 | 218 | 233 | 484 | 688 | 1,065 | 83 | 24 |
| Whitewater Ute | 283 | 167 | 116 | | | | | |
| Total | 1,172 | 631 | 541 | 484 | 688 | 1,065 | 83 | 24 |
| Salt Lake— | | | | | | | | |
| Under special agent—Paiute and | | | | | | | | |
| others | 500 | 231 | 269 | | | 500 | | |
| Not under agent—Paiute and | | | | | | | | |
| others | 1,416 | | | | | | | |
| Total Utah | 3,221 | 926 | 879 | 531 | 774 | 1,668 | 83 | 24 |
| Vermont: Not under agent. | 126 | | | | | | | |
| Virginia: Not under agent. | 1539 | | | | | | | |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | |
| Colville School—Confederated Col- | | | | | | | | |
| ville | 2,425 | 1,181 | 1,244 | 1,063 | 1,362 | 1,492 | 442 | 491 |
| Cushman School— | | | | | | | | |
| Chehalis | 99 | 57 | 42 | 41 | 58 | 70 | 29 | |
| Muckleshoot | 158 | 75 | 83 | 63 | 95 | 124 | 32 | 2 |
| Nisqualli | 82 | 47 | 35 | 26 | 56 | 63 | 19 | 10 |
| Quinalt | 732 | 359 | 373 | 283 | 449 | 482 | 231 | 19 |
| Skokomish | 203 | 94 | 109 | 82 | 121 | 130 | 65 | 8 |
| Squaxon Island | 77 | 41 | 36 | 39 | 28 | 40 | 31 | 6 |
| Unattached— | | | | | | | | |
| Puyallup | 372 | 190 | 182 | | | | | |
| Cowlitz | 490 | 240 | 250 | | | 1,000 | 500 | 200 |
| Gallam | 510 | 260 | 250 | | | | | |
| Various other Indians | 328 | 160 | 168 | | | | | |
| Total unattached | 1,700 | 850 | 850 | | | 1,000 | 500 | 200 |
| Total Cushman | 3,051 | 1,523 | 1,528 | 534 | 817 | 1,899 | 907 | 245 |
| Neah Bay School— | | | | | | | | |
| Hoh | 49 | 26 | 23 | 18 | 31 | 49 | | |
| Makah | 401 | 199 | 202 | 175 | 226 | 355 | 46 | |
| Ozette | 17 | 8 | 9 | | 17 | 17 | | |
| Quileute | 226 | 126 | 100 | 107 | 119 | 216 | 10 | |
| Total | 693 | 359 | 334 | 300 | 393 | 637 | 56 | |

1910 census.

* Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States, superintendencies, and tribes. | Total population. | Male. | Female. | Minors. | Adults. | Full blood. | Mixed blood. | |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | One-half or more. | Less than half. |
| Washington—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Spokane School— | | | | | | | | |
| Chewelah..... | 607 | 286 | 321 | 260 | 364 | 413 | 54 | 157 |
| Spokane..... | 17 | 7 | 10 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 624 | 293 | 331 | 260 | 364 | 413 | 54 | 157 |
| Tulalip School— | | | | | | | | |
| Lummi..... | 452 | 231 | 221 | 229 | 223 | 271 | 172 | 9 |
| Susquamish..... | 165 | 85 | 80 | 81 | 84 | 70 | 62 | 33 |
| Swinomish..... | 209 | 103 | 106 | 87 | 122 | 187 | 22 | ..... |
| Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)..... | 413 | 208 | 205 | 183 | 230 | 321 | 87 | 5 |
| Total..... | 1,239 | 627 | 612 | 580 | 659 | 849 | 343 | 47 |
| Yakima School—Klilkitat, Yakima, and Wisham (confederated Yakima)..... | 3,149 | 1,493 | 1,656 | 1,333 | 1,816 | 2,194 | 684 | 271 |
| Not under agent..... | 193 | | | | | | | |
| Total Washington..... | 11,274 | 5,476 | 5,705 | 4,070 | 5,411 | 7,484 | 2,486 | 1,211 |
| West Virginia: Not under agent..... | 136 | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | |
| Carter School—Potawatomi..... | 313 | 176 | 137 | 79 | 234 | 313 | ..... | ..... |
| Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille ¹ | 1,252 | 642 | 610 | 545 | 707 | 500 | 711 | 41 |
| Keshena School— | | | | | | | | |
| Menominee..... | 1,721 | 913 | 808 | 782 | 939 | 259 | 1,121 | 341 |
| Stockbridge and Munsee..... | 606 | 315 | 291 | 274 | 332 | (²) | (²) | (²) |
| Total..... | 2,327 | 1,228 | 1,099 | 1,056 | 1,271 | 259 | 1,121 | 341 |
| Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa..... | 707 | 337 | 370 | 280 | 447 | 460 | 200 | 47 |
| Le Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River..... | 1,222 | 611 | 611 | (⁴) | (⁴) | 50 | 410 | 763 |
| Oneida School—Oneida..... | 2,451 | 1,280 | 1,171 | 1,131 | 1,320 | ..... | 2,451 | ..... |
| Red Cliff School—Chippewa..... | 507 | 272 | 235 | 251 | 256 | ..... | 398 | 108 |
| Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago..... | 1,274 | 627 | 647 | 517 | 757 | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Total Wisconsin..... | 10,053 | 5,173 | 4,880 | 3,839 | 4,992 | 1,582 | 5,291 | 1,300 |
| Wyoming: | | | | | | | | |
| Shoshone School— | | | | | | | | |
| Arapaho..... | 874 | 439 | 435 | 440 | 434 | 765 | 108 | 6 |
| Shoshoni..... | 831 | 425 | 406 | 365 | 466 | 491 | 143 | 197 |
| Total..... | 1,705 | 864 | 841 | 805 | 900 | 1,256 | 246 | 203 |
| Grand total ³ | 331,250 | 162,257 | 160,260 | 84,235 | 104,116 | 171,804 | 43,138 | 59,469 |

¹ 1910 census.² 1913 report.³ Unknown.⁴ Not reported.⁵ Correct as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914.*

| States and superintendencies. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | | | Total allotted. | Total Indians under Federal super- vision. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | Holding trust patents. | Holding fee patents for— | | | |
| | | | Part of allot- ment. | Entire allot- ment. | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 422 | | | | | 422 |
| Colorado River..... | | 462 | | | 462 | 462 |
| Fort Apache..... | 2,485 | | | | | 2,485 |
| Fort Mojave..... | | 785 | | | 785 | 785 |
| Havasupai..... | 174 | | | | | 174 |
| Kalibab..... | 96 | | | | | 96 |
| Leupp..... | 1,432 | | | | | 1,432 |
| Moqui..... | 4,133 | | | | | 4,133 |
| Navajo..... | 10,000 | | | | | 10,000 |
| Pima..... | 6,096 | | | | | 6,096 |
| Salt River..... | 521 | 713 | | | 713 | 1,234 |
| San Carlos..... | 2,608 | | | | | 2,608 |
| San Xavier..... | 2,195 | 2,770 | | | 2,770 | 4,965 |
| Truxton Canon..... | 474 | | | | | 474 |
| Western Navajo..... | 6,550 | | | | | 6,550 |
| Total..... | 37,186 | 4,730 | | | 4,730 | 41,916 |
| California: | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 1,175 | 173 | | 2 | 175 | 1,350 |
| Campo..... | 218 | | | | | 218 |
| Digger..... | 51 | | | | | 51 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 505 | 228 | | | 228 | 733 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 50 | 736 | | | 736 | 786 |
| Greenville..... | 850 | 150 | | | 150 | 1,000 |
| Hoop Valley..... | 808 | 546 | | 11 | 557 | 1,365 |
| Malki..... | 613 | | | | | 613 |
| Pala..... | 704 | 279 | | | 279 | 983 |
| Round Valley..... | 977 | 550 | 2 | | 552 | 1,529 |
| Soboba..... | 974 | | | | | 974 |
| Tule River..... | 416 | 208 | | | 208 | 624 |
| Total..... | 7,341 | 2,870 | 2 | 13 | 2,885 | 10,226 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 504 | | | | | 504 |
| Southern Ute..... | 185 | 195 | | | 195 | 380 |
| Total..... | 689 | 195 | | | 195 | 884 |
| Florida: Seminole..... | 562 | | | | | 562 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 269 | 585 | | | 585 | 854 |
| Fort Hall..... | 49 | 1,748 | | | 1,748 | 1,797 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 546 | 783 | 38 | 88 | 909 | 1,455 |
| Total..... | 864 | 3,116 | 38 | 88 | 3,242 | 4,106 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox..... | 368 | | | | | 368 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | |
| Kikapoo..... | 292 | 270 | 8 | 31 | 309 | 601 |
| Potawatomi..... | 305 | 420 | 40 | | 460 | 765 |
| Total..... | 597 | 690 | 48 | 31 | 769 | 1,366 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | | 252 | | | 252 | 252 |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | 1,024 | 67 | | 6 | 73 | 1,097 |
| Total..... | 1,024 | 319 | | 6 | 325 | 1,349 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 730 | 253 | | 15 | 268 | 998 |
| Grand Portage..... | | 307 | | 5 | 312 | 312 |
| Leech Lake..... | 690 | 1,041 | | 12 | 1,053 | 1,748 |
| Nett Lake..... | 312 | 312 | | | 312 | 624 |
| Pipestone (Birch Cooley)..... | 219 | 84 | | | 84 | 303 |
| Red Lake..... | 1,482 | | | | | 1,482 |
| White Earth..... | 2,636 | | | 3,434 | 3,434 | 6,070 |
| Total..... | 6,069 | 1,997 | | 3,466 | 5,463 | 11,532 |

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendencies. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | | | Total allotted. | Total Indians under Federal supervision. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Holding trust patents. | Holding fee patents for— | | | |
| | | | Part of allotment. | Entire allotment. | | |
| Montana: | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | | 2,639 | 1 | 1 | 2,641 | 2,641 |
| Crow..... | 336 | 1,323 | 4 | 33 | 1,360 | 1,696 |
| Flathead..... | 353 | 1,648 | 27 | 277 | 1,952 | 2,305 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 1,224 | | | | | 1,224 |
| Fort Peck..... | 148 | 1,753 | 3 | | 1,756 | 1,904 |
| Tongue River..... | 1,421 | | | | | 1,421 |
| Total..... | 3,482 | 7,363 | 35 | 311 | 7,709 | 11,191 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | |
| Omaha..... | 680 | 309 | 20 | 314 | 643 | 1,332 |
| Santee..... | 1,040 | 207 | 23 | 219 | 449 | 1,489 |
| Winnebago..... | 717 | 265 | | 129 | 394 | 1,111 |
| Total..... | 2,446 | 781 | 43 | 662 | 1,486 | 3,932 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | |
| Fallon..... | 96 | 318 | | | 318 | 414 |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 252 | 90 | | | 90 | 342 |
| Moapa River..... | | 115 | | | 115 | 115 |
| Nevada..... | 601 | | | | | 601 |
| Walker River..... | 191 | 368 | | | 368 | 559 |
| Western Shoshone..... | 590 | | | | | 590 |
| Reno, special agent..... | 4,500 | 570 | | | 570 | 5,070 |
| Total..... | 6,230 | 1,461 | | | 1,461 | 7,691 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Pueblos..... | 4,894 | | | | (1) | 4,894 |
| Jicarilla..... | 92 | 567 | | | 567 | 659 |
| Mescalero..... | 630 | | | | | 630 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 315 | 2,370 | | | 2,370 | 2,685 |
| San Juan..... | 8,000 | | | | | 8,000 |
| Santa Fe Pueblos..... | 3,525 | | | | | 3,525 |
| Zuni..... | 1,602 | | | | | 1,602 |
| Total..... | 19,058 | 2,937 | | | 2,937 | 21,995 |
| New York: New York Agency..... | 5,419 | | | | | 5,419 |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | 2,188 | | | | | 2,188 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 136 | 991 | 13 | 1 | 1,005 | 1,141 |
| Fort Totten..... | 466 | 444 | 65 | 13 | 522 | 988 |
| Standing Rock..... | | 3,374 | 92 | 65 | 3,431 | 3,431 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 199 | 2,537 | 46 | 281 | 2,864 | 3,063 |
| Total..... | 801 | 7,246 | 216 | 360 | 7,822 | 8,623 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 282 | 403 | | | 408 | 785 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 551 | 586 | 55 | 64 | 705 | 1,256 |
| Kiowa..... | 1,198 | 3,001 | 59 | 111 | 3,171 | 4,369 |
| Osage..... | 123 | 2,064 | | | 2,064 | 2,187 |
| Otoe..... | 72 | 340 | 11 | 9 | 360 | 433 |
| Pawnee..... | 335 | 309 | 16 | 19 | 344 | 679 |
| Ponca..... | 159 | 583 | 55 | 3 | 641 | 800 |
| Red Moon..... | 50 | 101 | 1 | | 102 | 153 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 407 | 187 | 47 | 36 | 270 | 677 |
| Seger..... | 249 | 301 | 12 | 18 | 331 | 580 |
| Seneca..... | 1,052 | 159 | | 774 | 933 | 1,985 |
| Shawnee..... | 1,524 | 487 | 69 | 116 | 672 | 2,496 |
| Five Civilized Tribes..... | | | | * 101,209 | 101,209 | 101,209 |
| Total..... | * 6,402 | 8,521 | 325 | 102,359 | 111,205 | 117,607 |

* 1,514 allotments made but not approved by department.
* 22,939 restricted Indians as to alienation.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendencies. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | | | | Total Indians under Federal supervision. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Holding trust patents. | Holding fee patents for— | | Total allotted. | |
| | | | Part of allotment. | Entire allotment. | | |
| Oregon: | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 560 | 561 | ..... | ..... | 561 | 1,121 |
| Roseburg..... | 6,000 | 1,986 | ..... | 14 | 2,000 | 8,000 |
| Siletz..... | 212 | 115 | 7 | 92 | 214 | 426 |
| Umatilla..... | 545 | 390 | ..... | 175 | 565 | 1,110 |
| Warm Springs..... | 321 | 418 | ..... | 3 | 421 | 742 |
| Total..... | 7,638 | 3,470 | 7 | 284 | 3,761 | 11,399 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 364 | 2,266 | 24 | 37 | 2,327 | 2,691 |
| Crow Creek..... | 180 | 748 | 5 | 30 | 783 | 963 |
| Flandreau..... | 280 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 280 |
| Lower Brule..... | ..... | 425 | 8 | 45 | 478 | 478 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 1,344 | 5,345 | 292 | 78 | 5,715 | 7,059 |
| Rosebud..... | 200 | 5,004 | 27 | 241 | 5,272 | 5,472 |
| Sisseton..... | 979 | 691 | 337 | 58 | 1,086 | 2,065 |
| Yankton..... | 939 | 655 | 128 | 83 | 866 | 1,806 |
| Total..... | 4,286 | 15,134 | 821 | 572 | 16,527 | 20,813 |
| Utah: | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | 133 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 |
| Uintah..... | 275 | 894 | 1 | 2 | 897 | 1,172 |
| Salt Lake, special agent..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| Total..... | 908 | 894 | 1 | 2 | 897 | 1,805 |
| Washington: | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 40 | 2,370 | ..... | 15 | 2,385 | 2,425 |
| Cushman..... | 614 | 2,428 | 4 | 5 | 2,437 | 3,051 |
| Neah Bay..... | 390 | 303 | ..... | ..... | 303 | 693 |
| Spokane..... | 49 | 560 | 4 | 11 | 575 | 624 |
| Tulalip..... | 1,031 | 198 | 1 | 9 | 208 | 1,239 |
| Yakima..... | ..... | 3,059 | 20 | 70 | 3,059 | 3,059 |
| Total..... | 2,124 | 8,918 | 29 | 110 | 9,067 | 11,181 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | |
| Carter..... | 313 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 313 |
| Hayward..... | 535 | 715 | ..... | 2 | 717 | 1,252 |
| Keshena..... | 1,721 | 606 | ..... | ..... | 606 | 2,327 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 348 | 355 | ..... | 4 | 359 | 707 |
| La Pointe..... | (?) | (?) | (?) | 7 | 7 | 1,222 |
| Oneida..... | 1,514 | 134 | 78 | 725 | 937 | 2,451 |
| Red Cliff..... | 380 | 126 | ..... | 1 | 127 | 507 |
| Tomah..... | (?) | (?) | (?) | (?) | (?) | 1,274 |
| Total..... | 4,205 | 1,936 | 78 | 739 | 2,753 | 10,053 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 254 | 1,436 | ..... | 15 | 1,451 | 1,705 |
| Grand total..... | 121,333 | 74,014 | 1,643 | 109,018 | 184,675 | 307,691 |

COMPARISON.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| Total 1913 | 121,233 | 72,411 | 1,420 | 109,911 | 183,742 | 307,433 |
| Total 1912 | 120,876 | 103,417 | 1,926 | 70,904 | 177,626 | 300,930 |
| Total 1911 | 120,780 | 88,182 | ..... | * 76,033 | 164,215 | 296,320 |
| Total 1901 ⁴ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64,853 | 247,522 |
| Total 1890 ⁴ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,166 | 230,437 |

¹ 5,000 of these Indians in California.² Unknown.³ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.⁴ Only items reported.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Marriages. | | | | Crimes. | | Misdemeanors. | | Arrests for drunkenness. | | Missionaries work in R. | Churches among Indians. | Indians who have professed Christianity. | Indians who— | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Between Indians and whites. | Between Indians. | By tribal custom. | By legal process. | Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914. | By Indians. | By whites. | By Indians. | By whites. | Indians. | Whites. | | | Speak English language. | Read and write English language. | Wear citizens' clothing. | Are citizens of the United States. | Are voters. |
| Arizona: | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | (1) | 75 | 50 | 422 | 1 | 1 |
| | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 70 | 300 | 200 | 462 | 1 | 1 |
| | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 200 | 10 | 1,250 | 1 | 1 |
| | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 345 | 320 | 1,785 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 100 | 50 | 174 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 100 | 50 | 174 | 1 | 1 |
| | 72 | 65 | 65 | 7 | 30 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 45 | (1) | (1) | 92 | 1 | 1 |
| | 19 | (1) | (1) | 61 | (1) | 41 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 42 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 1 |
| | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 805 | 1,000 | 700 | 1,500 | 400 | 10 |
| | 47 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2 | 9 | 30 | 9 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 4,560 | 1,235 | 842 | 6,066 | (1) | (1) |
| | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 602 | 509 | 395 | 1,234 | 1 | 1 |
| | 16 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 100 | 250 | 150 | 2,078 | 1 | 1 |
| | 55 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 6 | 16 | 82 | 16 | 82 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 4,965 | 920 | 785 | 4,965 | 5 | (1) |
| | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 400 | 130 | 474 | 1 | 1 |
| | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 350 | 200 | 3,500 | 1 | 1 |
| | 368 | 174 | 147 | 104 | 43 | 54 | 217 | 225 | 217 | 17 | 86 | 57 | 11,524 | 7,675 | 5,298 | 30,876 | 407 | 12 |
| California: | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (1) | 1 | (1) | (1) | 1 | 1 | 175 | 1,350 | 550 | 1,350 | (1) | (1) |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 84 | 35 | 218 | (1) | (1) |
| | 15 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 96 | 22 | 96 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 600 | 650 | 180 | 733 | 4 | 4 |
| | 4 | (1) | (1) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 550 | 350 | 786 | 26 | 13 |
| | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 850 | 450 | 1,000 | (1) | (1) |
| | 3 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 1,245 | 500 | 1,365 | 8 | 8 |
| | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 617 | 1,880 | 345 | 613 | 10 | 10 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | (1) | 5 | (1) | (1) | 5 | 6 | 428 | 908 | 471 | 1,529 | (1) | (1) |
| | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 389 | 690 | 690 | 690 | (1) | (1) |
| | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 889 | 616 | 387 | 886 | (1) | (1) |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 550 | 225 | 550 | 379 | 5 |
| | 6 | 72 | 7 | 71 | 4 | 12 | 146 | 37 | 146 | 13 | 51 | 30 | 3,068 | 8,123 | 4,203 | 9,063 | 4,044 | 539 |
| | Estimated. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Not reported. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Unknown. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdeemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and superintendencies. | Marriages. | | | | Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914. | Crimes. | | Misde- meanors. | | Arrests for drunkenness. | | Missionaries working among Indians. | Churches among Indians. | Indians who have pro- fessed Christianity. | Indians who— | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Between Indians and whites. | Between Indians. | By tribal custom. | By legal proce- dure. | | By Indians. | By whites. | By Indians. | By whites. | Indians. | Whites. | | | | Speak English language. | Read and write English language. | Wear citizens' clothing. | Are citizens of the United States. | Are voters. |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs. | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | (1) | 2 | 3 | (1) | 122 | 95 | 504 | (1) | 390 |
| Southern Ute. | | 11 | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 122 | 95 | 384 | | 390 |
| Total. | | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 244 | 190 | 884 | 10 | |
| Florida: Seminole. | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 200 | 6 | | | |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene. | 2 | 5 | | 7 | | 14 | 5 | 4 | | 27 | | 10 | 1 | 854 | 450 | 854 | 34 | 34 | |
| Fort Hall. | 4 | 17 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 13 | | 7 | | 16 | | 7 | 2 | 108 | (1) | 1,200 | 64 | 64 | |
| Fort Lapwai. | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 11 | 8 | 1,610 | 900 | 1,455 | 1,455 | 955 | |
| Total. | 6 | 22 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 27 | 5 | 11 | | 43 | | 28 | 11 | 2,472 | 1,350 | 3,509 | 1,553 | 990 | |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox. | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 200 | 50 | 200 | 50 | (1) |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo. | | 3 | | 3 | (1) | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 53 | 449 | 419 | 801 | 801 | 248 |
| Potawatomi. | 1 | 6 | | 7 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 260 | 630 | 475 | 765 | 130 | |
| Total. | 1 | 9 | | 10 | | | 2 | | | | | 4 | 5 | 313 | 1,079 | 894 | 1,366 | 378 | |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills. | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 100 | 200 | 75 | 252 | 252 | 74 |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior. | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 19 | 7 | 1,097 | 1,000 | 600 | 1,097 | 631 | |
| Mount Pleasant. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | | |
| Total. | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | 21 | 9 | 1,572 | 1,575 | 1,080 | 1,724 | 1,349 | 655 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac. | | 8 | | 8 | | | 1 | | | 8 | | 2 | 5 | 938 | 500 | 300 | 998 | 998 | 234 |
| Grand Portage. | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 312 | 312 | 200 | 312 | 312 | 74 |
| Leech Lake. | 2 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 825 | 366 | 375 | 1,743 | 1,743 | 443 |
| Nett Lake. | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 120 | 210 | 200 | 624 | 624 | 165 |

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and superintendencies. | Marriages. | | | | Crimes. | | Misdemeanors. | | Arrests for drunkenness. | | Churches among Indians. | Indians who have professed Christianity. | Indians who— | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Between Indians and whites. | Between Indians. | By tribal custom. | By legal procedure. | By Indians. | By whites. | By Indians. | By whites. | Indians. | Whites. | | | Speak English language. | Read and write English language. | Wear citizens' clothing. | Are citizens of the United States. | Are voters. |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 17 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 3 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 833 | 650 | 500 | 1,000 | 967 | 117 |
| Fort Totten..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | | | 9 | | 10 | | 2 | 2,256 | 550 | 800 | 988 | 988 | 276 |
| Standing Rock..... | 15 | 22 | 40 | 40 | 7 | | 44 | | (^c) 12 | | 3 | 3,063 | 1,000 | 800 | 3,415 | 3,415 | (^c) 187 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | | | 37 | 37 | | | 7 | | | | 2 | 280 | 2,163 | 230 | 3,063 | 327 | |
| Wahpeton..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 230 | 230 | | | |
| Total..... | 16 | 86 | 102 | 102 | 10 | | 63 | | 27 | | 15 | 6,931 | 4,593 | 2,870 | 8,466 | 5,967 | 583 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carlson..... | 1 | 38 | 14 | 28 | | | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | 177 | 355 | 235 | 508 | 785 | 221 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 2 | 73 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | 5 | 410 | 750 | 400 | 1,050 | 1,266 | 251 |
| Kiowa..... | 9 | 26 | 10 | 42 | 10 | (^c) 1 | 1 | (^c) 1 | 150 | (^c) 132 | 17 | 985 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 2,300 | (^c) 2 | (^c) |
| Ogawa..... | 26 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 430 | 92 | | (^c) 2 | (^c) 1 | 1,898 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 2,67 | 450 |
| Ottawa..... | 1 | 6 | 8 | 11 | | | | | 39 | | 1 | 1,000 | 360 | 360 | 432 | 432 | 208 |
| Pawnee..... | 3 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 216 | 470 | 380 | 679 | 679 | 144 |
| Pine..... | 3 | 14 | 17 | 17 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 538 | 484 | 732 | 732 | 183 |
| Red Moon..... | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | | | | | 26 | | 1 | 25 | 51 | 42 | 112 | 677 | 2 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | | | | (^c) 4 | | 2 | 45 | 503 | 325 | 580 | 580 | 145 |
| Seer..... | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | 10 | 259 | 273 | 325 | 1,983 | 1,113 | 498 |
| Soncha..... | 7 | 40 | 11 | 36 | 7 | (^c) 7 | 42 | | (^c) 21 | (^c) 1 | 10 | 431 | 1,988 | 1,510 | 2,075 | 2,496 | 676 |
| Shawnee..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,450 | 1,027 | | | |
| Total..... | 54 | 232 | 37 | 249 | 3 | 43 | 69 | 430 | 337 | 132 | 61 | 63 | 10,729 | 7,688 | 12,817 | 11,842 | 2,850 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 6 | 10 | | 10 | 7 | | 4 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | 300 | 930 | 650 | 1,121 | 39 | 26 |
| Rooseburg..... | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | (^c) 1 | | | | | | | (^c) 2 | (^c) 1 | 6,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Salem..... | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 1,534 | 760 | 760 | 760 | | |
| Silet..... | 3 | 9 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | | 2 | 300 | 400 | 245 | 426 | 426 | 226 |
| Umatilla..... | 3 | 10 | | 12 | 15 | 2 | (^c) 9 | | 15 | | 2 | 350 | 650 | 225 | 720 | 485 | 485 |
| Warm Springs..... | | | | 10 | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 131 | 500 | 450 | 743 | 743 | 448 |
| Total..... | 9 | 33 | 40 | | 23 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 24 | | 11 | 1,605 | 9,240 | 4,330 | 11,769 | 3,992 | 4,184 |
| Pennsylvania: Carlisle..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 995 | 995 | | | |

| | 4 | 16 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 41 | 15 | 5 | 30 | 1,293 | 1,174 | 2,601 | 480 | 261 |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chesapeake River | 1 | 14 | 15 | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 1,500 | 500 | 2,601 | 480 | 261 |
| Crow Creek | 1 | 14 | 15 | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 1,500 | 500 | 2,601 | 480 | 261 |
| Lower Brule | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 3 | 7 | 267 | 300 | 478 | 35 | |
| Pierre | | | | | | | | | | 187 | 187 | | | |
| Pine Ridge | 141 | 141 | 141 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 49 | 54 | 5,578 | 5,500 | 7,069 | 1,678 | 376 |
| Rosebud | 55 | 55 | 55 | 4 | | 60 | 33 | 66 | 44 | 8,900 | 2,800 | 6,391 | 2,066 | 1,826 |
| Sisseton | 36 | 36 | 36 | | | | | 12 | 12 | 1,239 | 1,200 | 2,065 | 2,065 | 754 |
| Yankton | 17 | 17 | 17 | | 2 | 36 | | 10 | 7 | 1,005 | 1,000 | 1,906 | 1,906 | 431 |
| Total.... | 12 | 284 | 296 | 14 | 17 | 228 | 76 | 133 | 165 | 12,916 | 9,443 | 20,732 | 9,009 | 3,285 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits | | 14 | 11 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 65 | 30 | 133 | 1,173 | 688 |
| Utah and Ouray | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 222 | 76 | 800 | 1,173 | 688 |
| Salt Lake, special agent | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 300 | 100 | 500 | | |
| Total | | 15 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 587 | 206 | 1,433 | 1,173 | 688 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbia | 5 | 13 | 23 | | 11 | 3 | 115 | 2 | 3 | 668 | 823 | 2,285 | 690 | (*) |
| Cushman | 3 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 549 | 294 | 3,051 | 3,051 | 2,381 |
| Neah Bay | 2 | 10 | 10 | | 2 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 378 | 173 | 663 | 663 | 4 |
| Spokane | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 4 | 425 | 267 | 1,239 | 16 | 16 |
| Tulalip | (*) | 1 | 16 | (*) | 15 | 25 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 1,152 | 611 | 2,239 | 3,149 | 3 |
| Yakima | | | 6 | | | 26 | 75 | 4 | | 899 | 650 | 1,433 | 1,433 | 15 |
| Total | 11 | 63 | 73 | 15 | 3 | 88 | 214 | 16 | 25 | 3,944 | 4,629 | 11,041 | 8,817 | 2,419 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carter | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 313 | 717 | (*) |
| Hayward | 8 | 8 | 8 | 14 | | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,262 | 15 | 15 |
| Keshena | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | | 61 | 61 | 5 | 3 | 1,200 | 343 | 1,721 | 707 | * 197 |
| Lac du Flambeau | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 121 | 500 | 160 | 450 | 290 |
| La Pointe | 3 | 12 | 21 | 1 | | 4 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 770 | 550 | 1,222 | 2,451 | 709 |
| Oneda | 7 | 18 | 19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 6 | 2 | 1,700 | 1,300 | 2,451 | 507 | 127 |
| Red Cliff | 3 | 3 | 3 | (*) | (*) | 19 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 900 | 400 | 1,374 | 1,374 | |
| Tomah | 16 | 16 | | (*) | (*) | (*) | | 2 | 2 | 100 | 400 | 1,374 | 1,374 | |
| Total | 10 | 74 | 67 | 16 | | 37 | 131 | 47 | 25 | 6,198 | 3,662 | 9,447 | 5,741 | 1,338 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone | 4 | 22 | 26 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 1,000 | 800 | 1,705 | 15 | |
| Grand total | 168 | 1,892 | 496 | 154 | 305 | 881 | 1,315 | 713 | 583 | 104,594 | 66,203 | 173,160 | 80,241 | 22,118 |

* 1913 report.
* Unknown.
* Not reported.
* In nearby towns.
* Estimated.

1 1913 report.

2 Unknown.

: Not reported.

'In nearby towns

Estimated.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914—Continued.*

COMPARISON.

| States and superintendencies. | Marriages. | | | | Crimes. | | Misdemeanors. | | Arrests for drunkenness. | | Missionaries working among Indians. | Churches among Indians. | Indians who have professed Christianity. | Indians who— | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Between Indians and whites. | Between Indians. | By tribal custom. | By legal procedure. | By Indians. | By whites. | By Indians. | By whites. | Indians. | Whites. | | | | Speak English language. | Read and write English language. | Wear citizens' clothing. | Are citizens of the United States. | Are voters. |
| Total 1913..... | 200 | 1,800 | 516 | 1,494 | 262 | 244 | 822 | 348 | 1,940 | 183 | 702 | 554 | 70,387 | 100,208 | 62,965 | 2161,585 | 74,265 | ..... |
| Total 1912..... | 172 | 2,151 | 779 | 1,644 | 266 | 207 | 1,264 | 327 | 2,067 | 165 | 644 | 513 | 66,629 | 90,841 | 54,843 | 2,149,521 | 78,643 | ..... |
| Total 1911..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total 1900..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total 1890..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

¹ Includes marriage by tribal custom.² Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913.

| States and reservations. | Area in acres. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Total. |
| Arizona: | | | |
| Camp McDowell (Salt River)..... | | 24,971 | 24,971 |
| Colorado River..... | 4,989 | 235,651 | 240,640 |
| Fort Apache..... | | 1,081,920 | 1,081,920 |
| Fort Mojave..... | | 31,328 | 31,328 |
| Gila Bend (Pima)..... | | 10,231 | 10,231 |
| Gila River (Pima)..... | | 357,120 | 357,120 |
| Havasupai..... | | 518 | 518 |
| Hualapai..... | | 730,880 | 730,880 |
| Kaibab..... | | 138,240 | 138,240 |
| Moqui..... | | 2,472,320 | 2,472,320 |
| Navajo (see New Mexico)..... | 9,600 | 9,880,397 | 9,889,997 |
| Papago..... | 41,606 | 136,319 | 177,925 |
| Salt River..... | 24,404 | 22,316 | 46,720 |
| San Carlos..... | | 1,834,240 | 1,834,240 |
| Total..... | 80,599 | 17,556,451 | 17,637,050 |
| California: | | | |
| Digger..... | | 370 | 370 |
| Hoop Valley..... | 29,091 | 99,051 | 128,142 |
| Mission— | | | |
| Agua Caliente (Malki)..... | | 7,205 | 7,205 |
| Angustine (Malki)..... | | 615 | 615 |
| Cabazon (Malki)..... | | 1,280 | 1,280 |
| Cahuilla (Soboba)..... | | 18,880 | 18,880 |
| Campo..... | | 1,640 | 1,640 |
| Captain Grande (Pala)..... | | 15,080 | 15,080 |
| Cuyapiipa (Campo)..... | | 4,080 | 4,080 |
| Inaja (Soboba)..... | | 760 | 760 |
| Laguna (Campo)..... | | 320 | 320 |
| La Posta (Campo)..... | | 3,679 | 3,679 |
| Los Coyotes (Volcan)..... | | 21,520 | 21,520 |
| Mansanita (Campo)..... | | 19,080 | 19,080 |
| Martinez (Malki)..... | | 1,280 | 1,280 |
| Mission Creek (Malki)..... | | 1,920 | 1,920 |
| Morongo (Malki)..... | | 11,069 | 11,069 |
| Pala..... | 1,396 | 3,084 | 4,480 |
| Pechanga (Temequila)..... | 1,299 | 3,896 | 5,195 |
| Potrero (Pala)..... | | 8,329 | 8,329 |
| Ramona (Soboba)..... | | 5,600 | 5,600 |
| Rincon (Pala)..... | | 2,554 | 2,554 |
| San Manuel (Malki)..... | | 653 | 653 |
| San Pascual (Pala)..... | | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Santa Rosa (Soboba)..... | | 2,560 | 2,560 |
| Santa Ysabel (Soboba)..... | | 15,042 | 15,042 |
| Soboba..... | | 5,461 | 5,461 |
| Syquan (Soboba)..... | 370 | 370 | 640 |
| Torres (Malki)..... | | 20,800 | 20,800 |
| Twenty-nine Palms (Malki)..... | | 480 | 480 |
| Palute..... | | 75,746 | 75,746 |
| Round Valley..... | | 48,551 | 48,551 |
| Tule River..... | 42,106 | 1,111 | 43,217 |
| Yuma..... | 8,000 | 31,386 | 39,386 |
| Total..... | 82,162 | 431,213 | 513,375 |
| Colorado: Ute..... | 72,651 | 483,910 | 556,561 |
| Florida: Seminole..... | | 28,542 | 28,542 |
| Idaho: | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 104,077 | | 104,077 |
| Fort Hall..... | 6,299 | 447,940 | 454,239 |
| Lapwai..... | 178,812 | 83,578 | 212,390 |
| Total..... | 289,188 | 481,518 | 770,706 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox..... | | 3,251 | 3,251 |
| Kansas: | | | |
| Chippewa and Muncie..... | 4,195 | | 4,195 |
| Iowa (Kickapoo)..... | 11,760 | | 11,760 |
| Kickapoo..... | 27,216 | | 27,216 |
| Potawatomi..... | 220,785 | | 220,785 |
| Sac and Fox (Kickapoo)..... | 8,079 | | 8,079 |
| Total..... | 272,044 | | 272,044 |

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Area in acres. | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Total. |
| Michigan: | | | |
| Isabella..... | 96,395 | 191 | 96,586 |
| L'Anse..... | 52,041 | 732 | 52,773 |
| Ontonagon..... | 2,391 | | 2,391 |
| Total..... | 152,827 | 923 | 153,750 |
| Minnesota: | | | |
| Bols Fort (Nett Lake)..... | 56,467 | | 56,467 |
| Deer Creek (Nett Lake)..... | 296 | | 296 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 27,637 | | 27,637 |
| Grand Portage..... | 24,191 | | 24,191 |
| Leech Lake..... | 47,681 | | 47,681 |
| Mdewakanton..... | 12,582 | | 12,582 |
| Red Lake..... | | 543,528 | 543,528 |
| Vermillion Lake..... | | 1,080 | 1,080 |
| White Earth..... | 674,887 | 29,736 | 704,623 |
| White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake)..... | 64,733 | | 64,733 |
| Total..... | 908,474 | 574,344 | 1,482,818 |
| Montana: | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | 2,220 | 1,491,167 | 1,493,387 |
| Crow..... | 479,028 | 1,834,185 | 2,313,213 |
| Fort Belknap..... | | 497,600 | 497,600 |
| Fort Peck..... | 722,453 | | 722,453 |
| Jacko (Flathead)..... | 228,408 | | 228,408 |
| Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River)..... | | 489,500 | 489,500 |
| Total..... | 1,432,109 | 4,312,452 | 5,744,561 |
| Nebraska: | | | |
| Omaha..... | 130,522 | 4,500 | 135,022 |
| Ponca (Santee)..... | 27,236 | | 27,236 |
| Santee..... | 72,567 | | 72,567 |
| Sioux (additional)..... | | 640 | 640 |
| Winnebago..... | 108,538 | 1,139 | 109,677 |
| Total..... | 339,163 | 6,279 | 345,442 |
| Nevada: | | | |
| Duck Valley (Western Shoshone)..... | | 321,920 | 321,920 |
| Mojave River..... | | 1,128 | 1,128 |
| Palute (Fallon)..... | 3,690 | 940 | 4,630 |
| Pyramid Lake (Nevada)..... | | 322,000 | 322,000 |
| Walker River..... | 9,763 | 40,746 | 50,509 |
| Total..... | 13,453 | 686,734 | 700,187 |
| New Mexico: | | | |
| Jicarilla Apache..... | 353,812 | 407,300 | 761,112 |
| Mescalero Apache..... | | 474,240 | 474,240 |
| Navajo (see Arizona)..... | 319,363 | 1,980,637 | 2,300,000 |
| Pueblo— | | | |
| Acoma (Albuquerque)..... | | 95,792 | 95,792 |
| Cochiti..... | | 24,256 | 24,256 |
| Isleta (Albuquerque)..... | | 110,080 | 110,080 |
| Jemez..... | | 40,550 | 40,550 |
| Laguna (Albuquerque)..... | | 154,025 | 154,025 |
| Nambe..... | | 13,586 | 13,586 |
| Pecos..... | | 18,763 | 18,763 |
| Picuris..... | | 17,461 | 17,461 |
| Pojoaque..... | | 13,520 | 13,520 |
| San Dia (Albuquerque)..... | | 24,187 | 24,187 |
| San Juan..... | | 17,545 | 17,545 |
| San Felipe (Albuquerque)..... | | 34,767 | 34,767 |
| Santa Ana (Albuquerque)..... | | 17,361 | 17,361 |
| Santa Clara..... | | 49,369 | 49,369 |
| Santo Domingo..... | | 92,398 | 92,398 |
| Sis..... | | 17,515 | 17,515 |
| San Ildefonso..... | | 17,293 | 17,293 |
| Taos..... | | 17,361 | 17,361 |
| Tesuque..... | | 17,471 | 17,471 |
| Zuni..... | | 215,040 | 215,040 |
| Total..... | 673,175 | 3,870,517 | 4,543,692 |

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Area in acres. | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Total. |
| New York: | | | |
| Allegany..... | | 30,469 | 30,469 |
| Cattaraugus..... | | 21,690 | 21,690 |
| Oil Spring..... | | 640 | 640 |
| Oneida..... | | 350 | 350 |
| Onondaga..... | | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| St. Regis..... | | 14,640 | 14,640 |
| Tonawanda..... | | 7,549 | 7,549 |
| Tuscarora..... | | 6,249 | 6,249 |
| Total..... | | 87,677 | 87,677 |
| North Carolina: Qualla | | 63,211 | 63,211 |
| North Dakota: | | | |
| Devils Lake (Fort Totten)..... | 137,381 | | 137,381 |
| Fort Berthold..... | 229,554 | 444,062 | 673,616 |
| Standing Rock..... | 1,351,770 | 166,023 | 1,517,793 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 44,140 | | 44,140 |
| Total..... | 1,762,845 | 610,085 | 2,372,930 |
| Oklahoma: | | | |
| Cherokee..... | 4,346,203 | 80 | 4,346,283 |
| Chickasaw..... | 3,800,350 | 1,189 | 3,801,539 |
| Choctaw..... | 4,291,036 | 993,951 | 5,284,987 |
| Creek..... | 2,997,114 | 2,494 | 2,999,608 |
| Seminole..... | 359,697 | | 359,697 |
| Cherokee Outlet..... | 4,949 | | 4,949 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 528,789 | | 528,789 |
| Iowa (Sac and Fox)..... | 8,605 | | 8,605 |
| Kansa (Kaw)..... | 99,644 | | 99,644 |
| Kickapoo (Shawnee)..... | 22,650 | | 22,650 |
| Kiowa, Comanche and Apache..... | 546,377 | | 546,377 |
| Modoc (Seneca)..... | 3,968 | | 3,968 |
| Oakland..... | 11,456 | | 11,456 |
| Osage..... | 1,465,350 | | 1,465,350 |
| Otoe..... | 128,351 | | 128,351 |
| Ottawa (Seneca)..... | 12,965 | 1,587 | 14,552 |
| Pawnee..... | 112,701 | | 112,701 |
| Peoria (Seneca)..... | 43,334 | | 43,334 |
| Ponca..... | 100,745 | 320 | 101,065 |
| Potawatomi (Shawnee)..... | 291,616 | | 291,616 |
| Quapaw (Seneca)..... | 56,245 | | 56,245 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 87,694 | | 87,694 |
| Seneca..... | 41,813 | | 41,813 |
| Shawnee..... | 12,745 | | 12,745 |
| Wichita (Kiowa)..... | 152,714 | | 152,714 |
| Wyandot (Seneca)..... | 20,942 | 535 | 21,477 |
| Total..... | 19,548,071 | 1,000,156 | 20,548,227 |
| Oregon: | | | |
| Grande Ronde..... | 32,983 | | 32,983 |
| Klamath..... | 207,374 | 811,802 | 1,019,176 |
| Siletz..... | 44,459 | | 44,459 |
| Umatilla..... | 82,444 | 74,330 | 156,774 |
| Warm Springs..... | 139,972 | 322,832 | 462,804 |
| Total..... | 507,232 | 1,208,964 | 1,716,196 |
| South Dakota: | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 869,034 | 389,077 | 1,259,011 |
| Crow Creek and Old Winnebago..... | 254,497 | 34,406 | 288,903 |
| Lake Traverse (Sisseton)..... | 308,838 | | 308,838 |
| Lower Brule..... | 187,352 | 52,159 | 239,511 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 2,167,148 | 420,117 | 2,587,265 |
| Rosebud..... | 1,642,899 | 72,342 | 1,715,231 |
| Yankton..... | 268,263 | | 268,263 |
| Total..... | 5,698,921 | 968,103 | 6,667,024 |
| Utah: | | | |
| Uintah Valley..... | 99,407 | 179,154 | 278,561 |
| Uncompahgre..... | 12,540 | | 12,540 |
| Total..... | 111,947 | 179,154 | 291,101 |

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Area in acres. | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Total. |
| Washington: | | | |
| Chehalis (Cushman)..... | 3,799 | ..... | 3,799 |
| Columbia (Colville)..... | 22,618 | ..... | 22,618 |
| Colville..... | 52,336 | 1,296,336 | 1,348,672 |
| Hoh River (Neah Bay)..... | ..... | 640 | 640 |
| Kalispel..... | ..... | 4,629 | 4,629 |
| Lummi (Tulalip)..... | 12,561 | ..... | 12,561 |
| Makah (Neah Bay)..... | 3,728 | 19,312 | 23,040 |
| Muckleshoot (Cushman)..... | 3,491 | ..... | 3,491 |
| Nisqually (Cushman)..... | 4,717 | ..... | 4,717 |
| Ozette (Neah Bay)..... | ..... | 640 | 640 |
| Port Madison (Tulalip)..... | 7,219 | 66 | 7,284 |
| Puyallup (Cushman)..... | 17,463 | ..... | 17,463 |
| Quillate (Neah Bay)..... | ..... | 837 | 837 |
| Quinalt (Cushman)..... | 54,990 | 168,553 | 223,543 |
| Shoalwater..... | ..... | 335 | 335 |
| Skokomish (Cushman)..... | 7,803 | ..... | 7,803 |
| Snohomish (Tulalip)..... | 22,166 | 324 | 22,490 |
| Spokane..... | 64,794 | 82,648 | 147,442 |
| Squaxon Island..... | 1,494 | ..... | 1,494 |
| Swinomish (Tulalip)..... | 7,359 | ..... | 7,359 |
| Yakima..... | 294,406 | 798,412 | 1,092,819 |
| Total..... | 580,934 | 2,372,732 | 2,953,666 |
| Wisconsin: | | | |
| Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward)..... | 68,914 | 408 | 69,322 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 44,877 | 26,153 | 71,030 |
| La Pointe (Bad River)..... | 83,871 | 39,880 | 123,751 |
| Menominee..... | ..... | 231,680 | 231,680 |
| Oneida..... | 65,440 | ..... | 65,440 |
| Red Cliff..... | 14,166 | ..... | 14,166 |
| Stockbridge and Munsee..... | 8,920 | ..... | 8,920 |
| Total..... | 285,785 | 298,116 | 583,901 |
| Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone)..... | 221,832 | 608,637 | 830,469 |
| Total reservation lands..... | 38,033,412 | 35,827,969 | 68,861,381 |
| Public Domain..... | 1,038,189 | ..... | 1,038,189 |
| Grand total..... | 34,071,601 | 35,827,969 | 69,899,570 |

TABLE 6.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and reservations. | Popula- tion. | Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments. | Crops raised by Indians. | Stock sold. | Weaving, beadery, etc. | Timber sold. | Wages earned. | Rations and mis- cellane- ous issues. | From leases. | Proceeds sales of lands. | Interest on trust fund. | Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations. | Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cellane- ous. | Total. |
|--------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------|
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 422 | | \$635 | \$110 | \$400 | | \$18,220 | \$182 | \$8,949 | \$1,317 | | | \$502 | \$20,049 |
| Colorado River..... | 463 | | 28,450 | 3,403 | 2,786 | | 7,655 | 4,774 | 60,987 | | | | 7,043 | 64,377 |
| Fort Apache..... | 2,465 | | 28,260 | 54,668 | 12,470 | \$340 | 40,068 | 5,780 | | | | | 2,617 | 174,770 |
| Fort Mojave..... | 785 | | | 400 | | | 40,060 | 788 | | | | | 1,007 | 54,806 |
| Havasupai..... | 174 | | 4,900 | 1,626 | 200 | | 2,480 | 45 | 778 | | | | 1,126 | 8,635 |
| Kalabab..... | 96 | | | 2,000 | 200 | | 2,424 | 113 | | | | | 1,005 | 29,954 |
| Leupp..... | 1,432 | | (1) | 2,000 | 16,986 | | 6,453 | 4,005 | | | | | 1,610 | 119,877 |
| Mogul..... | 4,133 | | 29,000 | 17,700 | 83,200 | | 11,421 | 2,587 | | | | | 5,019 | 360,863 |
| Navajo..... | 10,000 | | | (1) | 279,000 | | 31,433 | 10,670 | | | | | 10,860 | 23,858 |
| Phoenix..... | | | | | | | 23,858 | | | | | | | |
| Pima..... | 6,086 | | 74,800 | 19,100 | 51,350 | | 58,661 | 4,929 | | | | | 6,546 | 215,386 |
| Salt River..... | 1,234 | | 62,796 | 5,350 | 4,750 | 2,460 | 18,384 | 1,275 | | | | | 1,610 | 96,465 |
| San Carlos..... | 2,608 | | 32,091 | 5,832 | 10,780 | | 92,960 | 17,596 | 62,177 | | | | 78,103 | 299,529 |
| San Xavier..... | 4,965 | | 67,500 | 48,675 | 55,900 | | 61,712 | 2,549 | | | | | 6,042 | 242,078 |
| Truxton Canon..... | 474 | | 1,000 | | 7,750 | | 20,178 | 1,069 | 13,417 | | | | 19,047 | 62,471 |
| Western Navajo..... | 6,550 | | 10,000 | 10,188 | 17,650 | | 7,919 | 6,271 | | | | | 6,042 | 58,120 |
| Total..... | 41,916 | | 340,432 | 169,612 | 543,377 | 2,800 | 425,486 | 62,174 | 146,306 | 1,317 | | | 146,888 | 1,838,394 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blahop..... | 1,350 | | 4,330 | (1) | (1) | | 1,412 | 404 | | | | | | 6,146 |
| Campo..... | 218 | | 5,700 | | 470 | | 2,538 | | | | | | | 9,066 |
| Digger..... | 51 | | 829 | 42 | 340 | | 1,550 | 247 | | | | | | 2,598 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 733 | | 7,875 | 6,480 | 20,250 | | 29,760 | 522 | | | | | | 64,907 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 786 | | 12,345 | 6,545 | 4,200 | | 70,673 | 2,973 | | 4,377 | | | 34 | 95,047 |
| Greenville..... | 1,000 | | | | 1,580 | | 12,979 | 150 | | | | | | 14,709 |
| Hoop Valley..... | 1,365 | | 12,650 | 7,000 | 12,900 | | 41,879 | 1,833 | | | | | | 34,433 |
| Maki..... | 1,613 | | 42,865 | 11,350 | 7,720 | | 16,520 | 1,633 | | | | | | 106,447 |
| Pala..... | 983 | | 31,653 | 7,730 | 1,265 | | 7,980 | 701 | 3,676 | 480 | | | | 58,159 |
| Round Valley..... | 1,529 | | 15,776 | 6,983 | | | 21,576 | | | | | | | 35,546 |
| Sherman Institute..... | | | | | | | 40,783 | | | | | | | 21,576 |
| Soboba..... | 974 | | 19,213 | 5,370 | 3,144 | | 7,980 | | | | | | | 69,171 |
| Tule River..... | 624 | | 2,400 | 14,335 | 1,800 | 85 | 3,270 | 732 | 7 | | | | 339 | 22,316 |
| Total..... | 10,226 | | 156,136 | 59,715 | 53,669 | 85 | 250,939 | 10,614 | 3,683 | 4,757 | | | 433 | 539,031 |

* For Indians of California.

1 Unknown.

TABLE 6.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and reservations. | Popula- tion. | Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments. | Crops raised by Indians. | Stock sold. | Weaving, basketry, etc. | Timber sold. | Wages earned. | Rations and mis- cella- neous issues. | From leases. | Proceeds sales of lands. | Interest on trust fund. | Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations. | Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cella- neous. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 504 | \$9,400 | \$200 | \$3,765 | \$50 | | \$9,688 | \$6,830 | \$5,750 | \$14,984 | \$39,502 | \$9,298 | \$9,623 | \$109,050 |
| Southern Ute..... | 380 | 9,969 | 8,962 | (1) | | | 4,375 | 7,262 | 862 | 12,785 | 27,980 | 6,586 | 189 | 69,970 |
| Total..... | 884 | 10,369 | 9,162 | 3,765 | 50 | | 14,043 | 14,092 | 6,612 | 27,749 | 67,482 | 15,884 | 9,812 | 179,020 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 854 | | 78,800 | 10,620 | 8,000 | \$11,400 | 9,224 | | 201,774 | 39,248 | 12,336 | 3,000 | 131 | 374,433 |
| Fort Hall..... | 1,797 | 731 | 72,625 | 48,166 | 13,000 | | 26,396 | 11,012 | 6,950 | 220 | 331 | 5,000 | 377 | 183,807 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 1,455 | | (1) | | | 212 | 5,921 | | 162,881 | | 143 | | 2,186 | 171,043 |
| Total..... | 4,106 | 731 | 151,425 | 58,686 | 21,000 | 11,612 | 41,540 | 11,012 | 370,305 | 39,468 | 12,810 | 8,000 | 2,694 | 729,283 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox..... | 368 | 38,483 | 12,141 | 195 | 750 | | 7,350 | | 1,441 | | 22,576 | | 2,280 | 85,216 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haskell Institute..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | 601 | 46,794 | 46,732 | 1,726 | | | 5,626 | | | | | | | 5,626 |
| Potawatomi..... | 765 | 198,809 | 49,860 | 16,725 | | | 3,019 | | 41,810 | | 171 | 200 | | 140,452 |
| Total..... | 1,366 | 245,603 | 96,592 | 18,451 | | | 3,000 | 112 | 61,200 | 865 | 10,384 | 109 | | 841,044 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa, Lake Su- perior..... | 252 | | | | 9,200 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Pleasant..... | 1,097 | 205 | (1) | | 13,000 | 263 | 48 | | | | 32 | | 42,520 | 56,067 |
| Total..... | 1,349 | 205 | | | 22,200 | 263 | 6,260 | | | | | | | 6,260 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 988 | 18,028 | 2,550 | | | 63,255 | 16,815 | 613 | | 74,744 | 20,926 | | | 196,980 |
| Grand Portage..... | 312 | 6,605 | 225 | | | | 5,925 | 688 | | 18,686 | 5,231 | | | 48,030 |
| Leech Lake..... | 1,743 | 31,581 | 14,100 | 11 | 10,700 | 810,763 | 30,582 | 688 | 96 | 149,488 | 41,850 | | | 1,115,008 |
| Neit Lake..... | 624 | 11,369 | 665 | | 9,130 | | 5,411 | 4,264 | | 48,715 | 13,078 | | | 90,682 |
| Pipestone..... | 303 | | | | | | 5,168 | | | | | | | 5,168 |
| Red Lake..... | 1,462 | 118,368 | 13,235 | 215 | 16,300 | 37,062 | 24,056 | 634 | | 183,578 | 34,034 | | 37,628 | 465,120 |
| Vermillion Lake..... | | | | | | | 3,038 | | | | | | | 3,038 |
| White Earth..... | 6,070 | 106,547 | | | 16,000 | 25,068 | 20,546 | 8,990 | 202 | 523,665 | 146,475 | 4,000 | 2,919 | 854,460 |
| Total..... | 11,632 | 292,528 | 30,825 | 226 | 87,870 | 936,197 | 111,540 | 16,494 | 300 | 996,906 | 261,563 | 4,000 | 40,447 | 2,778,926 |

| Montana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Blackfoot..... | 2,844 | 44,475 | 86,013 | 229,381 | 2,500 | 7,694 | 136,713 | 90,210 | 2,859 | 336,178 | 9,490 |
| Crow..... | 1,666 | 10 | (1) | (1) | 2,100 | 7,694 | 136,713 | 90,210 | 178,849 | 100,991 | 6,000 |
| Flathead..... | 2,305 | 396,925 | 41,400 | 6,080 | 2,100 | 7,694 | 136,713 | 90,210 | 1,160 | 100,991 | 6,000 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 1,224 | 41,400 | 41,400 | 6,080 | 2,100 | 7,694 | 136,713 | 90,210 | 6,832 | 19,600 | 3 |
| Fort Peck..... | 1,904 | 126,541 | 40,319 | 40,319 | 5,100 | 7,694 | 136,713 | 90,210 | 10,622 | 3,833 | 2 |
| Tongue River..... | 1,421 | 42,700 | 48,824 | 48,824 | 1,925 | 7,694 | 136,713 | 90,210 | 36,325 | 16,750 | 2,404 |
| Total..... | 11,394 | 44,495 | 668,579 | 319,554 | 11,625 | 7,694 | 136,713 | 90,210 | 245,434 | 474,268 | 17,897 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa..... | | | | | | | 5,154 | | | | |
| Omaha..... | 1,332 | 10,339 | 93,250 | | | | 1,380 | | | | |
| Santee..... | 1,489 | 4,105 | 58,533 | | 31,575 | | 7,100 | 1,764 | 173,276 | 5,498 | 1,299 |
| Winnebago..... | 1,111 | 195,645 | 116,970 | | | | 4,260 | | 133,211 | | 9,428 |
| Total..... | 3,932 | 210,089 | 268,753 | | 31,575 | | 17,894 | 1,764 | 327,437 | 5,498 | 11,880 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carson..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fallon..... | 414 | | 2,758 | 255 | 50 | | 3,606 | | | | |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 342 | | 9,000 | 300 | 640 | | 18,675 | 20 | | | |
| Moapa River..... | 115 | | 5,500 | | | | 37,414 | 554 | | | |
| Nevada..... | 601 | | 13,250 | 388 | 3,950 | | 6,932 | 99 | | | |
| Walker River..... | 559 | | 10,201 | 626 | 2,220 | | 6,827 | 1,042 | 3,173 | | |
| Western Shoshone..... | 590 | | 5,767 | 1,718 | 3,000 | | 19,379 | 758 | 810 | | |
| Reno, special agent..... | 5,070 | | | 3,000 | 2,000 | | 14,287 | 3,351 | 5,402 | | |
| Total..... | 7,691 | | 47,076 | 6,287 | 12,650 | | 107,110 | 6,611 | 10,898 | | |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque..... | 4,894 | | 84,633 | 27,371 | 766 | | 8,299 | 2,892 | | | |
| Albuquerque Pueblos..... | 639 | | 4,365 | 4,848 | 4,848 | | 13,397 | 13,397 | 14,727 | | |
| Jicarilla..... | 630 | 42 | 13,502 | 2,500 | 1,475 | | 10,543 | 21,617 | 6,928 | | |
| Mescalero..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo (see Arizona)..... | 2,685 | | 1,338 | | | | 5,964 | 2,065 | | | |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 8,000 | | 146,500 | 27,450 | 200,200 | | 15,883 | 7,435 | | | |
| San Juan..... | 3,525 | | (1) | | 2,750 | | 9,738 | 7,659 | | | |
| Santa Fe Pueblos..... | 1,602 | | 64,620 | 38,240 | 7,100 | | 18,563 | | | | |
| Zuni..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 21,995 | 42 | 314,938 | 104,119 | 217,139 | 40 | 122,846 | 48,065 | 21,632 | | |
| New York..... | 5,419 | 21,817 | 20,990 | 5,395 | | | 6,433 | 5 | | | |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | 2,188 | | | | | | | | | | |

* Not reported.

* Poor crops.

* Unknown.

TABLE 6.—*Income of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and reservations. | Population. | Per capita and trust-fund payments. | Crops raised by Indians. | Stock sold. | Weaving, basketry, etc. | Timber sold. | Wages earned. | Rations and miscellaneous issues. | From leases. | Proceeds sales of trust lands. | Interest on trust fund. | Treaty and agreement obligations. | Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck | 1,141 | \$9,292 | \$19,188 | \$30,083 | | | \$2,655 | \$4,266 | \$15,805 | \$213,905 | \$8,474 | | \$19,685 | \$2,655 |
| Fort Berthold | 2,668 | 25,801 | 11,075 | 14,000 | | | 13,319 | 48,447 | 48,450 | 5,075 | 1 | \$16,480 | \$19,337 | 333,937 |
| Fort Totten | 3,431 | 31,977 | 41,516 | 22,408 | | | 53,639 | 28,771 | 21,868 | 95,572 | 33,983 | 5,768 | 1,907 | 337,556 |
| Standing Rock | 3,063 | 16,580 | 119,000 | (1) | | | 4,929 | 2,294 | 6,399 | | | | | 133,132 |
| Turtle Mountain | | | | | | | 4,345 | | | | | | | 4,345 |
| Walton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,623 | 67,650 | 190,779 | 66,588 | | | 92,006 | 35,708 | 92,522 | 315,452 | 42,458 | 22,248 | 21,839 | 947,250 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment | 785 | 40,746 | 11,550 | | \$800 | | 5,933 | | 48,000 | 47,889 | 29,615 | | 1,264 | 107,029 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | 1,256 | 53,561 | 37,610 | | | | 13,801 | | 197,223 | | | | | 380,983 |
| Chilocco | | | | | | | 11,737 | | | | | | | 11,737 |
| Kiowa | 4,284 | 387,394 | 35,500 | 23,000 | 2,500 | | 21,150 | | 369,276 | 85,720 | 166,018 | | 4,539 | 1,072,403 |
| Oso | 2,187 | 2,807,852 | (1) | | | | 13,988 | | 594,935 | 543 | 316,254 | | 1,909,987 | 5,695,549 |
| Owe | 2,452 | 16,829 | 15,775 | 150 | | | 1,480 | | 84,600 | | 22,057 | | | 140,921 |
| Pawnee | 679 | 69,844 | 13,910 | 5,200 | | 850 | 6,540 | | 71,365 | | 10,358 | 47,100 | | 228,217 |
| Ponca | 800 | 42,438 | 66,205 | 760 | | 3,800 | 3,070 | | 115,732 | 30 | 8,061 | | 981 | 227,267 |
| Red Moon | 152 | 12,612 | 1,030 | 800 | 65 | | 756 | | 14,557 | | | | | 29,100 |
| Sag | 677 | 65,532 | 16,580 | | | | 5,680 | | 54,769 | | 24,326 | | | 167,687 |
| Saw and Fox | 580 | 16,799 | 8,750 | (1) | 2,313 | | 4,919 | | 47,512 | | | 1,500 | | 80,268 |
| Seeger | 1,885 | 15,159 | 95,224 | 49,245 | | | 6,409 | | (1) | 16,979 | 58 | | | 184,683 |
| Seneca | 2,406 | 1,419 | 90,160 | (1) | | | 5,045 | | 42,852 | | 5,894 | | 26 | 145,386 |
| Shawnee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,313 | 3,530,185 | 382,294 | 79,235 | 5,678 | 3,950 | 100,579 | | 1,640,821 | 151,177 | 582,649 | 48,000 | 1,917,067 | 8,442,265 |
| Five Civilized Tribes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union Agency | | 866,758 | | | | 482,000 | 35,572 | | | 68,399 | 25,079 | | 940 | 1,394,330 |
| Cherokee Nation | 41,663 | (1) | | | | (1) | (1) | | | 388,431 | 15,966 | | 82,096 | 480,493 |
| Chickasaw Nation | 10,955 | (1) | | | | (1) | (1) | | | 1,197,831 | 35,194 | 10,530 | 292,252 | 1,525,707 |
| Choctaw Nation | 26,720 | (1) | | | | (1) | (1) | | | 65,548 | 131,877 | | 5,378 | 202,808 |
| Creek Nation | 18,712 | (1) | | | | (1) | (1) | | | 8,363 | 78,419 | | 1,542 | 88,324 |
| Seminole Nation | 3,119 | (1) | | | | (1) | (1) | | | | | | | |
| Total, Five Tribes | 101,209 | 866,758 | | | | 482,000 | 35,572 | | | 1,728,572 | 289,535 | 10,530 | 372,208 | 3,785,165 |
| Grand total, Oklahoma. | 117,822 | 4,396,943 | 382,294 | 79,235 | 5,678 | 485,950 | 136,151 | | 1,640,821 | 1,879,749 | 872,184 | 59,120 | 2,289,276 | 12,227,400 |

TABLE 6.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and reservations. | Popula- tion. | Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments. | Crops raised by Indians. | Stock sold. | Weaving, basketry, etc. | Timber sold. | Wages earned. | Rations and mis- cellaneous issues. | From leases. | Proceeds sales of lands. | Interest on trust fund. | Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations. | Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cellaneous. | Total. |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| Wisconsin—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oncida..... | 2,451 | \$1,722 | (¹) | ..... | \$2,300 | ..... | \$6,108 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$10,130 |
| Red Cliff..... | 300,630 | 5,044,424 | \$7,895 | \$14 | 6,100 | ..... | 42,108 | \$291 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54,408 |
| Tomah..... | 1,274 | 16,367 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,085 |
| Wittenberg..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,740 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,740 |
| Total..... | 10,053 | 63,222 | 107,290 | 7,761 | 27,634 | \$458,316 | 270,648 | 8,312 | \$335 | ..... | 126,970 | ..... | \$74,800 | 1,145,078 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 1,705 | 59 | 47,350 | (²) | 20,914 | 118 | 62,518 | 10,651 | 35,655 | \$3,319 | ..... | \$38,725 | 24,700 | 244,009 |
| Grand total..... | 307,447 | 6,355,658 | 4,007,335 | 1,569,633 | \$1,194,185 | 1,925,056 | 2,127,403 | 576,202 | \$3,486,634 | 4,312,813 | 1,777,543 | 630,660 | 3,071,711 | 31,064,732 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48,504 34,571 1,728,572 189,535 10,529 372,228 3,795,145 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 1913..... | 308,340 | 6,472,801 | 4,021,392 | 1,785,960 | 1,316,208 | 1,605,011 | 2,045,124 | 437,458 | 4,386,151 | 6,116,390 | 1,830,854 | 790,660 | 1,940,897 | 32,755,296 |
| Total 1912..... | 300,630 | 5,044,424 | 3,250,298 | 1,571,795 | 1,211,433 | 2,000,337 | 1,940,414 | 462,428 | 3,542,971 | 4,475,489 | 1,740,206 | 694,660 | 1,694,082 | 27,528,517 |
| Total 1911..... | 296,320 | 4,207,512 | 1,951,793 | 900,000 | 847,556 | 1,398,166 | 1,861,630 | 590,655 | 2,392,027 | 6,010,643 | 1,911,909 | 1,177,661 | 2,051,015 | 25,300,436 |
| Total 1900..... | 247,522 | 1,507,543 | \$1,408,865 | (³) | 177,169 | 324,225 | 983,573 | 1,231,000 | 109,946 | (⁴) | 1,387,349 | 2,702,649 | 797,210 | 10,390,529 |
| Total 1890..... | 230,437 | (⁵) | \$1,507,072 | (⁶) | 131,374 | 193,460 | (⁷) | (⁸) | (⁹) | (¹⁰) | 1,475,329 | (¹¹) | (¹²) | 3,307,285 |

¹ Unknown.² No data available.³ Includes 22,968 Indians engaged in various industries, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Basket making by 2,861 Indians..... | \$48,853 |
| Beadwork by 3,611 Indians..... | 43,408 |
| Blanket by 2,311 Indians..... | 520,122 |
| Fishing by 3,145 Indians..... | 106,354 |
| Loose making by 249 Indians..... | 5,586 |
| Total earnings of 22,968 Indians..... | 1,194,185 |

⁴ \$249,408 of this amount appears on both farming and grazing tables.⁵ Overestimated.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Pottery by 2,222 Indians..... | \$8,655 |
| Wood cutting by 3,491 Indians..... | 257,697 |
| Other industries by 4,078 Indians..... | 180,291 |
| Total earnings of 22,968 Indians..... | 1,194,185 |

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and reservations. | Area of lands. | | Cultivated by Indians. | | Able-bodied male adults. | Number of Indians farming for themselves. | Leased. ¹ | | | Income from leases. |
|--|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | Unallotted. | | | Unallotted. | | | |
| | | | | | | | Number of allotments. ² | Area. | Number of leases. |  | Area. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | | | | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | | | | \$ 14 | 105 | 20 | | | | |
| Colorado River..... | 4,990 | 85,170 | 900 | | 125 | 145 | | | | |
| Fort Apache..... | | 6,700 | | 2,200 | 481 | 450 | | | 1 | 48 |
| Fort Mojave..... | 15,065 | | (³) | | 220 | | | | | |
| Havasupai..... | | 300 | | 250 | 50 | 54 | | | | |
| Kalabab..... | | 2,040 | | 240 | 39 | 10 | | | | |
| Leupp..... | | 525 | | 250 | 617 | 250 | | | | |
| Moguel..... | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | 997 | 1,500 | | | | |
| Navajo..... | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 3,375 | 3,375 | | | | |
| Pima..... | | 80,000 | | 20,160 | 1,232 | 900 | | | | |
| Salt River..... | 7,613 | 4,395 | 5,270 | 1,000 | 292 | 70 | | | 6 | 15 |
| San Carlos..... | | 7,220 | | 1,428 | 652 | 283 | | | | 815 |
| San Xavier..... | 52,220 | 31,556 | 3,700 | 2,700 | 1,520 | 775 | | | | |
| Truxton Canon..... | | 140 | | 90 | 106 | 45 | | | | |
| Western Navajo..... | | 20,300 | | 1,000 | 1,650 | 400 | | | | |
| Total..... | 79,908 | 231,359 | 9,870 | 45,932 | 11,861 | 8,277 | | | 7 | 63 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campo..... | 6,000 | 1,558 | 1,950 | 40 | (⁴) | 151 | | | | |
| Digger..... | | 43 | | 225 | 54 | 32 | | | | |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 12,300 | | 940 | 60 | 195 | 100 | | | | |
| Fort Yuma..... | 8,090 | | 402 | 20 | 204 | 96 | | 19 | 190 | (⁵) |
| Hoop Valley..... | 1,400 | | 200 | 1,260 | 318 | 400 | | | | |
| Malik..... | | 14,478 | | 1,352 | 155 | 117 | | | | |
| Pala..... | 2,632 | 1,585 | 2,536 | 2,172 | 322 | 149 | | | | |
| Round Valley..... | 6,388 | | 1,327 | | 429 | 80 | | 128 | 1,418 | 3,676 |
| Soboba..... | | 3,090 | | 2,980 | 292 | 155 | | | | |
| Tule River..... | | 260 | | 260 | 47 | 20 | | | 1 | 200 |
| Total..... | 35,860 | 22,374 | 7,355 | 8,424 | 2,031 | 1,320 | 147 | 1,008 | 1 | 200 |
| Total..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¹ This includes permits. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ² Includes grazing leases also. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ³ School lands. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⁴ One-half of crop. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⁵ Not reported. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⁶ Estimated. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⁷ For improvements. | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Area of lands. | | Cultivated by Indians. | | Able-bodied male adults. | Number of Indians farming for themselves. | Leased. | | | | Income from leases. |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | Unallotted. | | | Allotted. | | Unallotted. | | |
| | | | | | | | Number of allotments. | Area. | Number of leases. | Area. | |
| Colorado: | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | | | | Acres. | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 12,600 | 40,030 | 1,800 | 20 | 80 | 20 | 9 | 1,075 | | | \$862 |
| Southern Ute..... | | | | | 73 | 68 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 12,600 | 40,030 | 1,800 | 20 | 153 | 88 | 9 | 1,075 | | | 862 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 64,800 | | 6,000 | | 183 | 71 | 287 | 45,885 | | | 201,774 |
| Fort Hall..... | 38,280 | | 7,240 | | 330 | 259 | 82 | 3,210 | | | 5,000 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 133,642 | 2,500 | 6,384 | 400 | 152 | 235 | | | 8 | 385 | 1,349 |
| Total..... | 236,722 | 2,500 | 19,624 | 400 | 665 | 565 | 369 | 49,075 | 8 | 385 | 208,123 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox..... | | 2,520 | | 1,000 | 93 | 50 | | | 2 | 520 | 1,441 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | 26,898 | | 7,490 | | 137 | 165 | 252 | 17,551 | | | 40,178 |
| Potawatomi..... | 29,132 | | 10,073 | | 150 | 95 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 56,000 | | 17,563 | | 287 | 260 | 252 | 17,551 | | | 40,178 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | 650 | | 650 | | 71 | 27 | | | | | |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | | | | | 290 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 650 | | 650 | | 361 | 27 | | | | | |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 10,000 | | 420 | | 214 | 60 | | | | | |
| Grand Portage..... | 14 | | 14 | | 77 | 7 | | | | | |
| Leech Lake..... | 7,428 | | 1,887 | | 371 | 300 | 1 | 81 | | | 98 |
| Nett Lake..... | 25 | | 25 | | 103 | 7 | | | | | |

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Area of lands. | | Cultivated by Indians. | | Able-bodied male adults. | Number of Indians farming for themselves. | Leased. | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | Unallotted. | | | Allotted. | | Unallotted. | |
| | | | | | | | Number of allotments. | Area. | Number of leases. | Area. |
| North Dakota: | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 185,475 | | 3,000 | | 221 | 175 | | | | 323,730 |
| Fort Totten..... | 52,207 | | 8,000 | | 235 | 200 | 375 | 23,720 | | 6,176 |
| Standing Rock..... | 1,048,289 | | 13,937 | | 760 | 600 | 123 | 702 | | |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 435,240 | | 80,000 | | 714 | | 353 | 10,479 | | |
| Total..... | 1,662,121 | | 106,937 | | 1,920 | 1,708 | 859 | 34,911 | | 30,865 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 57,000 | | 3,000 | | 212 | 130 | 664 | 54,000 | | 148,000 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 74,983 | | 4,740 | | 305 | 158 | 994 | 64,323 | | 96,354 |
| Kiowa..... | 500,000 | | 20,480 | | 857 | 1,003 | 3,313 | 1,467,480 | | 1,899,276 |
| Osage..... | 201,360 | | | | 483 | 200 | 800 | 189,360 | | 273,720 |
| Otoe..... | 43,380 | | 1,886 | | 90 | 46 | 923 | 39,000 | | 63,675 |
| Pawnee..... | 32,115 | | 3,821 | | 122 | 77 | 539 | 29,203 | | 52,789 |
| Ponca..... | 79,568 | | 4,845 | | 173 | 133 | 666 | 71,180 | | 96,402 |
| Red Moon..... | 12,981 | | 790 | | 38 | 89 | 161 | 9,176 | | 114,557 |
| Sao and Fox..... | 53,036 | | 11,781 | 320 | 131 | 131 | 297 | 31,541 | | 64,769 |
| Sage..... | 64,838 | | 3,025 | | 131 | 115 | 571 | 40,933 | | 96,402 |
| Seneca..... | 79,876 | | 9,515 | | 206 | 174 | (*) | 19,320 | | 38,451 |
| Shawnee..... | 89,227 | 160 | 17,639 | 600 | 562 | 586 | 361 | 22,731 | | (*) |
| Total..... | 1,288,384 | 160 | 81,522 | 920 | 3,420 | 3,047 | 9,319 | 1,058,647 | | 1,146,328 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 10,000 | | 3,000 | | 249 | 30 | | | 8 | 455 |
| Rooseburg..... | 15,000 | (*) | 500 | (*) | (*) | 25 | 20 | | | |
| Stiles..... | 3,700 | | 345 | | 107 | 43 | 17 | 1,710 | | 1,615 |
| Umatilla..... | 75,000 | 1,000 | 8,100 | | 201 | 490 | 434 | 182,400 | 14 | 116,669 |
| Warm Springs..... | 61,696 | 10,000 | 3,200 | | 159 | 137 | | | | |
| Total..... | 165,496 | 11,000 | 13,145 | | 716 | 364 | 461 | 54,110 | 22 | 118,629 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 8,850 | (*) | 3,880 | | 601 | 550 | 66 | 2,196 | | 765 |
| Crow Creek..... | 8,260 | | 3,260 | | 200 | 188 | 98 | 60 | | 60 |
| Flandreau..... | | 1,200 | | 910 | 75 | 20 | | | (*) | 300 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Lower Brule..... | 45,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 233 | 2,207 | 130,069 | 300 | 140,419 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 35,380 | 4,520 | 1,404 | 1,266 | 1,404 | 283 | 2,207 | 130,069 | 300 | 140,419 |
| Rosebud..... | 124,118 | 3,080 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 900 | 2,207 | 130,069 | 300 | 140,419 |
| Sisseton..... | 41,661 | 4,500 | 386 | 386 | 386 | 900 | 2,207 | 130,069 | 300 | 140,419 |
| Yankton..... | 233,965 | 1,200 | 4,115 | 3,087 | 4,115 | 2,207 | 130,069 | 300 | 140,419 | |
| Total..... | 77,574 | 13,370 | 5,997 | 5,997 | 5,997 | 177 | 8,982 | 5,441 | 5,441 | |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | 77,574 | 1,270 | 106 | 35 | 18 | 177 | 8,982 | 5,441 | 5,441 | 5,441 |
| Uintah and Ouray..... | 77,574 | 12,100 | 5,997 | 5,997 | 5,997 | 177 | 8,982 | 5,441 | 5,441 | 5,441 |
| Total..... | 77,574 | 13,370 | 5,997 | 5,997 | 5,997 | 177 | 8,982 | 5,441 | 5,441 | 5,441 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 88,374 | 12,600 | 19,865 | 581 | 546 | 95 | 10,690 | 8,774 | 8,774 | 8,774 |
| Cushman..... | 4,806 | 720 | 30 | 76 | 19 | 115 | 2,554 | 3,437 | 3,437 | 3,437 |
| Cusharum..... | 3,720 | 250 | 80 | 157 | 76 | 31 | 411 | 90,864 | 90,864 | 90,864 |
| Neah Bay..... | 25,075 | 10,000 | 1,500 | 154 | 82 | 4 | 713 | 105,535 | 105,535 | 105,535 |
| Spokane..... | 11,584 | 2 | 463 | 291 | 149 | 4 | 862 | 3,186 | 3,186 | 3,186 |
| Tulalip..... | 136,000 | 9,800 | 8,323 | 803 | 211 | 1,070 | 862 | 56,392 | 56,392 | 56,392 |
| Yakima..... | 279,559 | 22,853 | 33,805 | 2,335 | 1,070 | 862 | 56,392 | 105,535 | 105,535 | 105,535 |
| Total..... | 51,800 | 1,610 | 400 | 325 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hayward..... | 310 | 310 | 110 | 110 | 45 | 45 | (*) | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Keshena..... | 5,000 | 1,750 | 3,400 | (*) | 109 | 109 | 400 | 335 | 335 | 335 |
| La C du Flambeau..... | 65,312 | 9,185 | 9,185 | 697 | 400 | 400 | 137 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Oneida..... | 400 | 240 | 240 | 137 | 39 | 39 | 137 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Red Cliff..... | 122,822 | 3,360 | 13,625 | 1,718 | 833 | 833 | 115 | 335 | 335 | 335 |
| Total..... | 135,339 | 75,700 | 8,000 | 399 | 270 | 169 | 3,186 | 1,838 | 1,838 | 1,838 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 5,820,701 | 2,221,135 | 468,723 | 42,353 | 29,453 | 16,767 | 1,570,267 | 68 | 4,151 | 2,164,319 |
| Grand total..... | | | | | | | | | | |

COMPARISON.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Total 1913..... | 6,775,542 | 2,873,108 | 117,279 | 39,951 | 29,216 | 726,847 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 |
| Total 1912..... | 6,775,542 | 2,873,108 | 117,279 | 39,951 | 29,216 | 726,847 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 |
| Total 1911..... | 6,775,542 | 2,873,108 | 117,279 | 39,951 | 29,216 | 726,847 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 |
| Total 1900..... | 6,775,542 | 2,873,108 | 117,279 | 39,951 | 29,216 | 726,847 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 |
| Total 1890..... | 6,775,542 | 2,873,108 | 117,279 | 39,951 | 29,216 | 726,847 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 |
| Total 1880..... | 6,775,542 | 2,873,108 | 117,279 | 39,951 | 29,216 | 726,847 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 | 73,109,209 | 70,201 |

* 1913 report.
 * Includes grazing also.
 * Not reported.
 * Overestimated last year.
 * Partial report only.
 * Only items reported.
 * Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severity.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and reservations. | Area of lands. | | Grazed by Indian stock. | | Indians engaged in stock raising. | Leased. | | | Income from leases. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | Unallotted. | | Allotted. | | Unallotted. | | | |
| | | | | | | Number of allotments. ^a | Area. | | | Number of leases. | Area. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona: | Acrea. | Acrea. | Acrea. | Acrea. | | | | | | | |
| Colorado River..... | | 85,000 | | 1,000 | 30 | | | 1 | 75,000 | \$5,040 | |
| Fort Apache..... | | 1,687,520 | | 693,100 | 984 | | | 28 | 997,920 | 60,987 | |
| Fort Mojave..... | 1,000 | | 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Havasupai..... | | 215 | | 150 | 95 | | | | | | |
| Kalabab..... | | 128,560 | | 40,960 | 80 | | | 23 | 87,600 | 778 | |
| Leupp..... | | 804,943 | | 804,943 | | | | | | | |
| Mogul..... | | 1,841,000 | | 1,841,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | |
| Navajo..... | | 4,990,000 | | 4,990,000 | 6,000 | | | | | | |
| Pima..... | | 271,960 | | 301,960 | 1,700 | | | | | | |
| Salt River..... | 14,880 | | 14,880 | 26,883 | 182 | | | | | | |
| San Carlos..... | | 826,551 | | 752,337 | 625 | | | 17 | 1,080,000 | 62,163 | |
| San Xavier..... | | 35,566 | | 35,566 | 1,450 | | | | | | |
| Truston Canon..... | 306,520 | | 306,520 | | 125 | | | 10 | 300,000 | 13,417 | |
| Western Navajo..... | | 481,740 | | 25 | | | | | | | |
| | 3,020,347 | | | 3,020,347 | 2,500 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 322,400 | 14,200,206 | 322,400 | 12,508,281 | 15,741 | | | 79 | 2,540,520 | 146,283 | |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 9,530 | | 9,530 | | 453 | | | | | | |
| Campo..... | | 13,676 | | 13,676 | 30 | | | | | | |
| Digger..... | | 200 | | 218 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 40,000 | | 18,000 | | 42 | | | | | | |
| Fort Yuma..... | | 2,000 | | 1,925 | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa Valley..... | 1,600 | | 1,600 | 3,000 | 212 | | | | | | |
| Malik..... | | 23,928 | | 28,928 | 83 | | | | | | |
| Pala..... | 422 | | 422 | 6,617 | 143 | | | | | | |
| Round Valley..... | 36,335 | | 36,335 | 80 | 109 | | | | | | |
| Soboba..... | | 16,010 | | 13,145 | 198 | | | | 1,418 | 3,676 | |
| Tule River..... | | 30,000 | | 15,000 | 63 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 90,987 | 95,611 | 68,887 | 77,889 | 1,335 | 128 | 1,418 | | | 3,676 | |

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indiana, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Area of lands. | | Grazed by Indian stock. | | Indians engaged in stock raising. | Leased. | | | | Income from leases. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Area of lands. | | Grazed by Indian stock. | | | Allotted. | | Unallotted. | | |
| | | | | | | Number of allotments. | Area. | Number of leases. | Area. | |
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | Unallotted. | | | | | | |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha..... | Acrea. | Acrea. | Acrea. | Acrea. | | 574 | Acrea. | 24 | Acrea. | \$650 |
| Santee..... | 20,533 | 1,300 | 16,850 | ..... | 100 | 231 | 10,800 | 1 | 1,300 | 4,040 |
| Winnebago..... | 1,129 | ..... | 1,089 | ..... | (1) | 642 | ..... | 1 | 40 | 10 |
| Total..... | 21,763 | 1,300 | 17,939 | ..... | 100 | 1,637 | 10,800 | 25 | 1,340 | 4,700 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 420 | 2,940 | 1,082 | 1,200 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moapa River..... | ..... | ..... | 450 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120,000 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 179,000 | 3,175 |
| Walker River..... | 301,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 7,680 | ..... |
| Western Shoshone..... | 2,800 | 37,300 | 2,000 | ..... | 349 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 210,000 | 5,402 |
| Reeno, special agent..... | 285,520 | ..... | ..... | 76,240 | 1,000 | 11 | 68,529 | ..... | ..... | 1,513 |
| Total..... | 77,700 | ..... | 12,600 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 396,680 | 10,948 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Pueblos..... | 80,920 | 626,880 | 16,132 | 197,440 | 1,593 | 14 | 68,529 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jicarilla..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 409,874 | 893 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mescalero..... | 248,477 | ..... | 101,553 | 46,110 | 123 | 375 | 149,000 | 22 | 323,931 | 14,727 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 390,000 | ..... | 448,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,985 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 351,280 | 6,925 |
| San Juan..... | 1,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,810,000 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Santa Fe Pueblos..... | 3,810,000 | ..... | ..... | 37,440 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Zuni..... | 37,440 | ..... | ..... | 113,000 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 110,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | 606,477 | 6,613,961 | 549,552 | 5,432,424 | 8,231 | 375 | 149,000 | 30 | 675,211 | 21,552 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 45,000 | ..... | ..... | 45,000 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Totten..... | 390,103 | ..... | 194,789 | 161,495 | 450 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 204,448 | 15,905 |
| Standing Rock..... | 50,462 | ..... | 15,000 | ..... | 250 | 378 | 24,610 | ..... | ..... | 24,720 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 1,094,278 | 198,104 | 911,770 | 162,267 | 1,500 | 128 | 152,558 | 10 | 60,219 | 20,909 |
| Total..... | 327,850 | ..... | 31,000 | ..... | (1) | 353 | 1,850 | ..... | ..... | 228 |
| Total..... | 1,242,822 | 567,297 | 1,152,559 | 323,782 | 2,200 | 859 | 208,968 | 36 | 284,667 | 61,657 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Oklahoma: | 18,915 | 4,300 | ..... | ..... | 660 | 12,000 | ..... | 146,000 |
| Cantonment: | 112,706 | 112,706 | ..... | ..... | 280 | ..... | ..... | 101,290 |
| Cherokee and Arapaho: | 141,901 | 82,000 | ..... | ..... | 156 | ..... | ..... | 3,369,276 |
| Cherokee and Arapaho: | 1,142,800 | 17,000 | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | 316,215 |
| Ogawa: | 73,850 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | 923 | ..... | ..... | 18,276 |
| Ogawa: | 48,581 | 4,198 | ..... | ..... | 95 | ..... | ..... | 18,276 |
| Fort: | 11,200 | 7,581 | ..... | ..... | 589 | ..... | ..... | 15,780 |
| Fort: | 41,120 | 1,240 | ..... | ..... | 724 | ..... | ..... | 14,857 |
| Red Moon: | 62,983 | 19,620 | ..... | ..... | 571 | ..... | ..... | 9,681 |
| Sage: | 139,622 | 5,271 | ..... | ..... | (1) | ..... | ..... | 11,567 |
| Shawnee: | ..... | 27,188 | ..... | ..... | 361 | ..... | ..... | 927,326 |
| Total: | 1,883,862 | 1,241 | 187,857 | 181 | 2,245 | 9,066 | 1,427,127 | ..... |
| Oregon: | 127,840 | 151,000 | ..... | ..... | 128 | ..... | ..... | 4,315 |
| Klamath: | 28,000 | 18,000 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 288 |
| Reeburg: | 28,000 | 18,000 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 21,515 |
| Siletz: | 3,000 | 28,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,515 |
| Umatilla: | 74,240 | 263,120 | ..... | ..... | 205 | ..... | ..... | 186,800 |
| Warm Springs: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Total: | 256,880 | 487,120 | 277,237 | 310,920 | 845 | 160 | 20,812 | 3 |
| South Dakota: | 899,837 | 759,629 | 592,838 | 259,629 | 398 | 55 | 399,906 | 48,786 |
| Cheyenne River: | 268,000 | 15,873 | 15,873 | 217 | 98 | ..... | ..... | 6,000 |
| Crow Creek: | 128,880 | 128,880 | 128,880 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56,000 |
| Lower Brule: | 2,771,088 | 299,483 | 6,810 | 6,810 | 535 | ..... | ..... | 86,910 |
| Pine Ridge: | 2,174,200 | 112,000 | 112,000 | 880 | 263 | ..... | ..... | 17,480 |
| Reeohud: | 175,890 | 10,980 | 10,980 | 183 | 900 | ..... | ..... | 111,220 |
| Siakton: | 84,334 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | 900 | ..... | ..... | 17,063 |
| Total: | 5,987,060 | 1,481,746 | 3,410,668 | 656,985 | 8,558 | 2,542 | 513,784 | 48 |
| Utah: | 20,207 | 209,470 | 29,607 | 196,615 | 184 | 177 | 520 | ..... |
| Shirwits: | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah and Ouray: | 20,207 | 214,470 | 29,607 | 204,815 | 204 | 177 | 520 | ..... |
| Total: | 20,207 | 214,470 | 29,607 | 204,815 | 204 | 177 | 520 | ..... |
| Washington: | 184,850 | 527,000 | 76,850 | 116,780 | 438 | ..... | ..... | 175,000 |
| Carlville: | 9,688 | 3,220 | 9,688 | 73 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 2,875 |
| Cushman: | 11,000 | 23,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 210 |
| Neach Bay: | 11,281 | 534,854 | 131,000 | 100,000 | 1,067 | 713 | 6,725 | 8,752 |
| Sporane: | 208,919 | 1,067,074 | 233,726 | 221,780 | 1,944 | 776 | 6,755 | 11,537 |
| Tulip: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yalima: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total: | 485,738 | 1,067,074 | 233,726 | 221,780 | 1,944 | 776 | 6,755 | 11,537 |

Not reported.

Includes income from farming leases also.

Partial report only.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Area of lands. | | Grazed by Indian stock. | | Indians engaged in stock raising. | Leased. | | | | Income from leases. |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Allotted. | Unallotted. | Allotted. | Unallotted. | | Allotted. | | Unallotted. | | |
| | | | | | | Number of allotments. | Area. | Number of leases. | Area. | |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hayward..... | 12,300 | 76,812 | 12,300 | 76,812 | 78 | | | | | |
| Keshena..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 200 | | | | | |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 200 | | | | | |
| La Pointe..... | 10,750 | 2,250 | (1) | 400 | 209 | | | | | |
| Ojibwa..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 400 | (1) | (1) | | | (1) |
| Red Cliff..... | (1) | (1) | 100 | (1) | 12 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 23,050 | 79,062 | 13,400 | 77,212 | 1,099 | | | | | |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 113,366 | 426,721 | 231,674 | 232,421 | 332 | 231 | 5,945 | 70 | 1,341,177 | \$33,817 |
| Grand total..... | 13,409,068 | 29,491,010 | 8,176,753 | 21,350,369 | 53,503 | 18,356 | 2,584,446 | 1,769 | 10,162,842 | 1,771,421 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 1913..... | \$12,500,000 | 30,500,000 | 8,544,137 | 20,611,984 | 54,226 | \$28,847 | \$3,109,209 | 3,911 | 10,565,948 | \$4,100,078 |
| Total 1912..... | 9,565,449 | 31,029,695 | 8,755,552 | 21,314,688 | 51,380 | \$27,605 | \$2,792,799 | 3,225 | 8,369,351 | \$3,535,948 |
| Total 1911..... | 6,265,455 | 25,166,192 | 4,696,446 | 18,729,124 | 44,965 | \$19,753 | \$2,628,465 | 5,584 | 5,859,325 | \$2,161,125 |
| Total 1900..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2,562 | (1) | 101 | 2,373,815 | 94,233 |
| 1 Not reported. | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Estimated. | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Includes farming leases also. | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Includes timberlands used for grazing purposes. | | | | | | | | | | |

1 Not reported.

2 Estimated.

3 Includes farming leases also.

4 Includes timberlands used for grazing purposes.

TABLE 9.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Indians employed by United States Indian Service. | | | | Employed by private parties. | | | | Total employed. | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Regular employees. | | Irregular employees. | | Adults. | | Minors or out-ing pupils. | | Number. | Earnings. |
| | Number. | Earnings. | Number. | Earnings. | Number. | Earnings. | Number. | Earnings. | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 8 | \$720 | ..... | ..... | 120 | \$16,500 | 10 | \$1,000 | 133 | \$18,220 |
| Colorado River..... | 13 | 5,760 | 28 | \$405 | 1 | 600 | 17 | 890 | 59 | 7,655 |
| Fort Apache..... | 31 | 11,668 | 1,800 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 831 | 21,668 |
| Fort Mohave..... | 13 | 5,409 | 197 | 4,373 | 78 | 27,860 | 35 | 2,408 | 373 | 40,050 |
| Havasupai..... | 1 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1,740 | 1 | 450 | 13 | 2,490 |
| Kalispel..... | 2 | 324 | 25 | 1,100 | 40 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 67 | 2,424 |
| Leupp..... | 18 | 4,833 | 160 | 1,620 | ..... | ..... | 20 | (*) | 198 | 6,453 |
| Moqui..... | 38 | 9,664 | 33 | 1,757 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 11,421 |
| Navajo..... | 63 | 22,442 | 212 | 5,650 | ..... | ..... | 72 | 3,341 | 337 | 31,433 |
| Phoenix..... | 30 | 7,752 | 12 | 871 | ..... | ..... | 168 | 15,235 | 210 | 23,558 |
| Pima..... | 31 | 14,030 | 514 | 20,144 | 279 | 16,527 | 132 | 7,960 | 956 | 58,661 |
| Rice Station..... | 11 | 5,264 | 91 | 1,382 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 | 6,646 |
| Salt River..... | 10 | 2,824 | ..... | ..... | 131 | 15,560 | ..... | ..... | 141 | 18,384 |
| San Carlos..... | 34 | 12,375 | 1,500 | 23,171 | 163 | 50,560 | 4 | 208 | 701 | 86,314 |
| San Xavier..... | 16 | 2,682 | ..... | ..... | 683 | 49,230 | 121 | 9,800 | 820 | 61,712 |
| Truxton Canon..... | 15 | 2,156 | 20 | 1,772 | 94 | 15,000 | 35 | 1,250 | 164 | 20,178 |
| Western Navajo..... | 15 | 3,995 | 167 | 3,174 | 25 | 750 | ..... | ..... | 207 | 7,919 |
| Total..... | 334 | 112,198 | 2,759 | 75,419 | 1,625 | 195,327 | 665 | 42,542 | 5,383 | 425,496 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 4 | 1,380 | 7 | 32 | (*) | (*) | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1,412 |
| Campo..... | 2 | 1,200 | 2 | 68 | 15 | 1,270 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 2,538 |
| Digger..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 1,465 | 6 | 85 | 25 | 1,550 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 5 | 2,000 | 20 | 1,800 | 166 | 24,330 | 36 | 2,100 | 227 | 29,780 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 28 | 2,499 | 15 | 808 | 280 | 62,300 | 69 | 5,568 | 392 | 70,672 |
| Greenville..... | 5 | 1,979 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 9,700 | 45 | 1,300 | 250 | 12,979 |
| Maki..... | 9 | 2,154 | 52 | 1,255 | 191 | 38,220 | 11 | 250 | 263 | 41,879 |
| Pala..... | 12 | 4,188 | 4 | 782 | 70 | 11,550 | ..... | ..... | 86 | 16,520 |
| Round Valley..... | 23 | 5,235 | 118 | 2,745 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 141 | 7,980 |
| Sherman Institute..... | 12 | 5,292 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 364 | 16,284 | 376 | 21,576 |
| Soboba..... | 19 | 6,818 | 57 | 2,969 | 236 | 30,995 | ..... | ..... | 312 | 40,782 |
| Tule River..... | 2 | 515 | 32 | 655 | 70 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... | 104 | 3,270 |
| Total..... | 121 | 33,260 | 307 | 10,114 | 1,247 | 181,980 | 531 | 25,585 | 2,206 | 250,939 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo..... | 6 | 2,273 | 103 | 7,395 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 | 9,668 |
| Southern Ute..... | 6 | 2,789 | 76 | 1,586 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | 4,375 |
| Total..... | 12 | 5,062 | 179 | 8,981 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 191 | 14,043 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 7 | 2,464 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 6,760 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 9,224 |
| Fort Hall..... | 27 | 7,370 | 305 | 6,800 | 112 | 12,000 | 5 | 225 | 449 | 26,395 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 11 | 5,560 | 23 | 361 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 5,921 |
| Total..... | 45 | 15,394 | 328 | 7,161 | 157 | 18,760 | 5 | 225 | 535 | 41,540 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox..... | 4 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | 85 | 5,950 | ..... | ..... | 89 | 7,350 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haskell Institute..... | 7 | 4,960 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 | 666 | 116 | 5,626 |
| Kikapoo..... | 9 | 3,019 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3,019 |
| Potawatomi..... | 2 | 600 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2,400 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 3,000 |
| Total..... | 18 | 8,579 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2,400 | 109 | 666 | 147 | 11,645 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 48 |
| Mount Pleasant..... | 13 | 6,260 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 6,260 |
| Total..... | 13 | 6,260 | 3 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 6,308 |

* Estimated.

* Not reported.

* Does not include 36 Indians at Hoopa Valley earning \$9,418.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and superintendencies. | Indians employed by United States Indian Service. | | | | Employed by private parties. | | | | Total employed. | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Regular employees. | | Irregular employees. | | Adults. | | Minors or out- ing pupils. | | Number. | Earnings. |
| | Number. | Earnings. | Number. | Earnings. | Number. | Earnings. | Number. | Earnings. | | |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cass Lake..... | 6 | \$1,665 | 6 | \$97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | \$1,762 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 6 | 2,700 | 50 | 1,850 | 94 | \$12,285 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 16,815 |
| Grand Portage..... | 3 | 960 | 39 | 1,465 | 25 | 3,500 | ..... | ..... | 67 | 5,925 |
| Leach Lake..... | 6 | 13,024 | 18 | 866 | 83 | 14,900 | ..... | ..... | 107 | 28,700 |
| Nett Lake..... | 9 | 1,743 | 341 | 2,418 | 60 | 1,250 | ..... | ..... | 410 | 5,411 |
| Pipestone..... | 9 | 4,800 | 3 | 123 | ..... | ..... | 11 | \$245 | 23 | 5,168 |
| Red Lake..... | 32 | 11,388 | 276 | 8,618 | 17 | 4,050 | ..... | ..... | 325 | 24,056 |
| Vermilion Lake..... | 6 | 2,418 | 2 | 120 | 4 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 3,038 |
| White Earth..... | 35 | 12,793 | 253 | 7,752 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 288 | 20,545 |
| Total..... | 112 | 51,521 | 988 | 23,309 | 283 | 36,465 | 11 | 245 | 1,394 | 111,540 |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | 41 | 19,784 | 17 | 350 | 59 | 11,900 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 32,034 |
| Crow..... | 68 | 19,091 | 496 | 13,805 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 554 | 32,896 |
| Flathead..... | 12 | 5,403 | 81 | 1,849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93 | 7,252 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 17 | 6,372 | 742 | 18,160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 759 | 24,532 |
| Fort Peck..... | 54 | 8,628 | (¹) | 3,967 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 | 12,595 |
| Red Lake..... | 40 | 18,231 | 328 | 8,884 | 3 | 265 | 1 | 24 | 372 | 27,404 |
| Tongue River..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 232 | 77,509 | 1,654 | 47,015 | 62 | 12,165 | 1 | 24 | 1,949 | 136,713 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa..... | 13 | 4,435 | 10 | 719 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 5,154 |
| Omaha..... | 4 | 1,380 | ..... | ..... | 2 | (¹) | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1,380 |
| Santee..... | 6 | 4,100 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 7,100 |
| Winnebago..... | 3 | 2,160 | 6 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 4,260 |
| Total..... | 26 | 12,075 | 16 | 2,819 | 12 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 17,894 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carson..... | 7 | 2,314 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 1,382 | 55 | 3,696 |
| Fallon..... | 1 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 18,375 | 46 | 18,675 |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 3 | 659 | 49 | 2,355 | 162 | 34,400 | ..... | ..... | 214 | 37,414 |
| Moapa River..... | 2 | 552 | 31 | 3,080 | 22 | 3,300 | ..... | ..... | 56 | 6,932 |
| Nevada..... | 10 | 3,264 | 116 | 867 | 89 | 2,500 | 10 | 196 | 225 | 6,877 |
| Walker River..... | 4 | 984 | 120 | 4,500 | 131 | 13,795 | ..... | ..... | 255 | 19,279 |
| Western Shoshone..... | 11 | 4,000 | 65 | 972 | 92 | 9,315 | ..... | ..... | 168 | 14,287 |
| Total..... | 39 | 12,073 | 381 | 11,774 | 496 | 63,310 | 103 | 19,953 | 1,019 | 107,110 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque..... | 15 | 6,197 | 25 | 402 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 1,700 | 97 | 8,299 |
| Albuquerque Pueblos..... | 22 | 7,689 | 92 | 26,660 | 12 | 64 | ..... | ..... | 126 | 34,403 |
| Jicarilla..... | 45 | 11,032 | 145 | 4,001 | 64 | 3,750 | 14 | 640 | 266 | 19,423 |
| Mescalero..... | 12 | 1,336 | 598 | 8,927 | 4 | 280 | ..... | ..... | 614 | 10,543 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 10 | 3,590 | 43 | 2,374 | (²) | (²) | ..... | ..... | 53 | 5,964 |
| San Juan..... | 78 | 11,541 | 141 | 3,334 | (²) | (²) | 15 | 1,008 | 234 | 15,883 |
| Santa Fe Pueblos..... | 14 | 6,480 | 8 | 178 | (²) | (²) | 98 | 3,080 | 120 | 9,738 |
| Zuni..... | 9 | 4,080 | 434 | 14,513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 443 | 18,593 |
| Total..... | 205 | 51,945 | 1,486 | 60,389 | 80 | 4,084 | 184 | 6,428 | 1,955 | 122,846 |
| New York: New York Agency | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | 11 | 5,040 | 44 | 1,393 | (²) | (²) | ..... | ..... | 55 | 6,433 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck..... | 8 | 2,655 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2,655 |
| Fort Berthold..... | 26 | 9,655 | 244 | 3,664 | 5 | (²) | ..... | ..... | 275 | 13,319 |
| Fort Totten..... | 38 | 10,642 | 47 | 2,417 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85 | 13,059 |
| Standing Rock..... | 64 | 18,344 | 613 | 35,355 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 677 | 53,699 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 12 | 4,780 | 3 | 149 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | 15 | 4,929 |
| Wahpeton..... | 9 | 4,345 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 4,345 |
| Total..... | 157 | 50,421 | 907 | 41,585 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,069 | 92,006 |

¹ Not reported² Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and superintendencies. | Indians employed by United States Indian Service. | | | | Employed by private parties. | | | | Total employed. | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Regular employees. | | Irregular employees. | | Adults. | | Minors or out- ing pupils. | | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. |
| | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | | |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 9 | \$4,900 | 63 | \$697 | 17 | \$336 | | | 89 | \$5,933 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 24 | 13,240 | 31 | 661 | | | | | 55 | 13,901 |
| Chilocco..... | 21 | 9,308 | 147 | 1,979 | | | 25 | \$450 | 193 | 11,737 |
| Kiowa..... | 75 | 20,737 | 11 | 413 | (1) | (1) | | | 86 | 21,150 |
| Omaha..... | 18 | 13,848 | 2 | 150 | | | | | 20 | 13,998 |
| Otoe..... | 3 | 1,200 | | | 11 | 260 | | | 14 | 1,460 |
| Pawnee..... | 11 | 5,590 | 4 | 50 | 1 | 900 | | | 16 | 6,540 |
| Ponca..... | 6 | 3,070 | | | | | | | 6 | 3,070 |
| Red Moon..... | 2 | 500 | 11 | 256 | | | | | 13 | 756 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 12 | 5,131 | 5 | 549 | | | | | 17 | 5,680 |
| Sage..... | 19 | 4,277 | 27 | 642 | | | | | 46 | 4,919 |
| Seneca..... | 11 | 6,460 | | | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 11 | 6,460 |
| Shawnee..... | 10 | 4,150 | 50 | 895 | (1) | (1) | | | 60 | 5,045 |
| Union Agency..... | 51 | 28,492 | | | | | | | 51 | 28,492 |
| Five Civilized Tribes— Schools..... | 17 | 6,048 | 18 | 1,032 | | | | | 35 | 7,080 |
| Total..... | 289 | 126,981 | 369 | 7,224 | 29 | 1,496 | 25 | 450 | 712 | 136,161 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 16 | 6,990 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 16 | 6,990 |
| Salem..... | 9 | 6,820 | | | | | | | 9 | 6,820 |
| Silet..... | 9 | 3,150 | | | | | | | 9 | 3,150 |
| Umatilla..... | 10 | 8,791 | | | | | | | 10 | 8,791 |
| Warm Springs..... | 22 | 4,588 | 121 | 6,636 | (1) | (1) | 7 | 1,050 | 150 | 11,568 |
| Total..... | 66 | 25,329 | 121 | 5,930 | | | 7 | 1,050 | 194 | 32,309 |
| Pennsylvania: Carlisle..... | 16 | 5,633 | 87 | 2,071 | | | 596 | 22,291 | 699 | 29,995 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 53 | 18,705 | 19 | 927 | | | | | 72 | 19,632 |
| Crow Creek..... | 36 | 6,981 | 135 | 2,309 | | | | | 171 | 9,290 |
| Flandreau..... | 17 | 6,490 | 36 | 791 | | | 45 | 1,257 | 98 | 8,538 |
| Lower Brule..... | 9 | 3,300 | 100 | 2,900 | | | | | 109 | 6,200 |
| Pierre..... | 8 | 1,998 | 2 | 64 | | | | | 10 | 2,032 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 100 | 35,080 | 24 | 7,240 | 84 | 18,070 | | | 208 | 60,390 |
| Rapid City..... | 11 | 3,091 | 10 | 118 | | | | | 21 | 3,207 |
| Rosebud..... | 55 | 17,420 | 1,000 | 10,000 | 94 | 3,045 | | | 1,149 | 30,465 |
| Siakeson..... | 17 | 10,380 | 16 | 356 | 40 | 4,518 | | | 73 | 15,254 |
| Springfield..... | 4 | 1,900 | | | | | | | 4 | 1,900 |
| Yankton..... | 15 | 4,320 | 28 | 411 | | | | | 43 | 4,731 |
| Total..... | 325 | 109,635 | 1,370 | 25,114 | 218 | 25,633 | 45 | 1,257 | 1,968 | 161,639 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | 2 | 170 | 38 | 890 | 32 | 1,404 | 9 | 218 | 81 | 2,182 |
| Uintah and Ouray..... | 30 | 10,378 | 15 | 1,047 | | | | | 45 | 11,425 |
| Salt Lake City, special agent..... | | | 14 | 688 | | | | | 14 | 688 |
| Total..... | 32 | 10,548 | 67 | 2,125 | 32 | 1,404 | 9 | 218 | 140 | 14,295 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 20 | 5,546 | 376 | 12,145 | | | | | 396 | 17,691 |
| Cushman..... | 32 | 8,849 | 21 | 2,906 | 41 | 4,060 | | | 94 | 15,815 |
| Neah Bay..... | 7 | 1,215 | 47 | 1,152 | 8 | 1,320 | | | 57 | 3,687 |
| Spokane..... | 7 | 1,563 | 34 | 609 | 106 | 7,360 | | | 147 | 9,532 |
| Tulalip..... | 19 | 8,409 | 37 | 3,471 | | | | | 56 | 11,880 |
| Yakima..... | 15 | 6,798 | 22 | 2,454 | | | | | 37 | 9,252 |
| Total..... | 100 | 32,380 | 537 | 22,737 | 150 | 12,740 | | | 787 | 67,887 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carter..... | 1 | 720 | 50 | 1,500 | | | | | 51 | 2,220 |
| Hayward..... | 15 | 8,310 | 19 | 788 | 530 | 25,290 | 48 | 435 | 612 | 34,823 |
| Keshena..... | 59 | 19,043 | 842 | 105,849 | | | | | 901 | 124,892 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 13 | 4,428 | 2 | 19 | | | | | 15 | 4,457 |
| La Pointe..... | 6 | 1,510 | 13 | 177 | 245 | 46,613 | (1) | (1) | 264 | 48,300 |
| Oneida..... | 17 | 6,108 | | | | | | | 17 | 6,108 |

1 Unknown

2 Not reported.

3 1913 report.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and superintendencies. | Indians employed by United States Indian Service. | | | | Employed by private parties. | | | | Total employed. | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Regular employees. | | Irregular employees. | | Adults. | | Minors or out- ing pupils. | | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. |
| | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | Num- ber. | Earn- ings. | | |
| Wisconsin—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red Cliff..... | 4 | \$1,680 | 51 | \$8,003 | 167 | \$32,350 | 10 | \$75 | 232 | \$42,108 |
| Tomah..... | 11 | 4,000 | | | | | | | 11 | 4,000 |
| Wittenberg..... | 9 | 3,740 | | | | | | | 9 | 3,740 |
| Total..... | 135 | 49,549 | 977 | 116,336 | 942 | 104,253 | 58 | 510 | 2,112 | 270,648 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 27 | 8,158 | 635 | 33,810 | 110 | 20,550 | 1 | (¹) | 773 | 62,518 |
| Grand total ¹ | 2,319 | 810,950 | 13,218 | 505,492 | 5,553 | 689,517 | 2,350 | 121,444 | 23,440 | 2,127,408 |

COMPARISON.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| Total 1913..... | 2,271 | 762,264 | 12,290 | 414,706 | 5,585 | 778,117 | 2,647 | 110,037 | 22,793 | 2,065,124 |
| Total 1912..... | 2,516 | 732,526 | 12,420 | 432,470 | 5,113 | 673,290 | 2,375 | 102,129 | 22,424 | 1,940,414 |
| Total 1911..... | 1,995 | 687,039 | 6,552 | 582,919 | 3,204 | 591,672 | (²) | (²) | 11,781 | 1,861,630 |
| Total 1900..... | 2,094 | 749,148 | (³) | (³) | (³) | 177,169 | 807 | 27,256 | 2,901 | 953,573 |

¹ Reported by superintendents as employed.² Included with adults by private parties.³ No data available.

TABLE 10.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencles. | Births and deaths. | | | Disease. | | | | Housing. | | Houses having floors. | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Births. | Deaths. | | Indians examined for disease. | Found with— | | Estimated having— | | Families living in— | | | |
| | | Total. | Under 3 years. | | Tuberculosis. | Trachoma. | Tuberculosis. | Trachoma. | Permanent houses. | | Tents, tepees, etc. | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 17 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 280 | 6 | 75 | 6 | 140 | 125 | 110 | 2 |
| Colorado River..... | 13 | 29 | 12 | 18 | 566 | 42 | 14 | 140 | 100 | 18 | 5 | 5 |
| Fort Apache..... | 88 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 1,800 | 685 | 358 | 1,325 | 825 | 50 | 552 | 12 |
| Fort Mojave..... | 16 | 45 | 5 | 27 | 400 | 20 | 62 | 100 | 100 | 23 | 240 | 18 |
| Havasupai..... | 174 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 130 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 27 | 15 |
| Kalab..... | 96 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 459 | 14 | 177 | 145 | 760 | 7 | 223 | 17 |
| Leupp..... | 1,432 | 28 | 8 | 8 | 1,250 | 47 | 475 | 143 | 1,000 | 824 | 500 | 15 |
| Mogul..... | 133 | 163 | 97 | 26 | 1,500 | 110 | 450 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 100 | 500 | 3 |
| Navajo..... | 10,000 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 600 | 3,153 | 452 | 428 | 543 | 1,000 | 1,449 | 291 | 40 |
| Pima..... | 6,998 | 301 | 58 | 116 | 75 | 11 | 18 | 55 | 1,196 | 51 | 175 | 60 |
| Salt River..... | 1,231 | 40 | 7 | 14 | 1,193 | 58 | 179 | 122 | 245 | 82 | 562 | 12 |
| San Carlos..... | 2,608 | 51 | 49 | 15 | 1,890 | 676 | 535 | 1,275 | 1,660 | 775 | 175 | 73 |
| San Xavier..... | 4,965 | 195 | 46 | 105 | 350 | 109 | 120 | 127 | 1,125 | 19 | 145 | 9 |
| Truxton Canon..... | 4,471 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 622 | 110 | 95 | 652 | 320 | 55 | 1,145 | 4 |
| Western Navajo..... | 6,550 | 100 | 85 | 40 | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Total..... | 41,915 | 2,291 | 2,067 | 981 | 12,568 | 2,343 | 2,990 | 5,736 | 7,009 | 3,563 | 3,992 | 295 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 1,350 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 135 | 38 | 14 | 77 | 80 | 133 | 126 | 112 |
| Campo..... | 218 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 99 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 55 | 5 |
| Digger..... | 51 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 733 | 23 | 18 | 7 | 372 | 60 | 260 | 131 | 410 | 53 | 333 | 21 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 786 | 26 | 25 | 4 | 665 | 32 | 23 | 62 | 30 | 7 | 60 | 7 |
| Greenville..... | 1,000 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 40 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 20 | 165 | 12 | 50 |
| Hopewell Valley..... | 1,935 | 37 | 43 | 6 | 584 | 61 | 16 | 96 | 20 | 1315 | 60 | 300 |
| Maki..... | 613 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 545 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 195 | 34 | 135 |
| Pala..... | 983 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 538 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 175 | 7 | 88 |
| Round Valley..... | 1,029 | 26 | 38 | 1 | 120 | 33 | 60 | 183 | 325 | 375 | 375 | 375 |
| Sherman Institute..... | 974 | 29 | 29 | 8 | 660 | 12 | 41 | 12 | 33 | 190 | 20 | 92 |
| Soboba..... | 150 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 342 | 4 | 27 | 13 | 23 | 34 | 34 | 84 |
| Total..... | 9,762 | 206 | 215 | 42 | 4,154 | 292 | 449 | 582 | 983 | 1,666 | 788 | 1,332 |

1 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 10.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendencies. | Popula- tion. | Births and deaths. | | | Disease. | | | | Housing. | | Houses having floors. | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Births. | Deaths. | | Indians exam- ined for disease. | Found with— | | Estimated having— | | Families living in— | | |
| | | | Total. | Under 3 years. | | Due to tuber- culosis. | Tuber- culosis. | Tra- choma. | Tuber- culosis. | Tra- choma. | | Perma- nent houses. | Tents, tepees, etc. |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 504 | 17 | 23 | 3 | 360 | 3 | 70 | 7 | 300 | 8 | 149 | ..... |
| Southern Ute..... | 360 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 360 | 10 | 290 | 12 | 290 | 106 | 39 | ..... |
| Total..... | 864 | 34 | 40 | 11 | 720 | 13 | 360 | 19 | 590 | 114 | 188 | ..... |
| Florida: Seminole..... | 562 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 154 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | ..... |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 854 | 19 | 21 | 6 | 450 | 49 | 15 | 60 | 20 | 212 | ..... | 1 117 |
| Fort Hall..... | 1,797 | 48 | 70 | 15 | 613 | 40 | 53 | 106 | 360 | 140 | 298 | 70 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 1,455 | 47 | 47 | 4 | 1,016 | 175 | 55 | 219 | 70 | 330 | ..... | 330 |
| Total..... | 4,106 | 114 | 138 | 25 | 2,079 | 264 | 133 | 364 | 480 | 682 | 293 | 517 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox..... | 368 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 125 | 17 | 22 | ..... | 70 | 55 | 30 | 55 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kikapoo..... | 601 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 139 | 2 | 95 | 3 | 98 | 170 | ..... | 170 |
| Potawatomi..... | 765 | 40 | 39 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193 | ..... | 193 |
| Total..... | 1,366 | 60 | 47 | 18 | 139 | 2 | 95 | 3 | 98 | 363 | ..... | 363 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | 252 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 56 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 47 |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | 1,067 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 570 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 425 | ..... | ..... |
| Mount Pleasant..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 375 | 7 | 95 | 7 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,349 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1,001 | 13 | 103 | 13 | 103 | 472 | ..... | 47 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 998 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 299 | 18 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 201 | ..... | 201 |
| Grand Portage..... | 312 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 140 | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 109 | ..... | 109 |
| Leech Lake..... | 1,743 | 74 | 61 | 14 | 762 | 62 | 108 | 326 | 363 | 376 | 3 | 311 |
| Nett Lake..... | 624 | 24 | 23 | 6 | 450 | 43 | ..... | 72 | ..... | 143 | ..... | 121 |
| Pipestone (Birch Coulee)..... | 303 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 229 | 42 | 33 | 42 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Red Lake..... | 1,482 | 70 | 58 | 29 | 936 | 62 | 348 | 218 | 450 | 340 | ..... | 340 |
| White Earth..... | 6,070 | 268 | 101 | 27 | 3,003 | 168 | 589 | 926 | 1,700 | 1,000 | 10 | 660 |
| Total..... | 11,523 | 623 | 284 | 99 | 5,819 | 402 | 1,090 | 1,608 | 2,577 | 2,199 | 13 | 1,742 |

[illegible]

1913 report.

: Overestimated last year:

^a Underestimated last year.

TABLE 10.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendencies. | Popula- tion. | Births and deaths. | | | Disease. | | | | Housing. | | Houses having floors. | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | Births. | Deaths. | | Indians exam- ined for disease. | Found with— | | Estimated having— | | Families living in— <div>Tents, tepees, etc.</div> | | |
| | | | Total. | Under 3 years. | | Tuber- culosis. | Tra- choma. | Tuber- culosis. | Tra- choma. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 785 | 35 | 22 | 7 | 450 | 66 | 90 | 82 | 225 | 60 | 38 | 60 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 1,266 | 54 | 46 | 13 | 800 | 45 | 145 | 116 | 400 | 201 | 95 | 201 |
| Kiowa..... | 4,369 | 183 | 151 | 81 | 2,400 | 152 | 600 | 153 | 2,000 | 1,062 | 550 | 1,093 |
| Osage..... | 2,187 | 136 | 96 | 9 | 1,400 | 14 | 20 | 99 | 280 | 859 | | 127 |
| Ojibwa..... | 432 | 10 | 27 | 2 | 65 | 25 | 40 | 45 | 170 | 177 | 2 | 177 |
| Pawnee..... | 679 | 48 | 29 | 10 | 452 | 12 | 67 | 26 | 95 | 177 | 1 | 212 |
| Ponca..... | 800 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 127 | 4 | 25 | 20 | 79 | 234 | 20 | 24 |
| Red Moon..... | 152 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 39 | 39 | 20 | 42 | 85 | 138 | 40 | 129 |
| Sage and Fox..... | 677 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 129 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 350 | 117 | | 107 |
| Seneca..... | 580 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 309 | 31 | 128 | 42 | 250 | 117 | | 583 |
| Shawnee..... | 1,985 | 53 | 21 | 7 | 1,117 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 99 | 859 | 89 | 840 |
| Suswnee..... | 2,496 | 84 | 48 | 19 | 1,113 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 99 | 859 | | 340 |
| Total..... | 16,398 | 736 | 439 | 103 | 4,921 | 393 | 1,161 | 672 | 4,033 | 3,967 | 935 | 3,891 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 1,112 | 39 | 46 | 10 | 608 | 67 | 63 | 67 | 100 | 480 | 100 | 276 |
| Roseburg..... | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 325 | 76 | 15 | 166 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 100 | 1,900 |
| Siletz..... | 426 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 137 | 25 | 207 | 100 | 160 | 60 | 160 |
| Umatilla..... | 1,110 | 18 | 32 | 8 | 450 | 157 | 100 | 169 | 175 | 236 | 19 | 236 |
| Warm Springs..... | 742 | 22 | 43 | 11 | 550 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 11,390 | 85 | 130 | 30 | 1,933 | 437 | 202 | 2,609 | 2,390 | 2,835 | 179 | 2,651 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 2,601 | 102 | 51 | 14 | 1,200 | 322 | 450 | 480 | 500 | 673 | 16 | 673 |
| Crow Creek..... | 963 | 28 | 44 | 12 | 800 | 53 | 140 | 65 | 260 | 241 | 1 | 175 |
| Flandreau..... | 280 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 70 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 154 | 1 | 154 |
| Lower Brule..... | 478 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 200 | 24 | 37 | 51 | 37 | 124 | 12 | 124 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 7,059 | 297 | 178 | 67 | 1,061 | 184 | 81 | 772 | 90 | 2,677 | 12 | 946 |
| Rosbud..... | 5,391 | 237 | 216 | 86 | 2,200 | 403 | 220 | 405 | 600 | 1,060 | 13 | 949 |
| Siouxon..... | 2,045 | 28 | 46 | 2 | 650 | 73 | 163 | 220 | 500 | 458 | 90 | 458 |
| Yankton..... | 1,805 | 49 | 35 | 8 | 300 | 92 | 120 | 246 | 360 | 530 | 90 | 530 |
| Total..... | 20,732 | 762 | 592 | 200 | 6,461 | 1,152 | 1,211 | 2,280 | 2,338 | 5,935 | 132 | 3,326 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|
| Utah: | 133 | 4 | 1 | | | 133 | 3 | 133 | 3 | 133 | 36 | 14 | 17 |
| Shivwits..... | 1,172 | 48 | 62 | 14 | 20 | 909 | 65 | 172 | 65 | 236 | 120 | 169 | 100 |
| Unimah and Ouray..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1,305 | 52 | 63 | 14 | 20 | 1,042 | 66 | 305 | 66 | 369 | 156 | 173 | 117 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 2,426 | 80 | 70 | 24 | 16 | 533 | 75 | 226 | 285 | 1,503 | 584 | 6 | 532 |
| Cushman..... | 3,051 | 21 | 40 | 10 | 15 | 350 | 49 | 14 | 253 | 65 | 699 | 1 | 632 |
| Neah Bay..... | 663 | 12 | 34 | 4 | 11 | 385 | 14 | | 24 | | 246 | | 246 |
| Spoqrane..... | 624 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 215 | 29 | 32 | 46 | 44 | 138 | 16 | 126 |
| Tulalip..... | 1,239 | 54 | 48 | 10 | 22 | 559 | 42 | 47 | 80 | 56 | 291 | 36 | 273 |
| Yakima..... | 3,149 | 53 | 35 | 10 | 21 | 600 | 31 | 135 | 1,120 | 500 | 803 | 152 | 803 |
| Total..... | 11,181 | 225 | 243 | 62 | 89 | 2,652 | 240 | 454 | 1,788 | 2,168 | 2,731 | 211 | 2,643 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carter..... | 313 | 8 | 11 | | 3 | 78 | 10 | 2 | 26 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 44 |
| Hayward..... | 1,252 | 26 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 996 | 106 | 35 | 113 | 42 | | | |
| Keshena..... | 1,721 | 76 | 48 | 15 | 7 | 822 | 50 | 41 | 67 | 70 | 350 | | 349 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 707 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 260 | 49 | 156 | 49 | 300 | 200 | | 200 |
| Le Pointe..... | 1,222 | 51 | 44 | 14 | 27 | 655 | 179 | 12 | 252 | 12 | 325 | | 325 |
| Oneida..... | 2,451 | 71 | 42 | 5 | 9 | 29 | 9 | 14 | 225 | 50 | 456 | | 456 |
| Red Cliff..... | 607 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 390 | 42 | | 42 | | 174 | | 94 |
| Tonah..... | 1,374 | 42 | 38 | 8 | | | | | 61 | | | | |
| Total..... | 9,447 | 291 | 224 | 50 | 55 | 3,230 | 445 | 260 | 835 | 480 | 1,523 | 18 | 1,468 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 1,705 | 52 | 58 | 13 | | 861 | 76 | 330 | 143 | 682 | 105 | 577 | 30 |
| Grand total..... | 199,563 | 6,964 | 5,778 | 2,391 | 1,839 | 67,865 | 8,245 | 13,841 | 21,980 | 35,769 | 37,154 | 9,922 | \$ 24,425 |

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population..... | 438.79 |
| Death rate per 1,000 Indian population..... | \$ 30.76 |
| Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis..... | \$ 31.58 |

† Estimated; only items reported.
 ‡ 1913 report.
 § Overestimated last year.
 ¶ Figured on basis of an Indian population of 179,508, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.
 * Figured on basis of an Indian population of 187,511, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.

TABLE 11.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Agency or school hospital or sanatorium. | Number. | Character of construction. | Capacity. | Patients in hospital June 30, 1913. | During fiscal year 1914. | | | | Remain- ing in hospital June 30, 1914. |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|--|
| | | | | | | Admit- ted. | Total treated. | Dis- charged. | Died. | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Apache. | School. | 1 | Frame. | 44 | 19 | 31 | 50 | 49 | 1 | 1 |
| Fort Mojave. | do. | 1 | Brick. | 16 | 8 | 119 | 119 | 117 | 2 | 2 |
| Leupp. | Agency. | 1 | Stone. | 8 | 1 | 1500 | 500 | 498 | 2 | 2 |
| Moqui. | do. | 1 | do. | 40 | 40 | | | | | |
| Navajo. | School. | 1 | Frame. | 40 | 20 | 320 | 340 | 328 | 12 | 4 |
| Phoenix—General. | do. | 1 | Brick. | 50 | 409 | 409 | 409 | 403 | 5 | 4 |
| Phoenix. | Sanatorium. | 1 | Frame. | 100 | 55 | 57 | 112 | 61 | 2 | 46 |
| Pima. | School. | 1 | Adobe. | 8 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 3 | 1 |
| Rice Station. | do. | 1 | Stone. | 15 | 223 | 223 | 223 | 223 | 1 | 1 |
| San Carlos. | Agency. | 1 | Camp. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Truxton Canon. | School. | 1 | Brick. | 6 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 | 1 |
| Western Navajo. | do. | 1 | Stone. | 8 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 1 | 1 |
| Total. | | 12 | | 339 | 94 | 1,917 | 2,011 | 1,935 | 22 | 54 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Bidwell. | School. | 1 | Frame. | 10 | | 62 | 62 | 62 | | 6 |
| Fort Yuma. | do. | 1 | do. | 25 | 3 | 229 | 232 | 225 | 2 | 2 |
| Greenville. | do. | 1 | do. | 12 | 1 | 61 | 62 | 59 | 1 | 1 |
| Hopla Valley. | do. | 1 | do. | 6 | | 30 | 30 | 27 | 2 | 1 |
| Sherman Institute. | do. | 1 | Brick. | 100 | 7 | 407 | 414 | 400 | 2 | 12 |
| Total. | | 5 | | 153 | 11 | 789 | 800 | 773 | 7 | 20 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Hall. | School. | 1 | Stone. | 8 | | 121 | 121 | 121 | | 166 |
| Fort Lapwai. | Sanatorium. | 1 | Frame. | 100 | 145 | 92 | 237 | 68 | 3 | 3 |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox. | Sanatorium. | 2 | Brick. | 108 | 145 | 213 | 358 | 189 | 3 | 166 |
| Kansas: Haskell Institute. | School. | 1 | do. | 65 | 65 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 47 |
| Michigan: Mount Pleasant. | do. | 1 | do. | 70 | 1 | 711 | 742 | 708 | 2 | 2 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipestone. | do. | 1 | Stone. | 24 | | 239 | 239 | 237 | | |
| Vermillion Lake. | do. | (*) | Frame. | 8 | 1 | 142 | 143 | 143 | | |
| White Earth. | Agency. | 1 | do. | 6 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| Total. | | 2 | | 38 | 13 | 777 | 790 | 772 | 7 | 11 |

| | Agency | Frame Brick | 6 14 | 2 | 98 209 | 92 209 | 1 | 2 |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|----|-----------|-----------|---|----|
| Montana: | Crow..... | School..... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Fort Peck..... | School..... | 1 | | | | | |
| Total..... | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Nevada: | Carson..... | School..... | 1 | | | | | |
| New Mexico: | Albuquerque..... | do..... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Albuquerque Pueblo..... | Adobe..... | 40 | | 521 | 519 | | 2 |
| | Jicarilla..... | Frame..... | 10 | 9 | 15 | 8 | | 10 |
| | Mescalero..... | Tent..... | 10 | 4 | 23 | 21 | 2 | |
| | San Juan..... | Brick..... | 8 | | 138 | 138 | | 2 |
| | Santa Fe..... | do..... | 40 | | 135 | 134 | 1 | |
| Total..... | | | 114 | 13 | 826 | 822 | 3 | 14 |
| North Dakota: | Fort Totten..... | Brick..... | 10 | | 120 | 120 | | |
| | Standing Rock..... | Frame..... | 16 | | 198 | 196 | 2 | |
| Total..... | | | 26 | | 318 | 316 | 2 | |
| Oklahoma: | Chevyenne and Arapaho..... | Frame Stone | 35 | | 160 | 160 | | |
| | Chilocco..... | do..... | 35 | 19 | 447 | 451 | 2 | 13 |
| | Osage..... | Frame..... | 10 | | 50 | 50 | | |
| | Red Moon..... | do..... | 2 | | | | | |
| | Boger..... | Brick..... | 5 | | 35 | 35 | | |
| Total..... | | | 87 | 19 | 682 | 701 | 2 | 13 |
| Oregon: | Salem..... | Brick..... | 38 | 9 | 470 | 402 | 2 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania: | Carlisle..... | do..... | 59 | 16 | 751 | 767 | 1 | |
| South Dakota: | Canton Asylum..... | Brick..... | 48 | 52 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 50 |
| | Cheyenne River..... | Frame..... | 18 | 2 | 212 | 208 | | 4 |
| | Flandreau..... | do..... | 20 | 13 | 144 | 157 | | |
| | Lower Brule..... | Agency..... | 4 | | 238 | 238 | 1 | |
| | Pine Ridge..... | School..... | 10 | | 207 | 207 | | |
| | Rapid City..... | do..... | 12 | | | | | |
| Total..... | | | 112 | 67 | 805 | 872 | 7 | 54 |
| Washington: | Cushman..... | Frame..... | 35 | 9 | 498 | 507 | 4 | 8 |
| | Tribble..... | do..... | 12 | | 148 | 148 | 3 | |
| | Yakima..... | do..... | 12 | | 66 | 66 | | |
| Total..... | | | 59 | 9 | 731 | 730 | 7 | |

1 180 casual patients. 2 Hospital not equipped. 3 A large room is used when needed. 4 Temporary. 5 Treated in dormitories. 6 Asylum for insane Indians.

⁴ Temporary.

Treated in dormitories.

Asylum for Insane Indians.

TABLE 11.—Hospital and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendancies. | Agency or school hospital or sanatorium. | Number. | Character of construction. | Capacity. | Patients in hospital June 30, 1913. | During fiscal year 1914. | | | | Remain- ing in hospital June 30, 1914. |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|--|
| | | | | | | Admit- ted. | Total treated. | Dis- charged. | Died. | |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hayward..... | School..... | 1 | Brick..... | 9 | ..... | 512 | 512 | 510 | 1 | 1 |
| Keshena..... | Agency..... | 1 | Frame..... | 20 | 13 | 94 | 107 | 92 | 7 | 8 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | School..... | (1) | do..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oneida..... | do..... | 1 | do..... | 8 | 3 | 75 | 78 | 76 | 2 | ..... |
| Total..... | | 3 | | 71 | 16 | 681 | 697 | 678 | 10 | 9 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | Agency..... | (1) | Stone..... | 15 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total..... | | 51 | | 1,432 | 487 | 11,103 | 11,590 | 11,086 | 80 | 424 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 1913..... | | 545 | | 1,333 | 298 | 9,475 | 9,771 | 9,231 | 62 | 487 |
| Total 1912..... | | 483 | | 1,226 | 238 | 9,257 | 9,515 | 9,141 | 83 | 308 |
| Total 1911..... | | 50 | | 1,268 | 380 | 8,073 | 8,408 | 7,940 | 66 | 403 |
| Total 1910..... | | 8 |  | ..... | ..... | 4,179 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total 1898..... | | 4 |  | ..... | ..... | 2,186 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

1 Not used.

2 Out of repair and not equipped.

3 Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.

4 Includes rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.

5 Cases treated during year, by physicians, not all in hospitals.

TABLE 12.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and reservations. | Indians receiving rations. | | | | Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies. | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | In return for labor. | | Without labor equivalent. | | In return for labor. | | Without labor equivalent. | |
| | Num-ber. | Value of rations. | Able-bodied. | Dis-abled. | Value of rations. | Value of supplies. | Able-bodied. | Dis-abled. |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 258 | | | | | | | |
| Colorado River..... | 127 | \$180 | 40 | | \$180 | \$2 | 4 | |
| Fort Apache..... | 550 | 37 | 37 | | 1,738 | 300 | 320 | |
| Fort Huachuca..... | 550 | 95 | 270 | | 3,815 | 654 | 660 | |
| Fort Mohave..... | 380 | 175 | 231 | | 1,782 | 183 | 22 | |
| Ha-supai..... | 114 | 45 | 24 | | 45 | | | |
| Kaibab..... | 30 | 40 | 64 | | 113 | | | |
| Leap..... | 700 | | | | | | | |
| Maricopa..... | 1,061 | | | | | | | |
| Navajo..... | 6,150 | 10 | 50 | | 152 | 231 | 231 | |
| Pima..... | 3,100 | 10 | 107 | | 1,099 | 304 | 304 | |
| San Carlos..... | 6,535 | 41 | 331 | | 331 | 385 | 435 | |
| San Xavier..... | 1,275 | 207 | 207 | | 15,140 | 370 | 370 | |
| Tucson Canyon..... | 150 | | | | | 61 | 61 | |
| Western Navajo..... | 2,500 | 120 | 120 | | 2,240 | 600 | 770 | |
| Total..... | 17,839 | 200 | 1,862 | 12 | 22,938 | 3,063 | 3,417 | |
| California: | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | (¹) | 8 | 404 | | 404 | | | |
| Campo..... | 89 | 6 | 97 | | 11 | | 23 | |
| Digger..... | 44 | 84 | 4 | | 233 | 14 | 4 | |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 250 | | 233 | | 390 | | 6 | |
| Fort Yuma..... | 382 | | 45 | | 1,007 | | 43 | |
| Green Valley..... | 225 | | 103 | | 1,966 | | 6 | |
| Hopewell Valley..... | 700 | | 22 | | | | | |
| Hoopa..... | 425 | 278 | 70 | | 1,863 | | | |
| Maki..... | 641 | 99 | 22 | | 325 | | | |
| Palat..... | (¹) | | 22 | | 275 | | | |
| Round Valley..... | 741 | | 42 | | 535 | | | |
| Soboba..... | 77 | | 32 | | 427 | | | |
| Tule River..... | | | 1 | | 20 | | | |
| Total..... | 3,544 | 10 | 461 | 122 | 5,345 | 401 | 234 | |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 122 | 15 | 280 | | 6,453 | | 15 | |
| Southern Ute..... | 122 | 96 | 130 | | 5,660 | | 111 | |
| Total..... | 244 | 25 | 410 | | 12,113 | | 126 | |
| Idaho: Fort Hall..... | 750 | | 250 | | 10,971 | | 37 | |
| Kansas: Potawatomi..... | 10 | | | | | | 2 | |

* Unknown.

* Not reported.

¹ 1913 report.

TABLE 12.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Indians receiving rations. | | | | Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | In return for labor. | | Without labor equivalent. | | Total. | | In return for labor. | | Without labor equivalent. | |
| | Num-ber. | Value of rations. | Able-bodied. | Dis-abled. | Value of rations. | Receiv-ing rations. | Num-ber. | Value of sup-ples. | Able-bodied. | Dis-abled. |
| Minnesota. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac. | 100 | | | 43 | \$573 | 43 | | | 7 | |
| Grand Portage. | 122 | | 65 | | 658 | 55 | | | | |
| Leech Lake. | 790 | \$242 | 6 | 121 | 535 | 135 | | | 206 | 86 |
| Nett Lake. | 252 | 11 | 231 | 17 | 66 | 94 | 47 | \$1,033 | 43 | 60 |
| Red Lake. | 640 | | | 150 | 634 | 150 | | | | |
| White Earth. | 2,000 | 179 | | 663 | 6,510 | 741 | 78 | 770 | 79 | 138 |
| Total. | 3,904 | 652 | 78 | 1,043 | 10,341 | 1,218 | 125 | 1,803 | 335 | 263 |
| Montana. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet. | 500 | | 449 | | 19,898 | 687 | 3 | 93 | 27 | 36 |
| Flathead. | 1,119 | 2,581 | | 76 | 1,160 | 76 | | | | |
| Fort Belknap. | 400 | | | 150 | 6,532 | 150 | | | | |
| Fort Peck. | 510 | | | 328 | 10,044 | 328 | 377 | | | |
| Tongue River. | 350 | | 406 | 877 | 26,599 | 1,283 | 1,300 | 9,726 | | |
| Total. | 2,879 | 2,581 | 855 | 1,002 | 64,233 | 2,524 | 680 | 9,819 | 27 | 36 |
| Nebraska: Santee. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada: | 640 | | | 51 | 1,764 | 51 | | | | |
| Fallon. | 265 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort McDermitt. | 150 | | | 32 | 466 | 32 | 3 | 8 | | |
| Moapa River. | 50 | | | 9 | 99 | 9 | | | 9 | 12 |
| Nevada. | 300 | 52 | | 70 | 793 | 130 | 30 | 197 | | |
| Walker River. | 150 | 218 | | 44 | 540 | 48 | | | 70 | |
| Western Shoshone. | 263 | | | 67 | 1,933 | 67 | 112 | 1,418 | | |
| Reno, special agent. | 4,000 | | | 39 | 787 | 39 | | | | |
| Total. | 5,168 | 270 | | 261 | 4,613 | 325 | 177 | 1,711 | | 79 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Pueblos. | 2,695 | | 36 | 9 | 313 | 45 | 183 | 2,475 | 86 | 1 |
| Jicarilla. | 150 | | | 166 | 11,981 | 179 | 100 | 837 | | |
| Mescalero. | 85 | | 183 | 51 | 16,721 | 204 | | | 140 | 46 |
| Pueblo Bonito. | (2) | | | | | | 54 | 2,065 | | |
| San Juan. | (3) | | | | | | 272 | 6,856 | | |
| Santa Fe Pueblos. | 1,861 | 579 | | | | 108 | 45 | 111 | | |
| Total. | 4,691 | 579 | 189 | 226 | 29,015 | 536 | 654 | 12,386 | 176 | 47 |
| North Carolina: Cherokee. | 830 | | | 3 | 29,094 | 3 | | | | |
| Total. | 13,471 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-----|--------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| North Dakota: | 447 | 15 | 447 | 135 | 3,036 | 135 | 3,036 | 383 | 1,230 | 332 | 1,230 |
| Fort Berthold..... | 445 | 15 | 447 | 135 | 3,036 | 135 | 3,036 | 383 | 1,230 | 332 | 1,230 |
| Fort Totten..... | 1,200 | 4 | 274 | 20 | 397 | 20 | 397 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 42 |
| Standing Rock..... | 1,102 | 4 | 274 | 20 | 397 | 20 | 397 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 42 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 3,224 | 15 | 447 | 218 | 33,016 | 223 | 33,453 | 353 | 73 | 564 | 2,945 |
| Total..... | 1,200 | 4 | 274 | 20 | 397 | 20 | 397 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 42 |
| Oregon: | 200 | 4 | 274 | 20 | 397 | 20 | 397 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 42 |
| Roseburg..... | 200 | 4 | 274 | 20 | 397 | 20 | 397 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 42 |
| Shasta..... | 200 | 4 | 274 | 20 | 397 | 20 | 397 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 42 |
| Warm Springs..... | 1,020 | 4 | 274 | 20 | 397 | 20 | 397 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 42 |
| Total..... | 800 | 23 | 1,024 | 503 | 30,098 | 740 | 31,123 | 100 | 590 | 100 | 590 |
| South Dakota: | 150 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 4 | 38 | 42 | 8 |
| Cheyenne River..... | 142 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 4 | 38 | 42 | 8 |
| Crow Creek..... | 100 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 4 | 38 | 42 | 8 |
| Flanagan..... | 100 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 4 | 38 | 42 | 8 |
| Lower Brule..... | 900 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 4 | 38 | 42 | 8 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 625 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 4 | 38 | 42 | 8 |
| Roshod..... | 185 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 152 | 12,070 | 4 | 38 | 42 | 8 |
| Yankton..... | 2,982 | 73 | 1,024 | 3,884 | 260,228 | 6,876 | 261,253 | 344 | 847 | 2,318 | 3,074 |
| Total..... | 67 | 23 | 220 | 10 | 136 | 107 | 539 | 8 | 66 | 415 | 481 |
| Utah: Shivwits..... | 749 | 97 | 703 | 10 | 384 | 7 | 384 | 1 | 5 | 54 | 6 |
| Washington: | 644 | 350 | 350 | 21 | 387 | 26 | 387 | 13 | 19 | 66 | 66 |
| Coalville..... | 300 | 300 | 300 | 20 | 380 | 20 | 380 | 13 | 19 | 66 | 66 |
| Cushman..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 216 | 25 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 |
| Neah Bay..... | 2,643 | 97 | 703 | 91 | 2,003 | 191 | 2,706 | 61 | 24 | 535 | 601 |
| Spokane..... | 220 | 7 | 204 | 135 | 5,708 | 143 | 5,912 | 16 | 117 | 847 | 847 |
| Yakima..... | 640 | 7 | 204 | 135 | 5,708 | 143 | 5,912 | 16 | 117 | 847 | 847 |
| Total..... | 200 | 3 | 112 | 25 | 453 | 25 | 453 | 150 | 19 | 417 | 417 |
| Wyoming: | 70 | 3 | 112 | 25 | 453 | 25 | 453 | 150 | 19 | 417 | 417 |
| La Poudre..... | 107 | 316 | 316 | 231 | 6,068 | 241 | 7,014 | 150 | 152 | 1,208 | 1,360 |
| Red Cliff..... | 1,137 | 10 | 316 | 372 | 9,339 | 415 | 9,339 | 161 | 52 | 1,140 | 1,312 |
| Total..... | 150 | 43 | 43 | 372 | 9,339 | 415 | 9,339 | 161 | 52 | 1,140 | 1,312 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 52,110 | 805 | 9,475 | 9,811 | 461,919 | 14,967 | 477,894 | 5,331 | 2,080 | 32,018 | 104,806 |
| Grand total..... | | | | | | | | | | | |

COMPARISON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total 1913..... | 51,516 | 1,138 | 13,172 | 5,338 | 10,690 | 330,833 | 17,166 | 344,024 | 4,468 | 61,048 | 2,045 | 1,450 | 32,386 | 7,963 | 93,434 |
| Total 1912..... | 1,415 | 37,262 | 5,175 | 10,089 | 368,470 | 16,679 | 400,732 | 3,501 | 45,745 | 685 | 1,339 | 15,963 | 5,759 | 61,065 | 196,458 |
| Total 1911..... | | | | | | 15,967 | 1,231,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Total 1900..... | | | | | | 11,800 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 1900*..... | | | | | | 11,800 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 1890*..... | | | | | | 11,524 | | | | | | | | | |

* Only items reported.

* Unknown.

* 1913 report

TABLE 13.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Num-ber of school age. | In-elig-ible for school attend-ance. | Elig-ible for attend-ance. | In school. | | | | | | Capacity of schools. | | | | Total capac-ity all schools. | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|------|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Government. | | | Mission and private. | | | Total in school. | Government. | | Mission and private. | | | |
| | | | | Non-rees-er-vation board-ing. | Day. | Total. | Board-ing. | Day. | Public. | | Rees-er-vation board-ing. | Day. | Board-ing. | | Day. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 105 | 8 | 97 | 16 | 81 | 97 | | | | | | | | | 60 | 60 |
| Colorado River..... | 149 | 17 | 132 | 19 | 87 | 106 | | | | | | | | | 80 | 80 |
| Fort Apache..... | 826 | 231 | 595 | 12 | 126 | 355 | | 87 | | | | | | | 200 | 372 |
| Fort Mojave..... | 223 | 10 | 223 | 207 | | 207 | | | | | | | | | 16 | 200 |
| Havasupai..... | 40 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 37 | 28 | | | | | | | | | 35 | 35 |
| Kalabab..... | 21 | 2 | 19 | | 19 | 19 | | | | | | | | | 22 | 22 |
| Leupp..... | 455 | 3 | 452 | 2 | 83 | 84 | | 25 | | | | | | | 23 | 83 |
| Moqui..... | 1,278 | 130 | 1,148 | 58 | 396 | 591 | | | | | | | | | 63 | 591 |
| Navajo..... | 2,500 | (*) | 2,500 | 102 | 539 | 674 | | 30 | | | | | | | 125 | 770 |
| Pima..... | 1,792 | 204 | 1,588 | 365 | 251 | 865 | | 236 | | | | | | | 25 | 712 |
| Salt River..... | 1,391 | 37 | 354 | 134 | 142 | 276 | | | | | | | | | 218 | 158 |
| San Carlos..... | 800 | 14 | 786 | 13 | 244 | 383 | | 62 | | | | | | | 53 | 369 |
| San Xavier..... | 1,215 | 180 | 1,035 | 216 | 184 | 400 | | 143 | | | | | | | 100 | 330 |
| Truxton Canon..... | 1,138 | 22 | 1,116 | 10 | 92 | 102 | | | | | | | | | 140 | 100 |
| Western Navajo..... | 1,200 | 380 | 820 | 24 | 106 | 172 | | | | | | | | | 88 | 123 |
| Scattered..... | 43 | | 43 | 43 | | 43 | | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| Total..... | 11,191 | 1,243 | 9,948 | 1,227 | 1,759 | 4,407 | 598 | 167 | 5,173 | 1,810 | 1,447 | 585 | 163 | | 4,005 | |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 275 | 2 | 273 | 57 | 95 | 152 | | | | | | | | | 86 | 74 |
| Campo..... | 63 | 25 | 38 | | 23 | 23 | | | | | | | | | 23 | 30 |
| Digger..... | 14 | 1 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 194 | 31 | 163 | | 55 | 152 | | | | | | | | | 62 | 11 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 212 | 1 | 211 | 24 | 179 | 179 | | | | | | | | | 180 | 10 |
| Greenville..... | 160 | 39 | 121 | 88 | | 88 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa Valley..... | 442 | 11 | 331 | 31 | 178 | 209 | | | | | | | | | 165 | 60 |
| Malden..... | 126 | 23 | 103 | 34 | | 34 | | 28 | | | | | | | | 41 |
| Pala..... | 220 | 14 | 206 | 70 | 66 | 136 | | | | | | | | | 100 | 141 |
| Round Valley..... | 416 | 43 | 373 | 37 | 218 | 336 | | | | | | | | | 84 | 63 |
| Soboba..... | 249 | 65 | 184 | 30 | 57 | 87 | | 17 | | | | | | | 75 | 37 |
| Tule River..... | 142 | 35 | 107 | | 64 | 64 | | | | | | | | | 82 | 49 |
| Scattered..... | 265 | | 265 | 200 | | 200 | | 65 | | | | | | | | 16 |
| Total..... | 2,673 | 290 | 2,383 | 663 | 439 | 1,537 | 113 | | 364 | 2,014 | 490 | 507 | 100 | | 364 | 1,451 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Colorado: | 170 | 18 | 123 | 2 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 131 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Navajo Springs..... | 104 | 7 | 97 | 1 | 55 | 73 | 73 | 24 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Southern Ute..... | 7 | | 7 | 7 | | 7 | 7 | | | | | |
| Scattered..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 281 | 25 | 265 | 10 | 55 | 101 | 101 | 155 | 50 | 55 | 55 | 106 |
| Florida: Seminole..... | 141 | | 141 | | | | | 141 | | | | |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alone..... | 188 | 22 | 186 | 3 | | 3 | 31 | 110 | | | | 111 |
| Fort Hall..... | 402 | 170 | 232 | 35 | 197 | 232 | 13 | 270 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 243 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 832 | 51 | 831 | 29 | 134 | 183 | 80 | 322 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 280 |
| Scattered..... | 6 | | 6 | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1,008 | 243 | 765 | 73 | 331 | 25 | 124 | 714 | 50 | 250 | 210 | 634 |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sac and Fox..... | 156 | 6 | 150 | 15 | 50 | 74 | 4 | 143 | 7 | 70 | 58 | 141 |
| Scattered..... | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 166 | 6 | 160 | 25 | 50 | 74 | 4 | 153 | 7 | 70 | 58 | 141 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kikapoo..... | 242 | 11 | 231 | 23 | 89 | 142 | 44 | 186 | 45 | 71 | 40 | 155 |
| Pawnee..... | 257 | 20 | 237 | 71 | 57 | 128 | 100 | 237 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 209 |
| Scattered..... | 19 | | 19 | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | | | |
| Total..... | 518 | 31 | 487 | 113 | 98 | 289 | 153 | 442 | 45 | 71 | 140 | 364 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | 70 | 11 | 59 | 2 | 38 | 40 | | 40 | 19 | | | 32 |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | 392 | 47 | 245 | 84 | | 301 | 150 | 497 | 32 | 352 | 150 | 502 |
| Scattered..... | 497 | | 497 | 363 | | 363 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 939 | 58 | 901 | 454 | 38 | 492 | 150 | 838 | 63 | | 150 | 534 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 285 | 32 | 254 | 16 | 52 | 68 | 114 | 182 | 72 | 74 | | 188 |
| Grand Portage..... | 90 | | 90 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 63 | 90 | | | | 83 |
| Leech Lake..... | 470 | 42 | 428 | 86 | 112 | 111 | 35 | 246 | 120 | 48 | | 203 |
| Nett Lake..... | 338 | 50 | 288 | 5 | 73 | 213 | 75 | 213 | 75 | 110 | 35 | 145 |
| Pigeon Lake (Birch Cooley)..... | 44 | 2 | 42 | | 24 | 24 | | 24 | 18 | 38 | | 86 |
| Red Lake..... | 418 | 100 | 318 | 53 | 114 | 207 | 3 | 300 | 118 | 70 | | 191 |
| White Earth..... | 1,805 | 285 | 1,520 | 261 | 268 | 710 | 661 | 1,490 | 351 | 190 | 130 | 1,332 |
| Scattered..... | 84 | | 84 | 84 | | 84 | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 3,014 | 511 | 3,003 | 506 | 729 | 418 | 876 | 2,729 | 364 | 690 | 473 | 2,178 |

* Includes 53 of Cass Lake.
* Vermillion Lake boarding.

* Includes 70 pupils of reservation.
* Includes 49 of reservation.

* Unknown.
* Attend St. Boniface School, Mank.

* Actual attendance.
* Estimated.

TABLE 13.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendencies. | Num-ber of school age. | Ineli-gible for school attend-ance. | Eligi-ble for attend-ance. | In school. | | | | Eligi-ble chil-dren not in school. | Capacity of schools. | | | | Total capac-ity all schools. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | Government. | | Mission and private. | | | Government. | Mission and private. | | | |
| | | | | Non-reser-vation board-ing. | Day. | Total. | Board-ing. | | | Day. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Public. | Total in school. | |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | 939 | 47 | 892 | 67 | 181 | 94 | 342 | 131 | 262 | 144 | 145 | 262 | 647 |
| Crow..... | 441 | 40 | 401 | 19 | 97 | ..... | 116 | 53 | 26 | 147 | 126 | 170 | 29 |
| Flathead..... | 692 | 64 | 628 | 107 | ..... | 27 | 134 | 103 | 302 | 30 | 300 | ..... | 330 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 291 | 25 | 266 | 40 | 79 | 34 | 153 | 104 | 257 | 51 | 40 | 160 | 261 |
| Fort Peck..... | 531 | 100 | 431 | 23 | 124 | 100 | 247 | 34 | 104 | 120 | 120 | 40 | 394 |
| Tongue River..... | 329 | 28 | 301 | 4 | 96 | 89 | 189 | 39 | 228 | 69 | 60 | ..... | 216 |
| Scattered..... | 46 | ..... | 46 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 3,269 | 304 | 2,965 | 300 | 577 | 344 | 1,227 | 529 | 385 | 531 | 830 | 385 | 2,299 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha..... | 434 | 29 | 405 | 96 | ..... | ..... | 96 | ..... | 169 | ..... | ..... | 169 | 169 |
| Santee..... | 480 | 31 | 449 | 132 | ..... | ..... | 132 | 99 | 129 | ..... | 125 | 129 | 264 |
| Winnebago..... | 288 | 30 | 258 | 181 | ..... | 13 | 194 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 123 | 30 | 183 |
| Scattered..... | 30 | ..... | 30 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,232 | 90 | 1,142 | 439 | ..... | 13 | 452 | 127 | 328 | 307 | 247 | 328 | 605 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fallon..... | 87 | 17 | 70 | 26 | ..... | 44 | 70 | ..... | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 102 | 20 | 82 | 12 | ..... | 63 | 75 | 75 | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 |
| Moapa River..... | 25 | 1 | 24 | 5 | ..... | 18 | 23 | ..... | 1 | 20 | ..... | 1 | 21 |
| Nevada..... | 153 | 21 | 132 | 3 | 79 | 20 | 102 | 3 | 106 | 70 | 25 | 3 | 98 |
| Walker River..... | 107 | 14 | 93 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 60 | 60 | ..... | 60 |
| Western Shoshone..... | 164 | 7 | 157 | 1 | 76 | ..... | 76 | 76 | 70 | 65 | 81 | ..... | 65 |
| Reno, special agent..... | 1,000 | 160 | 850 | 194 | ..... | ..... | 194 | ..... | 154 | 348 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,638 | 280 | 1,408 | 241 | 154 | 193 | 588 | ..... | 158 | 746 | 250 | 4 | 389 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Pueblos..... | 1,456 | 34 | 1,424 | 425 | ..... | 507 | 932 | 90 | 10 | 1,088 | ..... | 125 | 535 |
| Jicarilla..... | 211 | 56 | 155 | 3 | 116 | 25 | 144 | ..... | 4 | 148 | 108 | 10 | 142 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Mescalero..... | 191 | 17 | 174 | 22 | 114 | 135 | 125 | 38 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 100 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 1,221 | 221 | 1,000 | 22 | 54 | 225 | 84 | 946 | 180 | 50 | 946 | 20 |
| San Juan..... | 1,260 | (*) 7 | 1,031 | 10 | 215 | 225 | 224 | 2,216 | 180 | 50 | 2,216 | 280 |
| Santa Fe Pueblo..... | 1,028 | 7 | 1,031 | 284 | 183 | 676 | 284 | 3,032 | 199 | 491 | 3,032 | 906 |
| Zuni..... | 453 | 26 | 427 | 31 | 112 | 220 | 249 | 178 | 80 | 35 | 178 | 145 |
| Scattered..... | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Total..... | 7,063 | 361 | 6,722 | 818 | 557 | 2,420 | 2,702 | 3,980 | 468 | 976 | 155 | 1,798 |
| New York, scattered..... | 143 | 12 | 793 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 460 |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | 806 | 12 | 793 | 70 | 203 | 372 | 512 | 281 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 460 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 388 | 77 | 291 | 101 | 90 | 292 | 273 | 18 | 75 | 96 | 13 | 184 |
| Fort Totten..... | 276 | 27 | 249 | 28 | 163 | 196 | 196 | 53 | 323 | 194 | 80 | 323 |
| Standing Rock..... | 896 | 97 | 787 | 133 | 609 | 609 | 741 | 26 | 302 | 160 | 70 | 616 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 1,050 | 99 | 953 | 60 | * 217 | 508 | 508 | 460 | 460 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Scattered..... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Total..... | 2,577 | 290 | 2,287 | 339 | 809 | 1,857 | 1,780 | 557 | 700 | 450 | 63 | 1,283 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 233 | 40 | 183 | 12 | 108 | 120 | 120 | 73 | 90 | 45 | 45 | 90 |
| Cherokee and Arapaho..... | 239 | 47 | 232 | 28 | 140 | 168 | 251 | 31 | 150 | 50 | 50 | 245 |
| Kiowa..... | 1,802 | 171 | 1,131 | 143 | 607 | 760 | 1,099 | 62 | 563 | 75 | 75 | 957 |
| Osage..... | 886 | 40 | 846 | 23 | 114 | 137 | 284 | 29 | 115 | 80 | 80 | 764 |
| Otoe..... | 189 | 6 | 183 | 46 | 61 | 107 | 130 | 27 | 80 | 29 | 29 | 109 |
| Pawnee..... | 207 | 12 | 195 | 62 | 85 | 148 | 186 | 9 | 100 | 38 | 38 | 158 |
| Ponca..... | 248 | 37 | 211 | 53 | 111 | 164 | 204 | 7 | 90 | 40 | 40 | 180 |
| Red Moon..... | 42 | 1 | 41 | 4 | 37 | 41 | 41 | 15 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 228 | 31 | 197 | 27 | 97 | 124 | 152 | 15 | 80 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| Seeger..... | 162 | 13 | 149 | 5 | 91 | 96 | 137 | 22 | 79 | 302 | 302 | 402 |
| Seneca..... | 822 | 132 | 690 | 66 | 130 | 196 | 302 | 122 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 457 |
| Shawnee..... | 453 | 43 | 410 | 43 | 142 | 185 | 350 | 60 | 110 | 147 | 147 | 457 |
| Total..... | 5,081 | 573 | 4,508 | 512 | 1,687 | 2,236 | 3,935 | 573 | 1,652 | 325 | 85 | 3,615 |
| Five Civilized Tribes— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee Nation..... | 11,544 | (*) | 11,544 | 317 | ... | 334 | 9,794 | (*) | 60 | 36 | ... | 9,820 |
| Chickasaw Nation..... | 3,250 | (*) | 3,250 | 220 | ... | 220 | 1,504 | (*) | 132 | ... | ... | 2,131 |
| Choctaw Nation..... | 4,552 | (*) | 4,552 | 703 | ... | 703 | 3,680 | (*) | 430 | ... | ... | 4,180 |
| Creek Nation..... | 4,572 | (*) | 4,572 | 562 | ... | 562 | 3,000 | (*) | 367 | ... | ... | 3,367 |
| Seminole Nation..... | 339 | (*) | 339 | 176 | ... | 176 | 140 | (*) | 100 | ... | ... | 240 |
| Total..... | 24,557 | ... | 24,557 | 1,988 | ... | 2,015 | 17,998 | (*) | 1,089 | 36 | 615 | 19,798 |
| Scattered..... | 299 | ... | 299 | 135 | ... | 135 | 299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Oklahoma..... | 29,937 | 573 | 29,364 | 2,645 | 1,687 | 4,886 | 24,794 | 573 | 2,741 | 36 | 940 | 23,363 |

* Attend Shawnee Mission boarding schools.
 * Attend St. Luke's Mission School, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation.

* Private schools.
 * Includes Choctaw pupils.

* Estimated.
 * Not reported.
 * Enrolled at Fort Totten School.

TABLE 13.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendencies. | Num-ber of school age. | In-elig-ible for school attend-ance. | Elig-ible for attend-ance. | In school. | | | | | | Elig-ible chil-dren not in school. | Capacity of schools. | | | | Total capac-ity all schools. | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Government. | | | Mission and private. | | Publ-ic. | | Government. | | Mission and private. | | | |
| | | | | Non-reser-vation board-ing. | Reser-vation board-ing. | Day. | Total. | Board-ing. | | | Day. | Reser-vation board-ing. | Day. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 345 | 33 | 312 | 13 | 127 | 120 | 265 | 300 | 112 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 297 | | |
| Roseburg..... | 3,000 | 600 | 2,400 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 1,591 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | 1,590 | | |
| Shasta..... | 129 | 30 | 99 | 13 | 45 | ..... | 58 | 20 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 90 | | | |
| Umatilla..... | 386 | 9 | 377 | 40 | 84 | ..... | 124 | 20 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 243 | | | |
| Warm Springs..... | 190 | 20 | 170 | 13 | 120 | 20 | 163 | 167 | 100 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 130 | | | |
| Scattered..... | 64 | ..... | 64 | 64 | ..... | ..... | 64 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| Total..... | 4,114 | 701 | 3,413 | 178 | 351 | 191 | 718 | 2,354 | 305 | 250 | 150 | ..... | 1,555 | 2,260 | | |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 673 | 101 | 572 | 208 | 131 | 59 | 395 | 548 | 180 | 74 | 75 | ..... | 134 | 463 | | |
| Crow Creek..... | 273 | 43 | 230 | 49 | 97 | 14 | 160 | 225 | 82 | 25 | 75 | ..... | 17 | 199 | | |
| Grand River..... | 74 | ..... | 74 | 39 | ..... | ..... | 39 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... |  |  |
| Lower Brule..... | 101 | 13 | 88 | 4 | 60 | ..... | 64 | 101 | 111 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 111 | | |
| Pine Ridge..... | 1,885 | 250 | 1,635 | 240 | 260 | 713 | 1,243 | 1,608 | 210 | 501 | 240 | ..... | 138 | 1,380 | | |
| Rosebud..... | 1,387 | 81 | 1,306 | 183 | 125 | 463 | 801 | 1,287 | 200 | 551 | 363 | ..... | 137 | 1,377 | | |
| Sisseton..... | 1,559 | 157 | 1,402 | 80 | 199 | ..... | 279 | 245 | 120 | 123 | ..... | ..... | 76 | 1,503 | | |
| Yankton..... | 551 | 157 | 394 | 89 | 119 | ..... | 208 | 325 | 115 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 523 | | |
| Scattered..... | 63 | ..... | 63 | 63 | ..... | ..... | 63 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Total..... | 5,616 | 735 | 4,881 | 989 | 981 | 1,319 | 3,289 | 4,556 | 1,031 | 1,451 | 785 | ..... | 694 | 3,991 | | |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | 39 | 9 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 20 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | | |
| Uintah and Ouray..... | 292 | 54 | 238 | 30 | 82 | ..... | 112 | 147 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 102 | | |
| Salt Lake, special agent..... | 156 | 56 | 103 | 4 | ..... | 30 | 43 | 30 | 75 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 80 | | |
| Total..... | 480 | 119 | 361 | 34 | 82 | 59 | 175 | 240 | 67 | 90 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 223 | | |

| Washington: | 672 | 126 | 546 | 34 | 138 | 222 | 127 | 149 | 498 | 48 | 190 | 100 | 149 | 528 |
|------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Columbia..... | 437 | 37 | 400 | 134 | 123 | 257 | 110 | 14 | 281 | 19 | 171 | 70 | 14 | 636 |
| Cushman..... | 294 | 54 | 148 | 118 | 123 | 141 | | | 141 | 7 | 350 | 120 | 14 | 120 |
| Neah Bay..... | 212 | 10 | 392 | 1 | 90 | 100 | | | 100 | | 90 | | | 90 |
| Seaside..... | 343 | 73 | 310 | 6 | 69 | 273 | | 30 | 308 | 5 | 180 | 70 | 30 | 280 |
| Yakalip..... | 1,081 | 51 | 680 | 42 | 140 | 192 | | 200 | 382 | 568 | 131 | | 200 | 331 |
| Yakima..... | 116 | | 116 | 116 | | 116 | | | 116 | | | | | |
| Scattered..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 3,053 | 353 | 2,702 | 381 | 602 | 1,293 | 237 | 393 | 1,923 | 779 | 661 | 260 | 393 | 1,935 |
| Wyandott: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carter..... | 75 | 19 | 55 | 36 | | 36 | | | 36 | 20 | | | | 124 |
| Hayward..... | 301 | 24 | 277 | 62 | 54 | 96 | | 50 | 146 | 131 | | | 50 | 384 |
| Keshon..... | 616 | 32 | 484 | 104 | 83 | 45 | 144 | | 376 | 108 | 75 | 270 | | 170 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 206 | 17 | 249 | 26 | 103 | 129 | | | 129 | 60 | 170 | | | 325 |
| La Pointe..... | 363 | 20 | 343 | 63 | 129 | 192 | 81 | 50 | 323 | 20 | 490 | 265 | 50 | 212 |
| Oneida..... | 787 | 31 | 756 | 401 | 154 | 401 | 32 | 22 | 473 | 263 | 140 | 50 | 22 | 615 |
| Red Cliff..... | 180 | 31 | 149 | 37 | 47 | 84 | 17 | 83 | 141 | 8 | 80 | | 22 | 120 |
| Tomah..... | 4 | 38 | 160 | 88 | | 88 | | | 88 | 72 | | | | |
| Scattered..... | 157 | | 237 | 190 | | 196 | 41 | | 237 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2,843 | 212 | 2,631 | 839 | 340 | 1,454 | 301 | 102 | 1,949 | 682 | 385 | 495 | 102 | 1,815 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 510 | 41 | 449 | 15 | 171 | 47 | 125 | 74 | 430 | 39 | 135 | 140 | 74 | 404 |
| Alaska..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 325 | | 325 | 325 | | 325 | | | 325 | | | | | |
| California..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Florida..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Indiana..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 13 | | 13 | 13 | | 13 | | | 13 | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 7 | | 7 | 7 | | 7 | | | 7 | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 9 | | 9 | 9 | | 9 | | | 9 | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Porto Rico..... | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Texas..... | 14 | | 14 | 14 | | 14 | | | 14 | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 381 | | 381 | 381 | | 381 | | | 381 | | 7,753 | | | 7,753 |
| Capacity..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand total..... | 34,229 | 6,428 | 77,301 | 10,867 | 9,700 | 7,215 | 27,775 | 546 | 26,180 | 15,906 | 18,511 | 8,137 | 5,602 | 26,086 |
| | | | | | | | | | 57,898 | | | | | 57,829 |

Includes pupils only from Cushman Reservation.

2 Attend St. Joseph's School, Keshena.

Attend St. Joseph's School, Keshena.
Attend Holy Family School, La Pointe.

*Includes pupils only from Tomah superintendency.

Attend St. Mary's School, La Pointe.

* * * * *

• • • • •

Atagam St. Mary's School, La Pointe.

• • • • •

Nonreservation schools not included above.

1. Includes 114 pupils enrolled at private schools.

⁷ Includes 114 pupils enrolled at private schools.

TABLE 13.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Indian children of school age..... | 84,229 |
| Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc..... | 16,228 |
| Total Indian children eligible for school attendance..... | 77,801 |
| INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL. | |
| Government schools: | |
| Nonreservation boarding..... | 10,887 |
| Reservation boarding..... | 9,700 |
| Day..... | 7,218 |
| Total..... | 27,776 |
| Mission schools: | |
| Contract boarding..... | 1,379 |
| Noncontract— | |
| Boarding..... | 2,804 |
| Day..... | 546 |
| Total..... | 3,450 |
| Private schools: Contract boarding..... | 4,839 |
| Public schools..... | 114 |
| Total..... | 25,180 |
| Total all classes..... | 57,898 |
| Number eligible children not in school..... | 19,905 |

1 Not including Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Arizona: | | | | |
| Camp Verde superintendency— | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 30 | 37 | 23.2 | Day. |
| Clarksdale..... | 30 | 44 | 33.2 | Do. |
| Total..... | 60 | 81 | 56.4 | |
| Colorado River..... | 80 | 87 | 84.5 | Reservation boarding. |
| Fort Apache superintendency— | | | | |
| Fort Apache..... | 200 | 218 | 198.9 | Do. |
| Canon..... | 42 | 42 | 37.7 | Day. |
| Cibecue..... | 50 | 43 | 34.1 | Do. |
| East Fork..... | 40 | 40 | 39.5 | Do. |
| Cibecue..... | 20 | 16 | 15.1 | Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran. |
| East Fork..... | 20 | 21 | 20.0 | Do. |
| Total..... | 372 | 380 | 345.3 | |
| Fort Mojave..... | 200 | 207 | 201.4 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Havasupai..... | 35 | 27 | 21.9 | Day. |
| Kaibab..... | 22 | 19 | 14.4 | Do. |
| Leupp superintendency— | | | | |
| Leupp..... | 63 | 82 | 75.2 | Reservation boarding. |
| Tolobeco..... | 20 | 25 | 22.7 | Mission boarding; independent. |
| Total..... | 83 | 107 | 97.9 | |
| Moqui superintendency— | | | | |
| Moqui..... | 125 | 137 | 118.4 | Reservation boarding. |
| Bacabi..... | 65 | 54 | 51.7 | Day. |
| Chimopovy..... | 55 | 56 | 53.5 | Do. |
| Orabi..... | 156 | 100 | 93.3 | Do. |
| Polacca..... | 100 | 96 | 92.5 | Do. |
| Second Mesa..... | 90 | 90 | 81.5 | Do. |
| Total..... | 501 | 533 | 490.9 | |
| Navajo superintendency— | | | | |
| Navajo..... | 300 | 290 | 263.5 | Reservation boarding. |
| Chin Lee..... | 70 | 79 | 75.0 | Do. |
| Tobatchi..... | 150 | 170 | 135.4 | Do. |
| Cornfields..... | 25 | 33 | 27.0 | Day. |
| Ganado..... | 35 | 30 | 30.0 | Mission day; Presbyterian. |
| Rehoboth..... | 40 | 54 | 53.2 | Mission boarding; Christian Reformed. |
| St. Michael's..... | 150 | 140 | 140.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 770 | 796 | 724.1 | |
| Phoenix..... | 700 | 749 | 635.0 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Pima superintendency— | | | | |
| Pima..... | 218 | 251 | 219.8 | Reservation boarding. |
| Blackwater..... | 26 | 35 | 21.9 | Day. |
| Casa Blanca..... | 40 | 56 | 42.7 | Do. |
| Gila Crossing..... | 40 | 35 | 16.1 | Do. |
| Maricopa..... | 40 | 35 | 31.6 | Do. |
| Sacaton..... | 28 | 42 | 20.0 | Do. |
| Santan..... | 40 | 46 | 32.9 | Do. |
| St. Ann's (Guadalupe)..... | 35 | 38 | 22.7 | Mission day; Catholic. |
| St. John's..... | 235 | 236 | 227.1 | Mission boarding and day; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 712 | 774 | 634.8 | |
| Rice Station..... | 216 | 244 | 200.6 | Reservation boarding. |
| Salt River superintendency— | | | | |
| Salt River..... | 88 | 62 | 50.5 | Day. |
| Camp McDowell..... | 40 | 39 | 28.3 | Do. |
| Lah..... | 30 | 41 | 26.1 | Do. |
| Total..... | 158 | 142 | 104.9 | |
| San Carlos superintendency— | | | | |
| San Carlos..... | 100 | 126 | 99.5 | Do. |
| Rice..... | 25 | 21 | 15.8 | Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran. |
| Globe..... | 28 | 41 | 23.0 | Do. |
| Total..... | 153 | 188 | 138.3 | |

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Arizona—Continued. | | | | |
| San Xavier superintendency— | | | | |
| San Xavier..... | 155 | 130 | 108.0 | Day. |
| Tucson..... | 35 | 54 | 28.6 | Do. |
| Tucson Mission..... | 140 | 143 | 98.0 | Mission boarding; Presbyterian. |
| Total..... | 330 | 327 | 234.6 | |
| Truxton Canon..... | 100 | 92 | 75.9 | Reservation boarding. |
| Western Navajo superintendency— | | | | |
| Western Navajo..... | 88 | 109 | 99.3 | Do. |
| Moenocopi..... | 35 | 39 | 32.4 | Day. |
| Total..... | 123 | 148 | 131.7 | |
| Total Arizona..... | 4,705 | 4,901 | 4,192.6 | |
| California: | | | | |
| Bishop superintendency— | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 38 | 65 | 50.6 | Do. |
| Big Pine..... | 30 | 17 | 14.6 | Do. |
| Independence..... | 20 | 13 | 10.1 | Do. |
| Total..... | 86 | 95 | 75.3 | |
| Campo..... | 30 | 23 | 22.0 | Do. |
| Fort Bidwell superintendency— | | | | |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 98 | 97 | 84.0 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Alturas..... | 24 | 19 | 8.9 | Day. |
| Likely..... | 20 | 24 | 12.8 | Do. |
| Lookout..... | 18 | 12 | 12.0 | Do. |
| Total..... | 160 | 152 | 117.7 | |
| Fort Yuma..... | 180 | 155 | 120.2 | Reservation boarding. |
| Greenville..... | 90 | 83 | 72.5 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Hoop Valley..... | 165 | 178 | 135.1 | Reservation boarding. |
| Maki superintendency—St. Boniface..... | 100 | 113 | 102.1 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Pala superintendency— | | | | |
| Pala..... | 30 | 28 | 24.1 | Day. |
| Capitan Grande..... | 24 | 14 | 11.5 | Do. |
| La Jolla..... | 30 | 24 | 14.2 | Do. |
| Total..... | 84 | 66 | 49.8 | |
| Round Valley superintendency— | | | | |
| Round Valley..... | 125 | 102 | 89.8 | Reservation boarding. |
| Manchester..... | 18 | 12 | 7.0 | Day. |
| Ukiah..... | 25 | 35 | 16.1 | Do. |
| Upper Lake..... | 30 | 32 | 20.7 | Do. |
| Total..... | 208 | 181 | 133.6 | |
| Sherman Institute..... | 550 | 700 | 548.3 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Soboba superintendency— | | | | |
| Cahuilla..... | 30 | 13 | 10.8 | Do. |
| Mesa Grande..... | 30 | 16 | 13.7 | Do. |
| Volcan..... | 30 | 28 | 23.5 | Do. |
| Total..... | 90 | 57 | 48.0 | |
| Tule River superintendency— | | | | |
| Tule River..... | 30 | 27 | 16.5 | Do. |
| Auberry..... | 32 | 24 | 19.5 | Do. |
| Coarsegold..... | 20 | 13 | 13.0 | Do. |
| Total..... | 82 | 64 | 49.0 | |
| Total California..... | 1,825 | 1,867 | 1,473.6 | |
| Colorado: | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 25 | 19 | 15.2 | Do. |

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Colorado—Continued. | | | | |
| Southern Ute Superintendency— | | | | |
| Southern Ute..... | 50 | 55 | 52.8 | Reservation boarding. |
| Allen..... | 30 | 17 | 16.2 | Do. |
| Total..... | 80 | 72 | 69.0 | |
| Total Colorado..... | 105 | 91 | 84.2 | |
| Idaho: | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet..... | 80 | 82 | 83.2 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Fort Hall superintendency— | | | | |
| Fort Hall..... | 200 | 197 | 183.1 | Reservation boarding. |
| Good Shepherd..... | 30 | 26 | 22.1 | Mission boarding; Episcopal. |
| Total..... | 230 | 222 | 206.2 | |
| Fort Lapwai superintendency— | | | | |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 50 | 134 | 96.9 | Reservation boarding (Sanatorium). |
| Kamiah..... | 50 | 26 | 16.4 | Day. |
| St. Joseph's..... | 100 | 54 | 36.4 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 200 | 213 | 149.7 | |
| Total Idaho..... | 510 | 517 | 408.1 | |
| Iowa: | | | | |
| Sac and Fox superintendency— | | | | |
| Sac and Fox..... | 79 | 50 | 50.0 | Reservation boarding (Sanatorium). |
| Fox..... | 40 | 36 | 18.0 | Day. |
| Mesquakie..... | 18 | 38 | 69.9 | Do. |
| Total Iowa..... | 137 | 124 | 84.9 | |
| Kansas: | | | | |
| Haskell Institute..... | 650 | 845 | 705.2 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Kickapoo superintendency— | | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | 71 | 89 | 77.6 | Reservation boarding. |
| Great Nemaha..... | 40 | 30 | 14.0 | Day. |
| Total..... | 111 | 119 | 91.6 | |
| Potawatomi superintendency— | | | | |
| Blandin..... | 40 | 23 | 11.4 | Day. |
| Kewankah..... | 30 | 17 | 10.1 | Do. |
| Witcheway..... | 30 | 17 | 10.9 | Do. |
| Total..... | 100 | 57 | 32.4 | |
| Total Kansas..... | 861 | 1,021 | 829.2 | |
| Michigan: | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | 32 | 38 | 23.9 | Day. |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency— | | | | |
| Baraga (Holy Name)..... | 152 | 82 | 42.5 | Mission boarding and day; Catholic. |
| Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood)..... | 200 | 114 | 111.3 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 352 | 196 | 153.8 | |
| Mount Pleasant..... | 350 | 372 | 32.0 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Total Michigan..... | 734 | 606 | 497.7 | |
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Cass Lake..... | 40 | 53 | 42.0 | Reservation boarding |
| Fond du Lac superintendency— | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 40 | 29 | 16.2 | Day. |
| Normantown..... | 34 | 23 | 15.4 | Do. |
| Total..... | 74 | 52 | 31.6 | |
| Grand Portage..... | 20 | 26 | 14.6 | Do. |

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Minnesota—Continued. | | | | |
| Leech Lake superintendency— | | | | |
| Leech Lake..... | 80 | 119 | 84.6 | Reservation boarding. |
| Squaw Point..... | 24 | 22 | 10.0 | Day. |
| Sugar Point..... | 24 | 31 | 7.1 | Do. |
| Total..... | 128 | 172 | 101.7 | |
| Nett Lake..... | 35 | 73 | 51.6 | Do. |
| Pipestone superintendency— | | | | |
| Pipestone..... | 212 | 229 | 190.2 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Birch Cooley..... | 36 | 24 | 13.1 | Day. |
| Total..... | 248 | 253 | 212.3 | |
| Red Lake superintendency— | | | | |
| Red Lake..... | 75 | 92 | 73.4 | Reservation boarding. |
| Cross Lake..... | 43 | 62 | 56.1 | Do. |
| St. Mary's..... | 70 | 90 | 57.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 189 | 244 | 186.5 | |
| Vermillion Lake..... | 110 | 135 | 114.2 | Reservation boarding. |
| White Earth superintendency— | | | | |
| White Earth..... | 250 | 144 | 116.1 | Do. |
| Pine Point..... | 53 | 62 | 45.9 | Do. |
| Wild Rice River..... | 48 | 62 | 53.2 | Do. |
| Elbow Lake..... | 30 | 17 | 7.9 | Day. |
| Porterville..... | 40 | 30 | 21.6 | Do. |
| Round Lake..... | 30 | 21 | 12.4 | Do. |
| Twin Lake..... | 30 | 42 | 28.2 | Do. |
| White Earth..... | 60 | 80 | 54.2 | Do. |
| St. Benedict's..... | 130 | 110 | 103.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 671 | 568 | 442.5 | |
| Total Minnesota..... | 1,514 | 1,676 | 1,197.0 | |
| Montana: | | | | |
| Blackfeet superintendency— | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | 144 | 181 | 129.4 | Reservation boarding. |
| Browning..... | 60 | 44 | 23.5 | Day. |
| Old Agency..... | 30 | 33 | 24.4 | Do. |
| Burd..... | 16 | 17 | 9.6 | Do. |
| Holy Family..... | 145 | 131 | 94.7 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 395 | 406 | 285.6 | |
| Crow superintendency— | | | | |
| Crow..... | 100 | 52 | 46.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| Pryor Creek..... | 47 | 45 | 39.3 | Do. |
| Lodge Grass..... | 50 | 35 | 24.4 | Mission day; Baptist. |
| Black Lodge..... | 30 | 20 | 18.0 | Day; American Missionary Association. |
| Reno..... | 38 | 32 | 25.1 | Do. |
| St. Anne's..... | 25 | 13 | 11.1 | Mission day; Catholic. |
| San Xavier..... | 125 | 53 | 53.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Wyola..... | 30 | 16 | 12.3 | Mission day; Baptist. |
| Total..... | 442 | 266 | 220.2 | |
| Flathead superintendency— | | | | |
| Flathead..... | 30 | 27 | 12.8 | Day. |
| St. Ignatius..... | 300 | 168 | 150.2 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 330 | 195 | 163.0 | |
| Fort Belknap superintendency— | | | | |
| Fort Belknap..... | 51 | 79 | 53.1 | Reservation boarding. |
| Lodge Pole..... | 40 | 34 | 18.1 | Day. |
| St. Paul's..... | 160 | 104 | 94.8 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 251 | 217 | 106.0 | |

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---|
| Montana—Continued. | | | | |
| Fort Peck superintendency— | | | | |
| Fort Peck..... | 120 | 124 | 94.3 | Reservation boarding. |
| No. 1..... | 30 | 25 | 20.0 | Day. |
| No. 2..... | 30 | 31 | 18.0 | Do. |
| No. 3..... | 30 | 18 | 12.9 | Do. |
| No. 4..... | 30 | 26 | 15.7 | Do. |
| Wolf Point..... | 40 | 55 | 44.6 | Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian. |
| Total..... | 280 | 279 | 205.5 | |
| Tongue River superintendency— | | | | |
| Tongue River..... | 69 | 96 | 61.9 | Reservation boarding. |
| Birney..... | 47 | 53 | 42.0 | Day. |
| Lame Deer..... | 40 | 36 | 26.4 | Do. |
| St. Labre's..... | 60 | 39 | 38.5 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 216 | 224 | 163.8 | |
| Total Montana..... | 1,914 | 1,587 | 1,218.1 | |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| Genoa..... | 345 | 397 | 338.9 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training. | 125 | 99 | 84.4 | Mission boarding and day; Congregational. |
| Winnebago superintendency— | | | | |
| Decorah..... | 30 | 13 | 6.7 | Day. |
| St. Augustine..... | 122 | 28 | 28.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 152 | 41 | 34.7 | |
| Total Nebraska..... | 622 | 537 | 458.0 | |
| Nevada: | | | | |
| Carson..... | 286 | 304 | 258.1 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Fallon superintendency— | | | | |
| Fallon..... | 40 | 27 | 14.8 | Day. |
| Lovelock..... | 25 | 17 | 11.9 | Do. |
| Total..... | 65 | 44 | 26.7 | |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 80 | 63 | 55.9 | Do. |
| Moapa River..... | 20 | 18 | 16.8 | Do. |
| Nevada superintendency— | | | | |
| Nevada..... | 70 | 79 | 77.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| Wadsworth..... | 25 | 20 | 10.1 | Day. |
| Total..... | 95 | 99 | 87.1 | |
| Walker River..... | 60 | 48 | 36.3 | Do. |
| Western Shoshone..... | 65 | 75 | 65.4 | Reservation boarding. |
| Total Nevada..... | 671 | 651 | 546.3 | |
| New Mexico: | | | | |
| Albuquerque..... | 400 | 431 | 394.5 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Albuquerque Pueblos— | | | | |
| Acoma..... | 32 | 71 | 87.4 | Day. |
| Encinal..... | 30 | 22 | 18.8 | Do. |
| Isleta..... | 60 | 107 | 67.0 | Do. |
| Laguna..... | 34 | 43 | 33.8 | Do. |
| McCarty's..... | 38 | 35 | 29.9 | Do. |
| Mesita..... | 38 | 39 | 31.6 | Do. |
| Paruate..... | 60 | 70 | 64.7 | Do. |
| Paraje..... | 20 | 37 | 24.6 | Do. |
| San Felipe..... | 60 | 51 | 35.5 | Do. |
| Seama..... | 28 | 32 | 26.0 | Do. |
| Bernalillo..... | 125 | 96 | 94.4 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 525 | 603 | 453.6 | |

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enroll-ment. | Average attend-ance. | Class of school. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|---|
| New Mexico—Continued. | | | | |
| Jicarilla superintendency— | | | | |
| Jicarilla..... | 108 | 116 | 104.8 | Reservation boarding. Day. |
| Do..... | 80 | 25 | 22.9 | |
| Total..... | 188 | 141 | 127.7 | |
| Mescalero..... | 100 | 114 | 98.2 | Reservation boarding. Day. |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 20 | 32 | 28.8 | |
| San Juan superintendency— | | | | |
| San Juan..... | 150 | 199 | 163.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| Toediena..... | 30 | 16 | 16.0 | Do. |
| Liberty (Jewett)..... | 30 | 28 | 19.0 | Mission boarding; Presbyte- rian. |
| Navajo Mission..... | 20 | 31 | 28.0 | Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal. |
| Total..... | 230 | 274 | 226.0 | |
| Santa Fe superintendency— | | | | |
| Santa Fe..... | 350 | 373 | 332.0 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Cochiti..... | 28 | 27 | 18.2 | Day. |
| Jemez..... | 120 | 61 | 38.6 | Do. |
| Nambe..... | 19 | 13 | 10.5 | Do. |
| Picuris..... | 24 | 24 | 17.6 | Do. |
| San Ildefonso..... | 40 | 20 | 15.8 | Do. |
| San Juan..... | 70 | 48 | 35.0 | Do. |
| Santa Clara..... | 40 | 42 | 25.4 | Do. |
| Santa Domingo..... | 50 | 51 | 38.8 | Do. |
| Sia..... | 30 | 15 | 13.6 | Do. |
| Taos..... | 70 | 94 | 60.0 | Do. |
| St. Catherine's..... | 75 | 183 | 176.8 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 916 | 951 | 782.3 | |
| Zuni superintendency— | | | | |
| Zuni..... | 80 | 112 | 95.8 | Reservation boarding. |
| Do..... | 35 | 86 | 73.8 | Day. |
| Christian Reformed..... | 30 | 20 | 18.0 | Mission day; Christian Re- formed. |
| Total..... | 145 | 218 | 187.6 | |
| Total New Mexico..... | 2,474 | 2,764 | 2,298.9 | |
| North Carolina: | | | | |
| Cherokee superintendency— | | | | |
| Cherokee..... | 160 | 203 | 174.4 | Reservation boarding. |
| Big Cove..... | 40 | 25 | 12.7 | Day. |
| Birdtown..... | 40 | 28 | 12.4 | Do. |
| Little Snow Bird..... | 30 | 15 | 8.2 | Do. |
| Snow Bird Gap..... | 40 | 31 | 15.3 | Do. |
| Total..... | 310 | 302 | 223.0 | |
| North Dakota: | | | | |
| Bismarck..... | 60 | 112 | 87.1 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Fort Berthold superintendency— | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 75 | 90 | 56.5 | Reservation boarding. |
| No. 1..... | 30 | 21 | 14.6 | Day. |
| No. 2..... | 36 | 19 | 14.1 | Do. |
| No. 3..... | 30 | 31 | 20.1 | Do. |
| Congregational..... | 13 | 11 | 10.0 | Mission boarding; Congrega- tional. |
| Total..... | 184 | 172 | 115.3 | |
| Fort Totten..... | 323 | 385 | 315.8 | Reservation boarding. |
| Standing Rock superintendency— | | | | |
| Standing Rock..... | 202 | 238 | 199.5 | Do. |
| Martin Kenel..... | 100 | 96 | 89.5 | Do. |
| Bullhead..... | 40 | 36 | 28.1 | Day. |
| Cannon Ball..... | 40 | 36 | 24.7 | Do. |
| Grand River..... | 30 | 22 | 15.1 | Do. |
| Little Oak Creek..... | 40 | 21 | 16.0 | Do. |
| Porcupine..... | 24 | 14 | 10.1 | Do. |
| No. 1..... | 20 | 13 | 10.5 | Do. |
| St. Elizabeth's..... | 50 | 62 | 51.9 | Mission boarding; Episcopal. |
| Total..... | 546 | 538 | 445.4 | |

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------|--|
| North Dakota—Continued. | | | | |
| Turtle Mountain superintendency— | | | | |
| No. 1..... | 40 | 53 | 27.2 | Day. |
| No. 2..... | 30 | 50 | 28.3 | Do. |
| No. 3..... | 30 | 35 | 15.8 | Do. |
| No. 4..... | 30 | 48 | 28.7 | Do. |
| No. 5..... | 30 | 40 | 16.1 | Do. |
| Total..... | 160 | 226 | 115.1 | |
| Wahpeton..... | 200 | 225 | 192.3 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Total North Dakota..... | 1,473 | 1,658 | 1,271.0 | |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 90 | 108 | 72.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency— | | | | |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 150 | 140 | 120.3 | Do. |
| St. Luke's..... | 45 | 60 | 43.6 | Mission day; Episcopal. |
| Total..... | 195 | 200 | 172.9 | |
| Chilocco..... | 500 | 656 | 556.8 | |
| Kiowa superintendency— | | | | |
| Anadarko..... | 110 | 145 | 114.6 | Reservation boarding. |
| Fort Sill..... | 100 | 154 | 150.1 | Do. |
| Rainy Mountain..... | 155 | 173 | 151.7 | Do. |
| Riverside..... | 168 | 135 | 110.5 | Do. |
| Red Stone..... | 40 | 23 | 17.0 | Mission day. |
| Cache Creek..... | 50 | 12 | 9.3 | Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian. |
| Total..... | 683 | 642 | 553.2 | |
| Osage superintendency— | | | | |
| Osage..... | 115 | 114 | 62.3 | Reservation boarding. |
| St. Louis's..... | 75 | 60 | 43.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 190 | 174 | 105.9 | |
| Otoe..... | 80 | 61 | 52.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| Pawnee..... | 100 | 86 | 80.2 | Do. |
| Ponca..... | 90 | 111 | 91.9 | Do. |
| Red Moon..... | 65 | 37 | 23.4 | Day. |
| Sac and Fox..... | 80 | 97 | 78.0 | Reservation boarding |
| Sawyer..... | 79 | 91 | 72.6 | Do. |
| Seneca..... | 100 | 130 | 116.9 | Do. |
| Shawnee superintendency— | | | | |
| Shawnee..... | 110 | 142 | 108.1 | Do. |
| Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's) ¹ | 100 | 55 | 38.1 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Sacred Heart (St. Mary's) ¹ | 100 | 100 | 73.0 | Do. |
| Total..... | 310 | 297 | 219.2 | |
| Total ² | 2,562 | 2,660 | 2,196.0 | |
| Five Civilized Tribes— | | | | |
| Cherokee Nation— | | | | |
| Cherokee Orphan School..... | 60 | 84 | 63.4 | Tribal boarding. |
| Hildebrand..... | 36 | 17 | 16.6 | Day. |
| Total..... | 96 | 101 | 74.0 | |
| Creek Nation— | | | | |
| Euchee..... | 100 | 125 | 100.8 | Tribal boarding. |
| Eufaula..... | 100 | 139 | 102.6 | Do. |
| Nuyaka..... | 92 | 123 | 83.4 | Do. |
| Tulahassee..... | 75 | 93 | 71.2 | Do. |
| Total..... | 367 | 480 | 358.0 | |
| Seminole Nation—Mekusukey..... | 100 | 146 | 94.5 | Do. |

¹ These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.

² Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|---|-----------|-------------|---------------------|--|
| Oklahoma—Continued. | | | | |
| Five Civilized Tribes—Continued. | | | | |
| Choctaw Nation— | | | | |
| Armstrong Male Academy..... | 120 | 119 | 101.7 | Tribal boarding. |
| Jones Male Academy..... | 100 | 143 | 143.0 | Do. |
| Tuskahoma..... | 110 | 163 | 107.9 | Do. |
| Weelock Academy..... | 100 | 130 | 92.7 | Do. |
| Old Goodland..... | 80 | 88 | 74.7 | Mission boarding; Presbyter- ian. |
| St. Agnes Mission..... | 40 | 56 | 46.9 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 550 | 699 | 566.9 | |
| Chickasaw Nation— | | | | |
| Bloomfield Seminary..... | 80 | 88 | 78.0 | Tribal boarding. |
| Collins Institute..... | 52 | 75 | 51.6 | Do. |
| El Meta Bond College..... | 35 | 24 | 19.2 | Private boarding. |
| Total..... | 167 | 187 | 148.8 | |
| Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations— | | | | |
| Murray School of Agriculture... | 150 | 90 | 61.8 | Do. |
| Oklahoma Presbyterian College. | 50 | 55 | 43.4 | Mission boarding; Presbyter- ian. |
| St. Agnes Academy..... | 160 | 146 | 85.7 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| St. Elizabeth's..... | 70 | 72 | 57.8 | Do. |
| St. Joseph's..... | 30 | 16 | 12.5 | Do. |
| Total..... | 460 | 379 | 261.2 | |
| Total Five Civilized Tribes... | 1,740 | 1,992 | 1,503.4 | |
| Total Oklahoma..... | 4,302 | 4,682 | 3,699.4 | |
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Klamath superintendency— | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 112 | 127 | 73.8 | Reservation boarding. |
| Modoc Point..... | 30 | 22 | 13.4 | Day. |
| Yainax..... | 30 | 30 | 16.4 | Do. |
| No. 1..... | 30 | 24 | 15.6 | Do. |
| No. 2..... | 30 | 11 | 6.4 | Do. |
| No. 3..... | 30 | 33 | 23.5 | Do. |
| Total..... | 262 | 247 | 149.1 | |
| Salem..... | 650 | 727 | 566.3 | |
| Siletz superintendency— | | | | |
| Siletz..... | 50 | 35 | 19.1 | Day. |
| Upper Farm..... | 20 | 10 | 7.5 | Do. |
| Total..... | 70 | 45 | 26.6 | |
| Umatilla superintendency— | | | | |
| Umatilla..... | 93 | 98 | 81.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| St. Andrews (Kate Drexel)..... | 150 | 81 | 69.1 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 243 | 179 | 150.1 | |
| Warm Springs superintendency— | | | | |
| Warm Springs..... | 100 | 126 | 84.9 | Reservation boarding. |
| Simnasho..... | 30 | 26 | 14.8 | Day. |
| Total..... | 130 | 152 | 99.7 | |
| Total Oregon..... | 1,355 | 1,350 | 991.8 | |
| Pennsylvania: Carlisle..... | 757 | 993 | 667.9 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| Cheyenne River superintendency— | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 180 | 131 | 103.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| No. 2..... | 30 | 16 | 13.3 | Day. |
| No. 7..... | 22 | 20 | 13.2 | Do. |
| No. 8..... | 22 | 23 | 9.0 | Do. |
| Oahe..... | 75 | 18 | 18.0 | Mission boarding; Congrega- tional. |
| Total..... | 329 | 208 | 156.5 | |

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| South Dakota—Continued. | | | | |
| Crow Creek superintendency— | | | | |
| Crow Creek..... | 82 | 97 | 79.3 | Reservation boarding. |
| Grace Day..... | 25 | 14 | 11.1 | Day. |
| Immaculate Conception..... | 75 | 48 | 44.9 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 182 | 159 | 135.3 | |
| Flandreau..... | 360 | 375 | 356.6 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Lower Brule..... | 111 | 60 | 54.1 | Reservation boarding. |
| Pierre..... | 250 | 232 | 170.9 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Pine Ridge superintendency— | | | | |
| Pine Ridge..... | 210 | 280 | 215.7 | Reservation boarding. |
| No. 1..... | 25 | 33 | 20.2 | Day. |
| No. 2..... | 23 | 18 | 12.9 | Do. |
| No. 3..... | 30 | 36 | 26.5 | Do. |
| No. 4..... | 30 | 44 | 24.9 | Do. |
| No. 5..... | 30 | 39 | 27.0 | Do. |
| No. 6..... | 33 | 43 | 30.2 | Do. |
| No. 7..... | 33 | 15 | 11.6 | Do. |
| No. 8..... | 30 | 27 | 20.5 | Do. |
| No. 9..... | 33 | 29 | 20.5 | Do. |
| No. 10..... | 30 | 14 | 10.3 | Do. |
| No. 11..... | 30 | 13 | 9.2 | Do. |
| No. 12..... | 24 | 13 | 11.1 | Do. |
| No. 13..... | 24 | 24 | 15.9 | Do. |
| No. 14..... | 36 | 49 | 27.8 | Do. |
| No. 15..... | 30 | 21 | 16.2 | Do. |
| No. 16..... | 33 | 37 | 22.7 | Do. |
| No. 17..... | 30 | 28 | 19.9 | Do. |
| No. 18..... | 24 | 31 | 25.5 | Do. |
| No. 19..... | 30 | 21 | 11.7 | Do. |
| No. 20..... | 27 | 25 | 17.0 | Do. |
| No. 21..... | 30 | 31 | 19.9 | Do. |
| No. 22..... | 33 | 40 | 22.9 | Do. |
| No. 23..... | 30 | 24 | 18.9 | Do. |
| No. 24..... | 30 | 25 | 18.4 | Do. |
| No. 25..... | 20 | 21 | 12.7 | Do. |
| No. 26..... | 23 | 12 | 10.0 | Do. |
| No. 27..... | 30 | 19 | 8.6 | Do. |
| No. 28..... | 20 | 22 | 14.9 | Do. |
| Holy Rosary..... | 240 | 237 | 197.3 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 1,251 | 1,240 | 920.9 | |
| Rapid City..... | 300 | 300 | 265.5 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Rosebud superintendency— | | | | |
| Rosebud..... | 200 | 125 | 113.9 | Reservation boarding. |
| Big White River..... | 35 | 25 | 21.2 | Day. |
| Blackpipe..... | 20 | 20 | 24.1 | Do. |
| Bull Creek..... | 32 | 24 | 16.9 | Do. |
| Corn Creek..... | 40 | 27 | 19.1 | Do. |
| Cut Meat..... | 24 | 33 | 28.3 | Do. |
| He Dog's Camp..... | 27 | 25 | 23.2 | Do. |
| Ironwood..... | 24 | 23 | 18.9 | Do. |
| Little Crow's..... | 26 | 21 | 14.0 | Do. |
| Little White River..... | 26 | 15 | 10.1 | Do. |
| Lower Cut Meat..... | 27 | 19 | 12.6 | Do. |
| Milk's Camp..... | 20 | 22 | 13.0 | Do. |
| Oak Creek..... | 26 | 29 | 15.9 | Do. |
| Pine Creek..... | 25 | 30 | 24.1 | Do. |
| Red Leaf..... | 23 | 24 | 19.7 | Do. |
| Ring Thunder..... | 23 | 25 | 21.9 | Do. |
| Rosebud..... | 25 | 21 | 13.9 | Do. |
| Spring Creek..... | 28 | 23 | 18.2 | Do. |
| Upper Cut Meat..... | 21 | 26 | 21.4 | Do. |
| Whirlwind Soldier..... | 26 | 18 | 12.4 | Do. |
| White Thunder..... | 27 | 15 | 12.6 | Do. |
| White Lake..... | 19 | 19 | 14.5 | Do. |
| St. Mary's..... | 70 | 71 | 64.9 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| St. Francis's..... | 325 | 279 | 241.3 | Do. |
| Total..... | 1,146 | 998 | 795.1 | |
| Sisseton..... | 133 | 199 | 169.0 | Reservation boarding. |
| Springfield..... | 60 | 90 | 82.6 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Yankton..... | 115 | 119 | 89.2 | Reservation boarding. |
| Total South Dakota..... | 4,237 | 3,950 | 3,177.7 | |

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Utah: | | | | |
| Deep Creek..... | 30 | 21 | 20.0 | Day. |
| Skull Valley..... | 20 | 18 | 15.0 | Do. |
| Shivwits..... | 40 | 20 | 13.3 | Do. |
| Uintah and Ouray..... | 67 | 82 | 64.9 | Reservation boarding. |
| Total Utah..... | 157 | 141 | 113.2 | |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Colville superintendency— | | | | |
| No. 1..... | 25 | 25 | 16.0 | Day. |
| No. 3..... | 30 | 34 | 19.7 | Do. |
| No. 4..... | 30 | 40 | 25.7 | Do. |
| No. 5..... | 30 | 32 | 21.3 | Do. |
| No. 6..... | 25 | 28 | 14.9 | Do. |
| No. 7..... | 25 | 8 | 5.3 | Do. |
| No. 9..... | 25 | 21 | 16.0 | Do. |
| Sacred Heart Academy..... | 90 | 31 | 30.2 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| St. Mary's..... | 100 | 96 | 67.6 | Do. |
| Total..... | 340 | 315 | 216.7 | |
| Cushman superintendency— | | | | |
| Cushman..... | 350 | 353 | 280.5 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| Queets River..... | 40 | 10 | 9.5 | Day. |
| Skokomish..... | 40 | 34 | 22.2 | Do. |
| Taholah..... | 36 | 26 | 23.2 | Do. |
| Jamestown..... | 30 | 27 | 12.3 | Do. |
| Port Gamble..... | 25 | 26 | 13.3 | Do. |
| St. George's..... | 70 | 110 | 92.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 591 | 586 | 450.0 | |
| Neah Bay superintendency— | | | | |
| Neah Bay..... | 60 | 72 | 51.5 | Day. |
| Quileute..... | 60 | 51 | 40.0 | Do. |
| Total..... | 120 | 123 | 91.5 | |
| Spokane superintendency— | | | | |
| No. 1..... | 33 | 33 | 12.6 | Do. |
| No. 2..... | 32 | 49 | 28.0 | Do. |
| No. 8..... | 25 | 17 | 9.8 | Do. |
| Total..... | 90 | 99 | 50.4 | |
| Tulalip superintendency— | | | | |
| Tulalip..... | 180 | 200 | 179.9 | Reservation boarding. |
| Lummi..... | 40 | 46 | 24.2 | Day. |
| Swinomish..... | 30 | 23 | 20.2 | Do. |
| Total..... | 250 | 269 | 224.3 | |
| Yakima..... | 131 | 140 | 113.6 | Do. |
| Total Washington..... | 1,562 | 1,532 | 1,146.5 | |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| Hayward superintendency— | | | | |
| Hayward..... | 200 | 200 | 169.2 | Nonreservation boarding. |
| La Courte Oreille..... | 74 | 54 | 37.7 | Day. |
| Total..... | 274 | 254 | 206.9 | |
| Keshena superintendency— | | | | |
| Keshena..... | 75 | 83 | 70.1 | Reservation boarding. |
| Neopit..... | 55 | 26 | 14.7 | Day. |
| Stockbridge No. 2..... | 34 | 19 | 7.3 | Do. |
| St. Joseph's..... | 220 | 179 | 140.1 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 384 | 307 | 232.2 | |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 170 | 103 | 93.3 | Reservation boarding. |
| La Pointe superintendency— | | | | |
| Bayfield (Holy Family)..... | 65 | 9 | 5.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Odanah..... | 490 | 129 | 86.2 | Day. |
| Odanah (St. Mary's)..... | 200 | 113 | 107.0 | Mission boarding; Catholic. |
| Total..... | 755 | 251 | 198.2 | |

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| Reservations and names of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Class of school. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---|
| Wisconsin—Continued. | | | | |
| Oneida superintendency— | | | | |
| Oneida..... | 140 | 154 | 148.7 | Reservation boarding. Mission day; Seven-day Adventist. Mission day; Episcopal. |
| Adventist Mission..... | 25 | 12 | 9.2 | |
| Hobart Mission..... | 25 | 20 | 5.3 | |
| Total..... | 190 | 186 | 161.2 | |
| Red Cliff..... | 80 | 47 | 31.7 | Day. Nonreservation boarding. Do. |
| Tomah..... | 275 | 247 | 204.0 | |
| Wittenberg..... | 110 | 132 | 120.9 | |
| Total Wisconsin..... | 2,238 | 1,527 | 1,248.4 | |
| Wyoming: | | | | |
| Shoshone superintendency— | | | | |
| Shoshone..... | 135 | 171 | 164.5 | Reservation boarding. Day. Do. |
| Arapaho..... | 25 | 30 | 21.7 | |
| Crowheart..... | 30 | 17 | 9.2 | |
| St. Stephen's..... | 120 | 104 | 91.6 | Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission boarding; Episcopal. |
| Shoshone Mission..... | 20 | 19 | 13.2 | |
| Total Wyoming..... | 330 | 341 | 300.2 | |
| Grand total..... | 32,793 | 32,718 | 26,127.5 | |

TABLE 15.—*School libraries.*

[Schools not listed have reported no library. Leaders indicate not reported.]

| States and schools. | Number of books purchased during fiscal year. | | | Number of books in library June 30, 1914. | | | Circulation. | | Amount expended during fiscal year. |
|---------------------|---|-------------|----------|---|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Literature. | Fiction. | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | 13 | | | 309 | | | | | (1) |
| Colorado River..... | | | | 887 | 112 | 1,226 | | | |
| Fort Apache..... | | | | 122 | | | | | |
| Fort Mojave..... | | | | 1,012 | 35 | 4 | 35 | 4 | |
| Havasupai..... | | | | 130 | | | | | |
| Kalbab..... | 40 | | | 226 | 21 | | | | \$29 |
| Leupp..... | 16 | 27 | 6 | 91 | 159 | 22 | 40 | 10 | 24 |
| Moqui..... | | | | 35 | 82 | 86 | 82 | 86 | |
| Navajo..... | | | | 131 | | | | | |
| Chin Lee..... | | | | 131 | | | | | |
| Tohatchi..... | | | | 131 | | | | | |
| Phoenix..... | 1,277 | 12 | 6 | 7,289 | 1,012 | 606 | | | 746 |
| Pima..... | 1,401 | 42 | | 7,534 | 42 | | 15 | | 484 |
| Rice Station..... | 502 | | | 2,081 | 27 | | | | 60 |
| San Carlos..... | 227 | | 25 | 891 | 4 | | | 20 | |
| San Xavier..... | 505 | 3 | 1 | 1,820 | 43 | 39 | | | 162 |
| Tucson..... | 174 | 2 | 2 | 450 | 10 | 209 | | | 54 |
| Truxton Canon..... | 3 | | 3 | 1,708 | 131 | 30 | | | 450 |
| Western Navajo..... | 227 | | | 423 | | | | | 104 |
| Total..... | 4,385 | 86 | 44 | 25,504 | 1,678 | 2,343 | 172 | 120 | 2,113 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 95 | 7 | | 420 | 111 | 7 | 287 | 118 | 133 |
| Big Pine..... | 25 | 2 | | 105 | 28 | | 72 | 28 | 34 |
| Independence..... | 16 | 1 | | 70 | 18 | 1 | 48 | 18 | 22 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 10 | | | 312 | | | | | 14 |
| Likely..... | 18 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 4 | | | | 22 |
| Fort Yuma..... | | | | 66 | | 21 | | | |
| Greenville..... | 60 | 16 | 30 | 310 | 180 | 62 | | | 60 |
| Hoopa Valley..... | 18 | | | 89 | 320 | 7 | | | |

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

| States and schools. | Number of books purchased during fiscal year. | | | Number of books in library June 30, 1914. | | | Circulation. | | Amount expended during fiscal year. |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|----------|---|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Literature. | Fiction. | |
| California—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Malki..... | 60 | 177 | | | | | | | |
| Pala..... | | 3 | | | 11 | | 130 | | |
| Capitan Grande..... | | | | | | | 14 | | |
| Round Valley..... | 18 | | 2 | 233 | 39 | 10 | 39 | 10 | 12 |
| 3-day schools..... | 3 | | | 84 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 1 |
| Sherman Institute..... | 227 | 85 | 68 | 439 | 635 | 154 | 635 | 254 | 677 |
| Total..... | 550 | 292 | 107 | 2,150 | 1,366 | 268 | 1,245 | 444 | 975 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | | | | | 131 | | | | |
| Southern Ute..... | 12 | | 1 | 107 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Total..... | 12 | | 1 | 107 | 137 | 2 | | | |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Hall..... | 637 | 8 | 3 | 2,222 | 167 | 15 | | | 240 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 1 | 4 | | 886 | 43 | | | | 2 |
| Total..... | 638 | 12 | 3 | 3,108 | 210 | 15 | | | 242 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | |
| Haskell Institute..... | 164 | 66 | 148 | 604 | 466 | 648 | 811 | 1,274 | 300 |
| Kickapoo..... | 204 | 14 | 13 | 244 | 48 | 23 | 48 | 25 | 79 |
| Great Nemaha..... | | | | 120 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 368 | 80 | 161 | 968 | 514 | 671 | 859 | 1,299 | 379 |
| Michigan: Mount Pleasant.. | | | | 100 | 258 | 108 | 258 | 108 | 100 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cass Lake..... | 105 | 28 | 7 | 1,677 | 34 | 10 | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 3 | 7 | 1 | 48 | 18 | 28 | 18 | 28 | 6 |
| Leech Lake..... | 83 | | | 230 | | | | | 42 |
| Pipestone..... | 12 | 25 | 54 | 202 | 60 | 80 | 10 | 30 | 10 |
| Red Lake..... | | | | 146 | 46 | | 30 | | |
| Vermillion Lake..... | 10 | | | 189 | 89 | 4 | 75 | 4 | |
| White Earth..... | 356 | | | 1,225 | 37 | 34 | | | 75 |
| Wild Rice..... | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1,319 | 15 | 10 | | | 3 |
| White Earth..... | 6 | 35 | 71 | 6 | 35 | 71 | | | 25 |
| Twin Lakes..... | 83 | 2 | 2 | 257 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 33 |
| Round Lake..... | 37 | | | 120 | | 6 | | 11 | 7 |
| Elbow Lake..... | 21 | 40 | 1 | 156 | 85 | 8 | | | 23 |
| Porterville..... | 126 | 12 | 2 | 576 | 62 | 102 | 100 | 250 | 65 |
| Total..... | 856 | 151 | 140 | 6,211 | 483 | 355 | 235 | 325 | 289 |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | | | | 78 | 12 | 19 | | | |
| Browning..... | | | | 20 | | 5 | | | |
| Burd..... | | | | 9 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Badger Creek..... | | | | 6 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Crow..... | 84 | 2 | | 1,884 | 102 | 79 | 12 | | 360 |
| Flathead..... | 31 | 5 | | 70 | 15 | 2 | | | |
| Pryor Creek..... | 57 | 5 | | 457 | 38 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 11 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 108 | | | 108 | 142 | | | | 32 |
| Lodgepole..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 48 |
| Fort Peck..... | 137 | | | 675 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 74 |
| No. 1..... | 41 | | | 241 | | | | | 16 |
| No. 2..... | 41 | | | 86 | | | | | 16 |
| No. 3..... | 41 | | | 93 | | | | | 16 |
| No. 4..... | 41 | | | 132 | | | | | 16 |
| Tongue River..... | 90 | | | 1,427 | 655 | 56 | | | 84 |
| Total..... | 672 | 12 | | 5,286 | 983 | 171 | 53 | 4 | 623 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa..... | 1,995 | 18 | 165 | 3,667 | 69 | 341 | 69 | 341 | 1,056 |
| Winnebago..... | | | | 737 | 3 | 14 | | | 6 |
| Total..... | 1,995 | 18 | 165 | 4,434 | 72 | 355 | 69 | 341 | 1,062 |

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

| States and schools. | Number of books purchased during fiscal year. | | | Number of books in library June 30, 1914. | | | Circulation. | | Amount expended during fiscal year. |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Literature. | Fiction. | |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | |
| Carson..... | 165 | 5 | 2 | 1,899 | 49 | 152 | 66 | 50 | \$1,042 |
| Lovelocks..... | 9 | | | 384 | 10 | 6 | 20 | | |
| Fort McDermitt..... | | 3 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 15 | 3 |
| Nevada..... | | | | 123 | | | | | |
| Walker River..... | | 6 | 2 | | 29 | 25 | | | |
| Western Shoshone..... | 42 | 4 | | 661 | 75 | 8 | | | 118 |
| Total..... | 216 | 18 | 7 | 3,092 | 172 | 212 | 88 | 65 | 1,168 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque..... | 1,577 | 40 | 314 | 1,782 | 40 | 314 | | | 1,226 |
| Jicarilla..... | 110 | | 8 | 2,090 | 3 | 41 | | 33 | 95 |
| Mescalero..... | 460 | 1 | 2 | 1,535 | 72 | 21 | 71 | 19 | 141 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 77 | | | 724 | 5 | 4 | | | 24 |
| San Juan..... | 654 | 3 | 4 | 1,877 | 189 | 18 | | | 238 |
| Santa Fe..... | 243 | 6 | | 3,458 | 406 | 212 | | | 135 |
| Day schools..... | 1,040 | 89 | | 4,189 | 889 | | 800 | | 341 |
| Zuni..... | 188 | 12 | | 773 | 208 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 78 |
| Day schools..... | 24 | | | 174 | | | 10 | | 18 |
| Total..... | 4,398 | 151 | 328 | 16,602 | 1,812 | 640 | 911 | 62 | 2,266 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck..... | 2 | 7 | | 6 | 67 | 1 | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | | | | 121 | 30 | 4 | | | |
| Fort Totten..... | 1,481 | 274 | | 3,240 | 556 | | | | 855 |
| Standing Rock..... | 113 | 8 | 6 | 1,975 | 398 | 31 | | | 98 |
| Martin Kenel..... | 75 | 2 | | 655 | 102 | 50 | 100 | 80 | |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 716 | | | 4,834 | 35 | 2 | 27 | | 415 |
| Total..... | 2,387 | 291 | 6 | 10,831 | 1,188 | 88 | 127 | 50 | 1,366 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 168 | | | 304 | | | | | 99 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 6 | | | 201 | 27 | 30 | 18 | 135 | 21 |
| Chilocco..... | 70 | 16 | 27 | 623 | 641 | 667 | 1,066 | 1,427 | 134 |
| Kiowa— | | | | | | | | | |
| Anadarko..... | 4 | | | 121 | | | | | |
| Fort Sill..... | 4 | | | 121 | | | | | |
| Rainy Mountain..... | 6 | | | 125 | | | | | |
| Riverside..... | 4 | | | 121 | | | | | |
| Osage..... | | | | 2,455 | 206 | 7 | 200 | 7 | |
| Otoe..... | | | | 401 | 68 | | 401 | 68 | |
| Pawnee..... | 38 | | | 376 | 12 | 10 | | | 11 |
| Ponca..... | 313 | 15 | 9 | 369 | 195 | 32 | 49 | 33 | 206 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 68 | 17 | | 1,203 | 115 | 2 | | | 30 |
| Seger..... | 705 | 36 | | 1,891 | 328 | | 328 | | 339 |
| Seneca..... | 8 | 2 | 7 | 168 | 102 | 107 | 30 | 75 | |
| Shawnee..... | 288 | | 14 | 922 | 216 | 14 | | | 60 |
| Total..... | 1,682 | 86 | 57 | 9,401 | 1,910 | 869 | 2,092 | 1,745 | 900 |
| Five Civilized Tribes: | | | | | | | | | |
| Armstrong..... | 20 | | | 75 | 40 | 21 | | | |
| Bloomfield..... | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee..... | 509 | 80 | 10 | 1,068 | 113 | 14 | 113 | 14 | 36 |
| Collins..... | 9 | | 4 | 55 | | 13 | | | 35 |
| Euclaw..... | 37 | | 2 | 112 | 13 | 30 | 36 | 200 | 43 |
| Eufaula..... | 30 | 4 | 16 | 252 | 78 | 36 | | | 67 |
| Jones..... | 20 | | | 1,645 | 29 | 18 | | | 4 |
| Makuskey..... | 357 | 56 | 3 | 422 | 5 | 185 | | | 108 |
| Nuyaka..... | 79 | | 1 | 1,275 | 66 | 24 | | | 20 |
| Tulahassee..... | 10 | | | 60 | 9 | 1 | | | 34 |
| Tuskahoma..... | 290 | 54 | | 1,623 | 131 | 117 | 55 | 253 | 159 |
| Wheelock..... | 713 | | | 784 | 20 | 56 | 20 | 56 | 226 |
| Total Five Tribes..... | 2,078 | 190 | 36 | 7,411 | 504 | 515 | 224 | 523 | 742 |
| Total Oklahoma..... | 3,760 | 276 | 93 | 16,812 | 2,414 | 1,384 | 2,316 | 2,268 | 1,642 |

¹1913 report.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

| States and schools. | Number of books purchased during fiscal year. | | | Number of books in library June 30, 1914. | | | Circulation. | | Amount expended during fiscal year. |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|----------|---|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Text and reference. | Literature. | Fiction. | Literature. | Fiction. | |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath schools..... | | | | 2,915 | 275 | 79 | | | |
| Salem..... | 205 | 224 | 727 | 605 | 384 | 771 | 275 | 329 | \$599 |
| Silet..... | 3 | | | 194 | | | | | 2 |
| Umatilla..... | 14 | 26 | 2 | 90 | 94 | 32 | | | |
| Warm Springs..... | 1 | | | 152 | 71 | 28 | 20 | 25 | 1 |
| Total..... | 223 | 250 | 729 | 3,956 | 824 | 910 | 295 | 354 | 602 |
| Pennsylvania: Carlisle..... | 25 | 372 | 290 | 25 | 3,415 | 1,035 | 1,022 | 1,612 | 562 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 60 | 22 | | 5,055 | 22 | 924 | | | 57 |
| Crow Creek..... | 18 | 2 | 20 | 231 | 188 | 399 | | | 14 |
| Flandreau..... | 757 | 26 | 35 | 3,097 | 217 | 70 | 1,005 | 700 | 356 |
| Lower Brule..... | | | | 675 | 157 | 34 | | | |
| Pierre..... | 433 | 54 | 20 | 2,545 | 401 | 219 | | | 192 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 994 | 422 | 508 | 8,771 | 1,981 | 1,293 | 306 | 291 | |
| Rapid City..... | 16 | 9 | 3 | 149 | 104 | 36 | 149 | 10 | 67 |
| Rosebud, 21 day schools..... | 400 | | | 400 | | | 445 | | |
| Sisseton..... | 423 | 12 | 1 | 1,608 | 118 | 8 | | | |
| Springfield..... | 6 | | | 506 | 80 | 40 | | | 75 |
| Yankton..... | 38 | | | 783 | 10 | 70 | 1,020 | (*) | 16 |
| Total..... | 3,142 | 547 | 586 | 23,820 | 3,278 | 3,063 | 2,995 | 1,001 | 767 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | 24 | 5 | 4 | 249 | 35 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 21 |
| Uintah..... | | | | 310 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 34 | 5 | 4 | 559 | 35 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 21 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 5 | 14 | | 113 | 49 | | 20 | | 13 |
| No. 3..... | 35 | 23 | 3 | 99 | 81 | 7 | 92 | 2 | 36 |
| No. 4..... | 36 | 1 | 3 | 389 | 49 | 12 | 48 | 9 | 23 |
| No. 5..... | 25 | 10 | 3 | 44 | 73 | 4 | 40 | 1 | 23 |
| No. 6..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 95 | 52 | 19 | 40 | 10 | 6 |
| No. 7..... | 59 | 3 | 6 | 267 | 39 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 31 |
| No. 9..... | 13 | 20 | 6 | 44 | 42 | 9 | 38 | 12 | 24 |
| Cushman..... | 15 | 8 | 22 | 308 | 266 | 335 | | | |
| Spokane— | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1..... | 14 | 8 | 5 | 209 | 48 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 32 |
| No. 2..... | 18 | 11 | 6 | 275 | 66 | 37 | 25 | 30 | 114 |
| No. 8..... | 15 | 10 | 6 | 195 | 57 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 171 |
| Tulalip..... | 42 | | | 268 | 243 | 128 | | | 39 |
| Yakima..... | | | | 1,907 | 50 | 7 | | | |
| Total..... | 278 | 109 | 64 | 4,213 | 1,115 | 633 | 363 | 106 | 512 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | |
| Hayward..... | 273 | 43 | 15 | 2,023 | 111 | 28 | 68 | 13 | 152 |
| Keshena..... | 577 | 26 | | 4,896 | 217 | 16 | | | |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | | | | 1,766 | 86 | 38 | 29 | 97 | |
| Oneida..... | 341 | | | 462 | 561 | 5 | 75 | | 126 |
| Red Cliff..... | 260 | | | 693 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Wittenberg..... | 369 | 109 | 171 | 554 | 228 | 192 | | | 320 |
| Total..... | 1,820 | 178 | 186 | 10,394 | 1,207 | 282 | 172 | 110 | 598 |
| Grand total..... | 25,759 | 2,848 | 2,914 | 138,172 | 21,161 | 12,581 | 11,786 | 8,274 | 15,311 |

* 1913 report.

* Circulating library among 25 day schools.

* Included in literature.

TABLE 16.—*School statistics for 38 years.*¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1914.

| Year. | Boarding schools. | | Day schools. ² | | Total. | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Number. | Average attendance. | Number. | Average attendance. | Number. | Average attendance. |
| 1877..... | 48 | ..... | 102 | ..... | 150 | 3,598 |
| 1878..... | 49 | ..... | 119 | ..... | 168 | 4,142 |
| 1879..... | 52 | ..... | 107 | ..... | 159 | 4,448 |
| 1880..... | 60 | ..... | 109 | ..... | 169 | 4,651 |
| 1881..... | 114 | 6,201 | 86 | 1,942 | 200 | 8,143 |
| 1882..... | 140 | 9,865 | 106 | 2,367 | 246 | 12,232 |
| 1883..... | 157 | 15,061 | 125 | 3,127 | 282 | 18,188 |
| 1884..... | 153 | 17,708 | 154 | 3,860 | 307 | 21,568 |
| 1885..... | 167 | 21,812 | 145 | 3,643 | 312 | 25,455 |
| 1886..... | 158 | 20,106 | 227 | 4,839 | 385 | 24,945 |
| 1887..... | 156 | 18,774 | 227 | 4,873 | 383 | 23,647 |
| 1888..... | ³ 170 | 20,973 | 242 | 5,308 | 412 | 26,281 |
| 1889..... | ³ 168 | 20,607 | 230 | 5,223 | 398 | 25,830 |
| 1890..... | ³ 166 | 20,858 | 233 | 5,269 | 399 | 26,127 |

¹ For other years see 1913 report.² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.³ Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

| Year. | Appropriation. | Per cent increase. | Year. | Appropriation. | Per cent increase. |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1877..... | \$20,000 | ..... | 1897..... | \$2,517,265 | 22.45 |
| 1878..... | 30,000 | 50.00 | 1898..... | 2,631,771 | 4.54 |
| 1879..... | 60,000 | 100.00 | 1899..... | 2,638,390 | .25 |
| 1880..... | 75,000 | 25.00 | 1900..... | 2,936,080 | 11.28 |
| 1881..... | 75,000 | ..... | 1901..... | 3,080,367 | 4.91 |
| 1882..... | 135,000 | 80.00 | 1902..... | 3,244,250 | 5.32 |
| 1883..... | 487,200 | 260.00 | 1903..... | 3,531,250 | 8.84 |
| 1884..... | 675,200 | 38.00 | 1904..... | 3,522,350 | 1.23 |
| 1885..... | 992,800 | 47.00 | 1905..... | 3,880,740 | 10.15 |
| 1886..... | 1,100,065 | 10.00 | 1906..... | 3,777,000 | 12.67 |
| 1887..... | 1,211,415 | 10.00 | 1907..... | 3,925,830 | 3.93 |
| 1888..... | 1,179,916 | ¹ 2.60 | 1908..... | 4,105,715 | 4.58 |
| 1889..... | 1,348,015 | 14.00 | 1909..... | 4,008,825 | 12.36 |
| 1890..... | 1,364,568 | 1.00 | 1910..... | 3,757,908 | 16.26 |
| 1891..... | 1,842,770 | 35.00 | 1911..... | 3,685,390 | 1.93 |
| 1892..... | 2,291,650 | 24.30 | 1912..... | 3,757,485 | 1.96 |
| 1893..... | 2,315,612 | 1.04 | 1913..... | 4,015,720 | 6.87 |
| 1894..... | 2,243,497 | ¹ 3.50 | 1914..... | ² 4,403,355 | 9.65 |
| 1895..... | 2,060,685 | ¹ 8.87 | 1915..... | ² 4,678,627 | 6.25 |
| 1896..... | 2,066,515 | ¹ 2.00 | Total since 1876..... | 89,663,847 | ..... |

¹ Decrease.² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 17.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

| States and schools. | Acreage. | Value. | Value of tools and implements. | Employees engaged. | | Value of products. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | | | | Number. | Wages. | Raised. | Consumed. | Sold. | On hand. |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalbah..... | | | \$1,160 | 6 | \$1,000 | \$50 | \$50 | | |
| San Xavier..... | 1 60 | \$12,000 | 1,070 | 8 | 1,915 | 955 | 290 | \$449 | \$216 |
| Total..... | 60 | 12,000 | 2,220 | 14 | 2,915 | 1,005 | 340 | 449 | 216 |
| California: Campo..... | 5 | 200 | | | | 140 | 140 | | |
| Minnesota: Grand Portage..... | 4 | 40 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Montana: Blackfeet..... | 40 | 400 | 1,271 | 1 | 900 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| North Dakota: Fort Berthold..... | 638 | 5,104 | 10,590 | 12 | 667 | 2,977 | 2,714 | 163 | 1,100 |
| Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 410 | 32,800 | 4,400 | (*) | (*) | (*) | | | |
| Grand total..... | 1,157 | 50,544 | 18,481 | 27 | 4,482 | 4,122 | 3,194 | 612 | 1,316 |

* Leased.

* Crops do not mature.

* Not reported.

TABLE 18.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

| States and schools. | Acreage. | Value. | Value of tools and implements. | Employees engaged. | | Value of products. | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | | | | Number. | Wages. | Raised. | Consumed. | Sold. | On hand. |
| Minnesota: Grand Portage..... | 1 | \$10 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | | | |
| Montana: Blackfeet..... | 9 | 90 | \$276 | | | (*) | | | |
| New Mexico: San Juan..... | 10 | 1,500 | | 1 | \$720 | \$80 | \$80 | | |
| Utah: Shivwits..... | 36 | 360 | | | | 24 | 24 | | |
| Total..... | 56 | 1,960 | 276 | 1 | 720 | 104 | 104 | | |

* Not reported.

* No crops to date.

TABLE 19.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.**

| States. | Fees deposited during the year employed. | Cases pending July 1, 1913. | New cases, fiscal year 1914. | Total cases, 1914. | Disposition of cases. | | | | | Fined and sentenced to jail. | | | Seizure of liquors (gallons). | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | Convictions. | Dismissals. | Acquittals. | Died, escaped or bonds forfeited. | Total cases disposed of. | Cases pending June 30, 1914. | Number. | Fines. | Term (months). | Whisky. | Alcohol. | Malt. | Wine. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
| Arizona. | 4 | 78 | 259 | 332 | 175 | 27 | 8 | ..... | 210 | 122 | 1 | \$100 | 3 | 336 | 1 | 8,295 | 8,035 |
| Arkansas. | 12 | 40 | 26 | 62 | 26 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 33 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 99 | 6 | ..... | 806 |
| California. | 6 | 24 | 114 | 138 | 94 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 105 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 645 | 55 | ..... | ..... | 905 |
| Colorado. | 2 | 2 | 27 | 18 | 18 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 19 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Florida. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho. | 48 | 47 | 95 | 64 | 22 | 23 | 5 | ..... | 50 | 45 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| Iowa. | 1 | 31 | 28 | 54 | 11 | 16 | 2 | ..... | 29 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Kansas. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan. | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota. | 2 | 80 | 56 | 136 | 13 | 44 | 4 | ..... | 61 | 75 | 15 | 1,850 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montana. | 6 | 111 | 167 | 278 | 110 | 80 | 10 | 1 | 201 | 77 | 4 | 400 | 13 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 24 |
| Missouri. | 1 | 46 | 46 | 92 | 16 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 25 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska. | 1 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 28 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 9 |
| Nevada. | 3 | 11 | 78 | 89 | 33 | 10 | 1 | ..... | 44 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| New York. | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 4 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico. | 38 | 64 | 64 | 102 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| North Carolina. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Dakota. | 7 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oklahoma. | 15 | 371 | 354 | 725 | 112 | 49 | 11 | 8 | 180 | 545 | 2 | 200 | 6 | 13,968 | 248 | 1,273 | 21,372 |
| Oregon. | 32 | 17 | 49 | 66 | 18 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 26 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota. | 3 | 68 | 106 | 174 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 83 | 17 | 1,600 | 64 | 3 | ..... | 16 | 20 |
| Texas. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 8 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 |
| Utah. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington. | 4 | 95 | 113 | 208 | 54 | 36 | 17 | 1 | 108 | 247 | 22 | 2,400 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin. | 2 | 242 | 177 | 419 | 114 | 44 | 11 | 3 | 172 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Total. | 58 | 1,865 | 1,706 | 3,070 | 884 | 449 | 94 | 1,449 | 54 | 5,850 | 168 | 6,207 | 480 | 14,419 | 267 | 9,664 | 30,947 |

COMPARISON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total 1913..... | 67 | 1,004 | 2,068 | 553 | 114 | 17 | 9 | 693 | 1,551 | 150,201 | 41,609 | 7,214 | 472 | 17,181 | 826 | 487 | 26,180 |
| Total 1912..... | 194 | 1,480 | 2,236 | 1,402 | 267 | 32 | 21 | 1,322 | 1,074 | 192,627 | 43,008 | 6,537 | 613 | 25,314 | 477 | 621 | 31,462 |
| Total 1911..... | 143 | 596 | 1,313 | 1,168 | 265 | 34 | 69 | 1,647 | 685 | 186,465 | 35,360 | 15,466 | 1,470 | 7,773 | 2,806 | 5,800 | 35,644 |
| Total 1900..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97 | 18 | ..... | 3 | 118 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Fines with jail sentences include only work of superintendents. Add \$38 fines, amounting to \$97.45, and imprisonments, aggregating 3,461 months, obtained through special liquor officers.

† Includes 1 fine at \$260.

‡ Includes 1 penitentiary sentence for 1 year.

§ Includes 3 died and 7 escaped.

|| Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences and miscellaneous.

¶ Includes 76 suspended.

TABLE 20.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and reservations. | Allotted lands. | | Unallotted lands. | | Sawmills on reservations. | | | | Timber cut by— | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|
| | Acreage. | Quantity. | Total stumpage value. | Acreage. | Quantity. | Total stumpage value. | Private. | | Government. | | Indians. | |
| | | | | | | | Num-ber. | Cost. | Num-ber. | Cost. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Arizona: | | <i>M board feet.</i> | | | <i>M board feet.</i> | | | | <i>M board feet.</i> | | <i>M board feet.</i> | |
| | Colorado River ¹ | | | 22,500 | 22,500 | \$22,500 | | | | | 50 | \$450 |
| | Fort Apache..... | | | 680,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,575,000 | | | | | 1,283 | 9,114 |
| | Mequi..... | | | 430,000 | 3,000,000 | 7,500,000 | | | | | 144 | 1,298 |
| | Pima..... | | | 30,000 | 10,000 | 65,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 300 | 1,050 | 1,125 | 9,225 |
| | Salt River..... | | | 111,000 | 221,000 | 603,250 | | | | | 3,210 | 25,000 |
| | San Carlos..... | | | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | | | 258 | 2,430 |
| | San Xavier ¹ | 9,440 | 7,000 | 87,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1 | 3,000 | 362 | 6,440 | 820 | 6,800 |
| | Tucson Canon..... | | | 32,000 | 25,600 | 75,800 | | | | | 6,434 | 58,165 |
| | Total..... | 9,440 | 7,000 | 1,277,500 | 4,280,600 | 11,844,050 | | | 3 | 11,000 | 935 | 8,765 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | 13,648 | 119,280 |
| | Diablo..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fort Bidwell..... | 4,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 | 1,230 | 5,000 | | | 155 | 200 | 30 | 300 |
| | Fort Yuma..... | | | | 1,000 | 8,000 | | | | | 30 | 200 |
| | Greenville..... | | | | 83,600 | 425,000 | | | 500 | 1,000 | 200 | 800 |
| | Hoonza Valley..... | 16,400 | 1,200,000 | 1,800,000 | | | 1 | 3,000 | | | 3,400 | 523 |
| | Palat..... | 3,000 | 50,000 | 75,000 | 500 | 200 | 1 | 2,000 | | | 110 | 1,100 |
| | Round Valley..... | | | | 500 | 10,000 | | | | | 9 | 90 |
| | Soboba ¹ | | | | 48,000 | 192,000 | | | 58 | 33 | 20 | 85 |
| | Tule River..... | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 20 |
| Colorado: | Total..... | 23,400 | 1,260,000 | 1,905,000 | 134,530 | 1,069,200 | 2 | 5,000 | 713 | 1,233 | 965 | 6,450 |
| | Navajo Springs..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern Ute..... | 1,900 | 300 | 12,000 | | | | | 13 | 155 | 80 | 750 |
| | Total..... | 1,900 | 300 | 12,000 | | | | | 13 | 155 | 80 | 750 |

[illegible]⁴ Report for 1912 as to stand and value of timber.
 \$81,928,980 feet cut from Ceded Chippewa Pine Lands.

Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation. This estimate includes Pueblo Bonito and Eastern Navajo Reservations. Report for 1911 as to stand and value of timber.

Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.
This estimate includes Pueblo Bonito and eastern Navajo Reservations.

TABLE 20.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

| States and reservations. | Allotted lands. | | | Unallotted lands. | | | Sawmills on reservations. | | | | Timber cut by— | | | | Contractors or permittees. |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | Acreage. | Quantity. | Total stumpage value. | Acreage. | Quantity. | Total stumpage value. | Private. | | Government. | | Government. | Indiana. | | Quantity. | |
| | | | | | | | Number. | Cost. | Number. | Cost. | | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | |
| North Dakota: Fort Berthold..... Standing Rock..... Total..... | | <i>M board feet.</i> | | | <i>M board feet.</i> | | | | | | | <i>M board feet.</i> | \$3,000 | | |
| | 100,000 | 50,000 | \$250,000 | | | | | | 1 | \$500 | | 200 | 1,230 | | |
| | 100,000 | 50,000 | 250,000 | | | | | | 1 | 500 | | 700 | 4,800 | | |
| Oklahoma: Five Civilized Tribes..... Otoe..... Pawnee..... Ponca..... Total..... | | | | 970,000 | 1,010,000 | \$2,525,000 | | | | | | | | \$173,762 | \$483,000 |
| | 3,000 | 9,000 | 63,000 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 20 | | |
| | 5,400 | 1,200 | 12,000 | | | | | | | | | 204 | 1,162 | 866 | 3,900 |
| Oregon: Klamath..... Rooseburg..... Siletz..... Umatilla..... Warm Springs..... Total..... | | | | 970,000 | 1,010,000 | 2,525,000 | | | | | | | | 217 | 1,234 |
| | 18,000 | 216,000 | 540,000 | 772,000 | 9,284,000 | 23,160,000 | 3 | \$30,000 | 3 | 10,000 | 738 | 3,412 | 2,476 | 5,324 | 19,796 |
| | 180,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota: Lower Brule..... Pine Ridge..... Total..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,800 | 3,600 | 10,800 | | | | | | 1 | 350 | | 28 | 750 | | |
| | 25,000 | 10,000 | 50,000 | 51,200 | 20,000 | 100,000 | | | 1 | 1,000 | 103 | 702 | 12,360 | | |
| Utah: Uintah and Ouray..... Total..... | | | | 51,200 | 20,000 | 100,000 | | | 2 | 1,350 | 103 | 730 | 13,110 | | |
| | 26,800 | 13,600 | 60,800 | 51,200 | 15,500 | 34,575 | | | 2 | 6,000 | 220 | | | 833 | 1,426 |
| | | | | 5,600 | | | | | | | | | | | |

[illegible]

* Estimated at \$2.78 per M feet.

2 Timber on lands sold in January, 1914.

! Chootaw and Chickasaw timberlands.

TABLE 21.—Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and reservations. | Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year. | | | | | | Permanent improvements built to date. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Employees. | | | | Cost of fire fighting. | Total. | Acreage per employee for protection. | Miles of roads. | Miles of telephone lines. | Miles of trails. | Cabins. |
| | Special. | | Forest guards. | | | | | | | | |
| | No. | Salaries. | No. | Salaries. | | | | | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado River..... | | | 2 | \$450 | | \$450.00 | 11,250 | | | | |
| Fort Apache..... | 1 | \$1,300 | 10 | 3,855 | \$1,504.50 | 6,659.50 | 59,090 | 235 | 153 | 600 | 5 |
| Navajo..... | 1 | 1,400 | 3 | 750 | | 2,150.00 | 107,500 | | 47 | | 1 |
| Pima..... | | | | | | | | 220 | 9 | | |
| San Carlos..... | | | 6 | 4,240 | | 4,240.00 | 18,500 | | 156 | 20 | 3 |
| Truxton Canon..... | | | 1 | 792 | | 792.00 | 32,000 | | 5 | | 1 |
| Western Navajo..... | | | 1 | 675 | | 675.00 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2 | 2,700 | 23 | 10,762 | 1,504.50 | 14,966.50 | | 455 | 370 | 620 | 10 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa Valley..... | | | 3 | 1,900 | | 1,900.00 | 33,333 | 20 | 47 | | |
| Pala..... | | | 1 | 375 | | 375.00 | 200 | | | | |
| Round Valley..... | | | 1 | 900 | 18.00 | 918.00 | 3,000 | 1 | 30 | 4 | |
| Soboba..... | | | 3 | 650 | | 650.00 | 166 | 5 | | 5 | |
| Tule River..... | | | 3 | 1,050 | | 1,050.00 | 16,000 | 26 | 12 | 32 | |
| Total..... | | | 11 | 4,875 | 18.00 | 4,893.00 | | 52 | 89 | 41 | |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | | | 1 | 750 | | 750.00 | 28,450 | | 8 | | |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 1 | 1,100 | 2 | 1,920 | | 3,020.00 | 9,333 | | | 2 | 4 |
| Total..... | 1 | 1,100 | 3 | 2,670 | | 3,770.00 | | | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 1 | 1,700 | 4 | 844 | 35.00 | 2,579.00 | 2,400 | | | | |
| Grand Portage..... | | | 2 | 600 | | 600.00 | 20,500 | | 10 | | 1 |
| Leech Lake..... | | | 4 | 1,900 | | 1,900.00 | 25,479 | 109 | 30 | | |
| Nett Lake..... | | | 2 | 480 | 10.50 | 490.50 | 26,145 | 7 | | | 1 |
| Red Lake..... | 1 | 1,050 | 3 | 1,080 | 370.25 | 2,500.25 | 26,785 | | 58 | | |
| White Earth..... | 2 | 2,700 | 7 | 1,500 | | 4,200.00 | 86 | | 50 | | |
| Total..... | 4 | 5,450 | 22 | 6,304 | 415.75 | 12,169.75 | | 116 | 148 | | 2 |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | | | 2 | 1,050 | | 1,050.00 | 5,000 | 35 | | | |
| Crow..... | | | 2 | 400 | | 400.00 | 6,400 | | | | |
| Flathead..... | 1 | 1,164 | 10 | 5,430 | 271.50 | 6,865.50 | 19,818 | 10 | 110 | 20 | 2 |
| Tongue River..... | | | 3 | 2,425 | | 2,425.00 | 23,333 | 1 | | | |
| Total..... | 1 | 1,164 | 17 | 9,305 | 271.50 | 10,740.80 | | 46 | 110 | 20 | 2 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jicarilla..... | 1 | 1,300 | 8 | 4,200 | 69.30 | 5,569.30 | 50,000 | 26 | 52 | | 4 |
| Mescalero..... | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 450 | | 1,450.00 | 175,000 | 175 | 85 | 300 | 1 |
| San Juan..... | | | | | | | | 20 | | | |
| Santa Fe Pueblos..... | | | 1 | 600 | | 600.00 | 10,000 | 25 | | 18 | 4 |
| Total..... | 2 | 2,300 | 10 | 5,250 | 69.30 | 7,619.30 | | 246 | 137 | 318 | 9 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 1 | 1,500 | 9 | 6,012 | 119.50 | 7,631.50 | 79,000 | 77 | 180 | 45 | 11 |
| Roseburg..... | 1 | 312 | | | | 312.00 | 180,000 | | | | |
| Siletz..... | | | 3 | 450 | | 450.00 | 1,300 | | | 3 | |
| Umatilla..... | | | 1 | 1,000 | | 1,000.00 | 3,020 | | | | 1 |
| Warm Springs..... | | | 7 | 2,100 | | 2,100.00 | 33,285 | 33 | 120 | 130 | 1 |
| Total..... | 2 | 1,812 | 20 | 9,562 | 119.50 | 11,493.50 | | 110 | 300 | 178 | 13 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crow Creek..... | | | | | 10.00 | 10.00 | | | | | |
| Pine Ridge..... | | | 2 | 1,620 | | 1,620.00 | 38,100 | 124 | | 1,500 | 2 |
| Rosebud..... | | | 1 | 880 | | 880.00 | | | | | |
| Total..... | | | 3 | 2,500 | 10.00 | 2,510.00 | | 124 | | 1,500 | 2 |
| Utah: Uintah and Ouray..... | | | 3 | 1,080 | | 1,080.00 | 2,220 | 40 | 1 | | |

TABLE 21.—*Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.—Contd.*

| States and reservations. | Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year. | | | | | | Permanent improvements built to date. | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Employees. | | | | Cost of fire fighting. | Total. | Acreage per employee for protection. | Miles of roads. | Miles of tele- phone lines. | Miles of train. | Cabins. |
| | Special. | | Forest guards. | | | | | | | | |
| | No. | Salaries. | No. | Salaries. | | | | | | | |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | | | 8 | \$3,625 | \$175.00 | \$3,800.00 | 82,453 | 30 | 183 | 22 | 6 |
| Cushman..... | | | 3 | 900 | | 900.00 | 75,310 | 5 | 30 | 20 | |
| Spokane..... | | | 3 | 1,750 | 21.25 | 1,771.25 | 37,000 | 171 | 47 | 11 | 3 |
| Tulalip..... | | | 1 | 1,125 | | 1,125.00 | 19,120 | | | | |
| Yakima..... | 1 | \$1,400 | 8 | 3,590 | 447.62 | 5,437.62 | 48,590 | 87 | 88 | 4 | 6 |
| Total..... | 1 | 1,400 | 23 | 10,990 | 643.87 | 13,032.87 | | 298 | 348 | 57 | 15 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hayward..... | 1 | 1,080 | 2 | 500 | | 1,580.00 | 6,890 | | | | |
| Keshena..... | | | 3 | 2,180 | 511.50 | 2,671.50 | 50,327 | 202 | 62 | 128 | |
| Lac du Flambeau | 1 | 1,200 | 4 | 1,170 | | 2,370.00 | 4,723 | | 5 | | |
| La Pointe..... | 1 | 1,080 | 4 | 1,680 | | 2,760.00 | 22,747 | 38 | 20 | | |
| Red Cliff..... | | | 1 | 900 | | 900.00 | 8,000 | 3 | 10 | 5 | |
| Total..... | 3 | 3,360 | 14 | 6,410 | 511.50 | 10,281.50 | | 243 | 97 | 133 | |
| Wyoming:Shoshone | | | 2 | 1,900 | | 1,900.00 | 22,080 | 24 | 78 | 100 | |
| Grand total... | 16 | 19,286 | 151 | 71,608 | 3,563.92 | 94,457.92 | | 1,749 | 1,686 | 2,969 | 57 |

TABLE 22.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Acreage susceptible of irrigation. | | | | Acreage now under project. | | | Not under project. | Expenditures. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|--------------|----------|
| | Total. | | | Unal- lot- ted. | School and agency. | During fiscal year 1914. | | | To June 30, 1914. | | | | | |
| | Allot- ted. | Unal- lot- ted. | School and agency. | | | Construc- tion. | Mainte- nance. | | Construc- tion. | Mainte- nance. | Total. | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde. | | | 18 | 18 | | 14 | 4 | | | \$750.00 | | | \$750.00 | \$750.00 |
| Colorado River. | 4,990 | 94,726 | 284 | 100,000 | 4,990 | 8,794 | 115 | 86,101 | \$4,749.06 | 210,840.91 | \$14,166.23 | | 225,007.14 | |
| Fort Apache. | | 4,650 | 41 | 4,691 | 4,650 | | 41 | | | 9,617.25 | 1,671.20 | | 11,288.45 | |
| Fort Mojave. | 15,085 | | 30 | 15,115 | 15,085 | | 30 | | 2,163.13 | 35,090.38 | 2,807.71 | | 37,898.09 | |
| Havasupai. | | 300 | 4 | 304 | | 250 | 54 | | | 3,339.61 | | | 3,339.61 | |
| Kaibab. | | 40 | 2 | 42 | | 40 | 2 | | | 5,073.02 | | | 5,073.02 | |
| Leupp. | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| Mogul. | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo. | | 10,000 | 248 | 10,248 | | 2,500 | 7,748 | | | 461,875.43 | 35,468.52 | | 497,333.95 | |
| Papago Reservation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nomadic Papagoes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keams Canon. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pima. | 51,500 | | 194 | 51,694 | 50,000 | | 194 | 1,500 | | 80,202.82 | 2,609.59 | | 82,812.41 | |
| Salt River. | 7,613 | 4,885 | 40 | 12,538 | 4,396 | 40 | 439 | | | | | | | |
| San Carlos. | 7,220 | | 88 | 7,308 | 1,499 | 22 | 5,787 | | | 1,507.50 | | | 1,507.50 | |
| San Xavier. | 8,100 | 900 | | 9,000 | 8,100 | 900 | | | | 10,498.00 | | | 10,498.00 | |
| Truxton Canon. | | 140 | 15 | 155 | | 140 | 5 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Western Navajo. | | 13,000 | 565 | 13,565 | | 1,000 | 825 | 12,240 | | | | | | |
| Total. | 35,788 | 187,396 | 1,529 | 224,713 | 40,438 | 69,554 | 788 | 113,933 | 14,033.34 | 1,519,185.71 | 90,371.70 | | 1,609,557.41 | |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campo. | | 488 | 5 | 493 | | 141 | 5 | 347 | | | | | | |
| Digger. | | | 43 | 43 | | | 3 | 40 | | | | | | |
| Fort Bidwell. | 8,300 | | 250 | 8,550 | 8,300 | | 125 | 125 | | | | | | |
| Fort Yuma. | 8,090 | | 170 | 8,260 | 8,090 | | 35 | 135 | | | | | | |
| Hoopa Valley. | 1,400 | 1,160 | 29 | 2,589 | 200 | 160 | 14 | 2,215 | | | | | | |
| Maki. | | 15,898 | 12 | 15,910 | | 3,285 | 12 | 12,613 | | | | | | |
| Pala. | 1,724 | | 16 | 2,475 | 854 | 388 | 16 | 1,217 | | | | | | |
| Round Valley. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soboba. | | 880 | 15 | 895 | | 445 | 10 | 440 | | | | | | |
| Tule River. | | 160 | 1 | 161 | | 60 | 1 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Total. | 19,514 | 19,321 | 541 | 39,376 | 17,444 | 4,479 | 221 | 17,232 | 3,430.22 | 376,640.41 | 31,898.65 | | 408,534.06 | |

[illegible]

¹ See Albuquerque Pueblos.

¹ Includes adjustment to basis of accruals.

Not reported.

TABLE 22.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendences. | Acreage susceptible of irrigation. | | | | Acreage now under project. | | | Not under project. | Expenditures. | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Allot- ted. | Unal- lot- ted. | School and agency. | Total. | Allot- ted. | Unal- lot- ted. | School and agency. | | During fiscal year 1914. | | To June 30, 1914. | |
| | | | | | | | | | Construc- tion. | Main- tenance. | Construc- tion. | Main- tenance. | Total. |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 10,000 | 147,420 | 575 | 157,995 | 10,000 | 147,420 | 575 | 5,000 | \$100,300.37 | \$40.40 | \$102,887.19 | \$162,927.66 |
| Umatilla..... | 5,000 | 5,060 | 50 | 5,110 | | | 50 | 2,013 | 619.30 | | 1,601.14 | 1,601.14 |
| Warm Springs..... | 2,000 | | 13 | 2,013 | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 17,000 | 147,420 | 638 | 155,068 | 10,000 | 147,420 | 625 | 7,013 | 100,919.67 | 40.40 | 104,488.33 | 164,528.82 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pierre..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pine Ridge..... | 32,500 | | 2,000 | 34,500 | 400 | | 160 | 33,940 | 639.06 | | 20,997.90 | 20,997.90 |
| Rosebud..... | | | | | | | | | | | 36,414.85 | 36,414.85 |
| Total..... | 32,500 | | 2,000 | 34,500 | 400 | | 160 | 33,940 | 639.06 | | 277.01 | 277.01 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake, special agent. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shirwits..... | 640 | | 70 | 710 | 640 | | 70 | | | | | |
| Utah and Ouray..... | 82,984 | 12,100 | 3,700 | 98,784 | 82,934 | 65 | 700 | 15,035 | 16,745.66 | 15,025.71 | 791,604.33 | 776.78 |
| Total..... | 83,624 | 12,170 | 3,777 | 99,521 | 83,574 | 135 | 777 | 15,035 | 16,745.66 | 15,338.61 | 791,604.33 | 803,087.66 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 17,200 | 4,600 | 127 | 21,927 | 9,760 | 600 | 127 | 11,440 | 12,270.95 | | 15,850.31 | 15,850.31 |
| Cushman..... | | | | | | | | | 1,470.44 | | 1,820.66 | 1,820.66 |
| Yakima..... | 175,500 | | 100 | 175,600 | 158,000 | | 80 | 17,520 | 6,046.60 | 48,824.66 | 524,667.36 | 626,001.36 |
| Total..... | 192,700 | 4,600 | 227 | 197,527 | 167,760 | 600 | 207 | 28,960 | 19,836.99 | 48,824.66 | 542,338.31 | 642,672.33 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration, special investigations, etc..... | 133,012 | | 1,901 | 134,913 | 65,674 | | 1,943 | 67,261 | 35,239.15 | 15,448.15 | 646,034.29 | 697,968.28 |
| Grand total..... | 957,808 | 683,143 | 19,215 | 1,660,216 | 610,240 | 470,068 | 11,188 | 508,660 | 1,087,576.29 | 214,963.48 | 10,377,857.15 | 11,207,004.39 |

* Underestimated last year.

TABLE 23.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendences. | Ditches on reservation. | | Allotments under ditch June 30, 1914. | Indians benefited by irrigation. | Irrigated lands leased. | Acreage irrigated lands cultivated. | | | | | Under ditch June 30, 1914. | Remainder to be put under ditch. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Main. | Lateral. | | | | Unal- lotted. | School agency. | Total. | Indians engaged. | Value of crops. | | |
| | | | Miles. | Miles. | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde. | 14 | 1 | (¹) 499 | 123 | 48 | 900 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 595 | 14 | 94,895 |
| Colorado River. | 52 | 8 | (¹) 9 | (¹) 9 | | 1,550 | 41 | 900 | 1,000 | 36,075 | 5,105 | 3,000 |
| Fort Apache. | (¹) 3 | 4 | (¹) 9 | (¹) 9 | | 40 | | 1,691 | 450 | 19,370 | 1,691 | 15,045 |
| Fort Mojave. | 2 | 1 | (¹) 9 | (¹) 23 | | 250 | | 250 | 100 | 3,200 | 304 | |
| Havasupai. | 2 | 3 | (¹) 9 | (¹) 23 | | (¹) 20 | | 20 | 23 | 1,130 | (¹) 25 | 42 |
| Kalispel. | 50 | 34 | (¹) 9 | 3,000 | | 10 | (¹) 10 | (¹) 10 | 36 | 900 | 10 | 6,000 |
| Maricopa. | 22 | 58 | (¹) 9 | 50 | | 4,000 | | 20,253 | 800 | 4,248 | 4,248 | 46,319 |
| Navajo. | 48 | 60 | 761 | 1,234 | | 5,270 | 178 | 12,410 | 299 | 68,232 | 7,221 | 5,317 |
| San Carlos. | 12 | 51 | 249 | 733 | | (¹) 1,400 | (¹) 1,400 | (¹) 1,400 | 283 | 31,926 | 2,189 | 5,119 |
| San Xavier. | 1 | 1 | 45 | 2,200 | | 100 | | 100 | 175 | 58,900 | 2,350 | 6,660 |
| Truxton Canon. | 20 | 25 | 3,000 | 45 | | 1,000 | | 1,000 | 45 | 1,350 | 155 | 12,240 |
| Western Navajo. | 282 | 188 | 1,518 | 10,419 | 48 | 8,721 | 233 | 38,068 | 3,029 | 306,064 | 1,325 | 194,786 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campo. | 12 | 15 | | 146 | | 141 | | 141 | 32 | 5,695 | 141 | 352 |
| Digger. | 1 | 4 | | 20 | | | 3 | | 20 | 129 | 3 | 40 |
| Fort Bidwell. | 5 | 8 | 35 | 60 | | 300 | | 300 | 20 | 4,657 | 425 | 8,125 |
| Fort Yuma. | 8 | 25 | 35 | 220 | 190 | 277 | | 327 | 20 | 15,675 | 796 | 7,464 |
| Hoppe Valley. | 11 | 11 | | 613 | | 200 | 160 | 360 | 85 | 6,000 | 374 | 2,215 |
| Malik. | 11 | 11 | | 613 | | 1,012 | | 1,012 | 154 | 40,740 | 610 | 15,300 |
| Paia. | 18 | 9 | 183 | 37 | | 446 | | 446 | 221 | 20,421 | 784 | 1,691 |
| Pala. | 5 | 1 | 85 | 55 | | 100 | | 100 | 45 | 3,366 | 462 | 443 |
| Bobobs. | 8 | 1 | 150 | 150 | | 60 | | 60 | 17 | (¹) | 60 | 101 |
| Tule River. | 66 | 65 | 233 | 1,631 | 190 | 1,322 | 1,918 | 3 | 701 | 94,142 | 3,645 | 35,731 |
| Total. | 4 | 15 | 95 | 260 | 700 | 1,800 | | 1,800 | | 425 | | 40,000 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs. | 38 | 15 | 95 | 260 | 700 | 1,800 | | 1,800 | 68 | 9,953 | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| Southern Ute. | 42 | 15 | 95 | 260 | 700 | 1,800 | | 1,800 | 68 | 10,383 | 8,000 | 44,600 |
| Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1 Not reported. 2 Estimated. 3 Destroyed by flood. 4 Lands mostly alkali. 5 Patches under springs. 6 Dry ditches. 7 Included in allotted lands. 8 Partial report only.

TABLE 23.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| States and superintendencies. | Ditches on reservation. | | Allotments under ditch June 30, 1914. | Indians benefited by irrigation. | Irrigated lands leased. | Acreage irrigated lands cultivated. | | | | | | Under ditch June 30, 1914. | Remainder to be put under ditch. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Main. | Lateral. | | | | Unallotted. | School and agency. | Total. | Indians engaged. | Value of crops. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Hall..... | Miles. 46 | Miles. 101 | 1,869 | 1,869 | 1,286 | 7,240 | | (¹) | 7,240 | 289 | 181,922 | Acreage. 28,000 | 10,801 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | (¹) |
| Total..... | 46 | 101 | 1,869 | 1,869 | 1,286 | 7,240 | | | 7,240 | 289 | 182,372 | 28,000 | 10,801 |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | 85 | 167 | 1,726 | 20 | | 5,000 | | | 5,000 | 20 | 5,213 | 34,000 | 78,065 |
| Crow..... | 99 | 164 | 1,772 | 1,666 | 4,594 | 8,539 | | | 8,539 | 228 | 43,151 | 78,732 | 78,970 |
| Faith..... | 83 | 248 | 560 | 1,600 | 26,130 | 5,220 | (¹) | (¹) | 5,220 | 126 | 810,346 | 48,400 | 108,600 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 19 | 66 | 700 | 700 | | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | 7,320 | *220 | 83,960 | 20,000 | 14,000 |
| Tongue River..... | 7 | 8 | | 76 | | | 1,110 | | 1,100 | 75 | 36,930 | 1,640 | 8,508 |
| Total..... | 393 | 663 | 4,727 | 3,991 | 32,634 | 18,769 | 8,430 | | 27,179 | 664 | 939,630 | 177,673 | 284,143 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fallon..... | 4 | 19 | 351 | 200 | | 750 | | | 750 | 60 | 2,326 | 4,640 | |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 7 | | 110 | 100 | | 608 | | | 608 | 83 | 10,182 | 683 | 1,060 |
| Lovelocks..... | | 2 | | 39 | | | 18 | | 18 | 37 | 520 | 20 | |
| Mogosa River..... | 6 | | 115 | 115 | | | 130 | | | 35 | 5,500 | 600 | |
| Nebraska..... | 9 | 32 | 200 | 200 | | | 620 | | 620 | 200 | 13,960 | 650 | 20,380 |
| Nevada..... | 20 | 18 | 165 | 250 | 60 | 1,060 | (¹) | (¹) | 1,060 | 102 | 9,708 | 1,200 | 3,200 |
| Walker River..... | 9 | 15 | | 570 | | | 4,780 | | 4,780 | 93 | 6,006 | 3,780 | 25,163 |
| Western Shoshone..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 55 | 89 | 741 | 1,524 | 60 | 2,438 | 5,548 | | 7,856 | 600 | 46,199 | 11,573 | 49,893 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Pueblos..... | 97 | 98 | 286 | 286 | | | 14,650 | (¹) | 14,650 | 975 | 85,633 | 14,650 | 5,880 |
| Jicarilla..... | 11 | 2 | 50 | 150 | | 500 | (¹) | | 500 | 20 | 6,110 | 1,110 | 1,100 |
| Mescalero..... | 4 | | | 20 | | | 210 | | 210 | 30 | 2,282 | 300 | |
| San Juan..... | (¹) | (¹) | | 1,000 | | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | 1,000 | 103,326 | 5,220 | 1,000 |
| Santa Fe Pueblos..... | *100 | (¹) | | 3,523 | | | 6,400 | | 6,400 | *1,000 | (¹) | 6,400 | 1,000 |
| Zuni..... | 10 | 30 | | 1,622 | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | 400 | 64,545 | 4,120 | 3,000 |
| Total..... | 222 | 130 | 336 | 6,533 | | 500 | 30,260 | | 30,760 | 3,445 | 261,908 | 31,800 | 10,890 |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Oregon: |
| Klamath..... |
| Umatilla..... |
| Total..... |
| South Dakota: Pine Ridge..... |
| Utah: |
| Salt Lake, special agent..... |
| Shirwis..... |
| Unith and Ouray..... |
| Total..... |
| Washington: |
| Columbia..... |
| Yakima..... |
| Total..... |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... |
| Grand total..... |

Not reported.

Included in main, if any.

Unknown.

Does not include 109,156 acres not under project, under Fort Peck, Pueblo Bonito Standing Rock, and Warm Springs.

Estimated.

TABLE 24.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.

| States and tribes or reservations. | Approved by the department. | | Made in the field. | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Number. | Acreage. | Number. | Acreage. |
| Arizona: | | | | |
| Colorado River..... | 499 | 4,989 | | |
| Gila River..... | | | 1,661 | 16,632 |
| Salt River..... | 804 | 24,404 | | |
| Total..... | 1,303 | 29,393 | 1,661 | 16,632 |
| California: | | | | |
| Pala..... | 162 | 1,276 | | |
| Yuma..... | 797 | 8,000 | | |
| Total..... | 959 | 9,276 | | |
| Idaho: Fort Hall..... | | | 1,863 | 335,910 |
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Boise Fort..... | 24 | 1,944 | | |
| Leech Lake..... | 3 | 233 | | |
| Total..... | 27 | 2,177 | | |
| Montana: | | | | |
| Blackfeet..... | 2 | 638 | 2,621 | 880,650 |
| Klathhead..... | 3 | 480 | | |
| Fort Peck..... | 2 | 710 | 7 | 2,562 |
| Turtle Mountain (public domain)..... | 547 | 79,049 | | |
| Total..... | 554 | 80,877 | 2,628 | 883,212 |
| Nevada: Palute (Fallon)..... | 4 | 40 | | |
| New Mexico: Laguna Pueblo Band..... | | | 521 | 23,469 |
| North Dakota: | | | | |
| Standing Rock..... | 83 | 13,240 | | |
| Turtle Mountain (public domain)..... | 24 | 3,418 | | |
| Total..... | 107 | 16,658 | | |
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Umatilla..... | 1 | 160 | | |
| Warm Springs..... | 2 | 325 | | |
| Total..... | 3 | 485 | | |
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 2 | 329 | | |
| Pine Ridge..... | 1,304 | 313,476 | | |
| Rosebud..... | | | 180 | 28,800 |
| Total..... | 1,306 | 313,805 | 180 | 28,800 |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Colville..... | | | 294 | 88,743 |
| Yakima..... | | | 1,119 | 120,966 |
| Total..... | | | 1,413 | 159,709 |
| Wyoming: Wind River..... | | | 255 | 24,312 |
| Public domain: Tobacco enters in Montana..... | 2 | 199 | | |
| Grand total..... | 4,265 | 452,910 | 8,321 | 1,475,044 |

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

| States and superintendencies. | Noncompetent sales. ¹ | | | Inherited land sales. ² | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| | Number of tracts. | Acreage. | Proceeds. | Number of tracts. | Acreage. | Proceeds. |
| California: | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | | | | 1 | 40.00 | \$800.00 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 1 | 10.00 | \$20.00 | | | |
| Total..... | 1 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 1 | 40.00 | 800.00 |
| Colorado: Southern Ute..... | 2 | 240.00 | 925.50 | 2 | 161.00 | 708.00 |
| Idaho: Fort Lapwai..... | 12 | 458.45 | 28,004.40 | 9 | 295.60 | 13,291.00 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | 2 | 95.21 | 1,700.00 | 1 | 80.00 | 3,011.00 |
| Potawatomi..... | 17 | 920.00 | 30,048.00 | 10 | 870.00 | 32,702.00 |
| Total..... | 19 | 1,015.21 | 31,748.00 | 11 | 950.00 | 35,713.00 |
| Michigan: Mackinac..... | 4 | 240.00 | 2,518.50 | 6 | 396.14 | 2,545.00 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | | | | 1 | 80.00 | 2,044.00 |
| Leech Lake..... | 2 | 75.00 | 758.00 | 4 | 240.00 | 1,761.00 |
| Nett Lake..... | | | | 1 | 80.00 | 7,771.50 |
| White Earth..... | 4 | 440.00 | 8,640.00 | | | |
| Total..... | 6 | 515.00 | 9,398.00 | 6 | 400.00 | 11,876.50 |
| Montana: | | | | | | |
| Crow..... | 7 | 956.91 | 7,860.60 | 25 | 2,699.93 | 24,817.00 |
| Flathead..... | 11 | 940.00 | 31,098.53 | 11 | 846.31 | 38,713.00 |
| Total..... | 18 | 1,896.91 | 38,959.13 | 36 | 4,546.24 | 63,530.00 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | |
| Omaha..... | 4 | 160.00 | 14,464.00 | 13 | 975.97 | 78,640.90 |
| Santee..... | 15 | 1,109.48 | 35,667.30 | 6 | 520.00 | 17,152.00 |
| Winnebago..... | 5 | 158.85 | 10,645.37 | 17 | 748.64 | 57,785.20 |
| Total..... | 24 | 1,428.33 | 60,776.67 | 36 | 2,244.61 | 153,578.10 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 4 | 382.71 | 4,220.00 | | | |
| Fort Totten..... | 20 | 1,706.88 | 23,450.05 | 17 | 1,660.05 | 25,310.89 |
| Standing Rock..... | 5 | 966.00 | 11,821.00 | 3 | 640.00 | 6,665.00 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 7 | 755.90 | 11,126.00 | 2 | 371.99 | 6,200.00 |
| Total..... | 36 | 3,811.49 | 50,617.05 | 22 | 2,672.04 | 38,175.89 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 25 | 3,146.94 | 29,032.50 | 7 | 1,105.66 | 9,149.00 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 14 | 1,279.48 | 21,592.60 | 6 | 796.45 | 14,785.25 |
| Kiowa..... | 1 | | | 1 | 1.00 | 150.00 |
| Osage..... | 1 | 120.00 | 1,216.00 | 1 | 160.00 | 1,325.00 |
| Otoe..... | 82 | 2,625.18 | 26,150.45 | 6 | 480.00 | 6,328.00 |
| Pawnee..... | 9 | 619.00 | 10,695.40 | 1 | 40.00 | 650.00 |
| Ponca..... | 41 | 2,116.73 | 53,039.60 | 17 | 1,759.43 | 33,828.00 |
| Red Moon..... | 16 | 245.88 | 6,779.00 | 4 | 17.04 | 983.00 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 2 | 80.00 | 2,740.00 | 3 | 167.54 | 1,811.00 |
| Seger..... | 8 | 390.21 | 6,933.00 | 1 | 160.00 | 2,010.00 |
| Seneca..... | 1 | 48.00 | 900.00 | 20 | 990.49 | 24,290.00 |
| Shawnee..... | 2 | 81.00 | 1,305.00 | 6 | 353.07 | 16,157.68 |
| Total..... | 151 | 10,662.42 | 156,183.55 | 73 | 6,030.68 | 111,468.93 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 3 | 459.56 | 2,500.00 | 22 | 4,205.71 | 20,549.00 |
| Roseburg..... | 48 | 6,848.65 | 69,793.50 | 23 | 3,238.06 | 18,694.15 |
| Silet..... | 2 | 21.00 | 600.00 | 6 | 301.50 | 4,955.53 |
| Umatilla..... | | | | 2 | 191.53 | 17,250.00 |
| Total..... | 53 | 7,329.23 | 72,893.50 | 53 | 7,934.80 | 61,448.70 |

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Con.*

| States and superintendencies. | Noncompetent sales. | | | Inherited land sales. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of tracts. | Acreage. | Proceeds. | Number of tracts. | Acreage. | Proceeds. |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | |
| Crow Creek..... | 4 | 785.50 | \$5,687.50 | 8 | 1,169.14 | \$13,158.50 |
| Lower Brule..... | 1 | | | 1 | 160.00 | 1,612.00 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 1 | 160.00 | 701.00 | | | |
| Rosebud..... | 33 | 6,413.60 | 74,584.75 | 47 | 11,100.61 | 104,722.35 |
| Sisseton..... | 59 | 4,172.24 | 102,943.63 | 10 | 1,118.18 | 26,209.00 |
| Yankton..... | 23 | 1,520.99 | 60,216.50 | 17 | 914.56 | 41,043.10 |
| Total..... | 120 | 13,052.33 | 244,133.38 | 83 | 14,462.49 | 186,744.95 |
| Utah: Uintah and Ouray..... | 20 | 1,200.52 | 22,848.99 | 15 | 756.52 | 12,009.90 |
| Washington: | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 6 | 720.00 | 12,664.00 | 3 | 419.92 | 6,566.30 |
| Colville..... | 1 | 160.00 | 1,500.00 | 1 | 77.90 | 945.00 |
| Cushman..... | 1 | 28.50 | 1,575.00 | 2 | 115.40 | 10,104.00 |
| Yakima..... | 6 | 166.38 | 8,409.00 | 5 | 382.35 | 17,685.00 |
| Total..... | 14 | 1,074.88 | 24,148.00 | 11 | 995.57 | 35,300.30 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | |
| La Pointe..... | 4 | 204.97 | 4,397.00 | | | |
| Oneida..... | 15 | 360.45 | 6,767.14 | 24 | 754.95 | 15,909.00 |
| Red Cliff..... | 1 | 79.07 | 1,000.00 | | | |
| Wittenberg..... | | | | 1 | 65.10 | 567.00 |
| Total..... | 20 | 734.49 | 12,164.14 | 25 | 820.05 | 16,476.00 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 29 | 1,867.05 | 21,187.33 | 29 | 2,536.25 | 28,945.89 |
| Grand total..... | 529 | 45,526.31 | 779,526.14 | 418 | 45,241.99 | 773,309.16 |

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

| | | | | (1) | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|
| 1903..... | | | | 1,236 | 44,493.99 | \$757,173.25 |
| 1904..... | | | | 978 | 122,222.52 | 2,057,404.50 |
| 1905..... | | | | 643 | 90,214.97 | 1,394,131.52 |
| 1906..... | | | | 823 | 64,447.57 | 981,430.87 |
| 1907..... | | | | 823 | 106,359.25 | 1,248,793.34 |
| 1908..... | 92 | 7,990.88 | \$159,318.81 | 768 | 91,362.57 | 1,302,508.94 |
| 1909 ¹ | 235 | 34,060.33 | 442,762.85 | 753 | 102,708.00 | 1,321,258.72 |
| 1910 ¹ | 520 | 82,655.80 | 1,245,639.96 | 873 | 129,359.61 | 1,956,315.92 |
| 1911 ² | 494 | 56,197.98 | 978,588.27 | 638 | 79,665.66 | 1,503,960.38 |
| 1912..... | 324 | 34,391.11 | 568,890.75 | 392 | 43,652.27 | 889,285.02 |
| 1913..... | 208 | 20,778.80 | 407,315.56 | 109 | 10,797.94 | 285,097.72 |
| 1914..... | 529 | 45,526.31 | 779,526.14 | 418 | 45,241.99 | 773,309.16 |
| Total..... | 2,402 | 281,601.21 | 4,582,032.34 | 7,628 | 930,466.44 | 14,469,729.34 |

¹ Unknown.² Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes.³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

| States and superintendents. | Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914. | | | | Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. | | | |
|--|---|------------|-----------------|------------|---|---------|--------------|-----------|
| | Original allotments. | | Inherited land. | | Re- ceived. | Denied. | Approved. | |
| | Num- ber. | Acreage. | Number. | Acreage. | | | Num- ber. | Acreage. |
| Arizona: San Xavier..... | 1 | 40.00 | 1 | 12.40 | | | | |
| California: | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 2 | 240.00 | | | | | | |
| Greenville..... | 1 | 80.00 | | | | | | |
| Hoopa Valley..... | 15 | 838.00 | | | 1 | | 1 | 40.00 |
| Round Valley..... | 2 | 15.00 | 1 | 10.00 | | | | |
| Total..... | 20 | 1,173.00 | 1 | 10.00 | 1 | | 1 | 40.00 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 37 | 5,767.82 | 4 | 627.65 | 10 | | 10 | 1,373.98 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 29 | 1,619.89 | 42 | 1,995.94 | 16 | | 5 | 1,019.81 |
| Total..... | 66 | 7,387.71 | 46 | 2,623.59 | 26 | | 5 | 2,393.79 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | 37 | 2,391.71 | 30 | 2,652.84 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 40.00 |
| Pottawatomie..... | 50 | 4,007.08 | 20 | 1,610.00 | 41 | 9 | 32 | 2,767.08 |
| Total..... | 87 | 6,398.74 | 50 | 4,262.84 | 43 | 10 | 33 | 2,807.08 |
| Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | 12 | 937.28 | | | | | | |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 17 | 1,317.50 | 3 | 160.00 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 197.50 |
| Grand Portage..... | 7 | 640.00 | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 240.00 |
| Leach Lake..... | 21 | 1,582.24 | | | 8 | 1 | 7 | 480.64 |
| Nott Lake..... | 5 | 425.48 | 2 | 160.00 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 164.88 |
| White Earth..... | 3,573 | 285,840.00 | 1,520 | 121,600.00 | | | | |
| Total..... | 3,623 | 289,805.22 | 1,625 | 121,920.00 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 1,063.02 |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | |
| Crow..... | 35 | 7,017.34 | 207 | 25,129.48 | 4 | | 4 | 724.34 |
| Flathead..... | 271 | 24,785.23 | 28 | 2,327.14 | 122 | 23 | 99 | 8,622.98 |
| Fort Peck..... | 6 | 1,380.00 | 1 | 200.00 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1,300.00 |
| Total..... | 312 | 33,182.57 | 236 | 27,656.62 | 133 | 26 | 107 | 10,647.32 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha..... | 561 | 36,318.44 | 171 | 23,531.00 | 54 | 36 | 18 | 1,639.44 |
| Santee..... | 234 | 17,208.54 | 252 | 17,110.00 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 1,398.54 |
| Winnebago..... | 155 | 8,835.89 | 30 | 2,158.92 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 686.37 |
| Total..... | 950 | 62,362.87 | 453 | 42,799.92 | 99 | 55 | 44 | 3,724.35 |
| Nevada: Carson..... | 3 | 360.00 | | | | | | |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | 11 | 1,222.94 | 2 | 164.00 | 7 | | 7 | 751.19 |
| Fort Totten..... | 32 | 2,854.69 | 26 | 2,231.30 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 570.30 |
| Standing Rock..... | 164 | 52,698.98 | 37 | 7,202.21 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 2,266.69 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 372 | 53,451.08 | 36 | 5,327.55 | 304 | 18 | 286 | 42,043.01 |
| Total..... | 579 | 110,127.69 | 101 | 14,925.06 | 329 | 21 | 308 | 45,631.19 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 45 | 6,385.47 | 7 | 1,120.00 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 1,746.00 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 130 | 16,951.48 | 11 | 2,184.59 | 39 | 13 | 26 | 2,654.52 |
| Kiowa..... | 154 | 19,600.07 | 19 | 3,040.00 | 6 | | 6 | 680.00 |
| Osage..... | 20 | 10,000.00 | | | | | | |
| Otoe..... | 63 | 7,760.23 | 5 | 740.00 | 22 | 5 | 17 | 2,106.20 |
| Pawnee..... | 44 | 4,525.17 | 9 | 797.93 | 20 | | 20 | 1,805.20 |
| Ponca..... | 58 | 3,825.01 | 24 | 2,863.36 | 18 | 2 | 16 | 2,102.20 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 92 | 9,687.81 | 19 | 2,567.07 | 4 | | 4 | 312.67 |
| Seger..... | 30 | 3,277.27 | 1 | 40.00 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 1,037.27 |
| Seneca..... | 537 | 32,827.64 | 174 | 11,453.00 | 11 | | 11 | 1,322.64 |
| Shawnee..... | 483 | 39,628.30 | 19 | 2,130.00 | 26 | 8 | 18 | 1,160.74 |
| Total..... | 1,656 | 154,469.45 | 288 | 26,935.95 | 180 | 43 | 137 | 14,926.44 |

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Con.*

| States and superintend- cies. | Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914. | | | | Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Original allotments. | | Inherited land. | | Re- ceived. | Denied. | Approved. | |
| | Num- ber. | Acreage. | Number. | Acreage. | | | Num- ber. | Acreage. |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 961 | 62,980.90 | 5 | 800.00 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 1,444.93 |
| Roseburg..... | 12 | 1,987.09 | 9 | 1,351.29 | 6 | | 6 | 791.68 |
| Siletz..... | 18 | 1,360.06 | 2 | 162.72 | 20 | 2 | 18 | 1,402.78 |
| Umatilla..... | 216 | 12,716.99 | 39 | 2,926.89 | 22 | 6 | 16 | 1,117.37 |
| Warm Springs..... | 3 | 360.00 | 5 | 760.00 | 1 | | 1 | 120.00 |
| Total..... | 1,211 | 79,405.04 | 60 | 6,000.90 | 59 | 9 | 50 | 4,876.76 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 68 | 16,532.38 | 11 | 1,780.00 | 33 | 3 | 30 | 6,574.12 |
| Crow Creek..... | 44 | 6,962.06 | 8 | 1,280.00 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 1,920.86 |
| Lower Brule..... | 58 | 16,371.89 | 3 | 570.00 | 8 | | 6 | 1,510.04 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 306 | 62,347.34 | 21 | 4,067.85 | 131 | 13 | 118 | 23,992.95 |
| Rosebud..... | 349 | 78,406.25 | 51 | 8,511.30 | 116 | 8 | 108 | 19,975.47 |
| Sisseton..... | 120 | 11,397.79 | 3 | 409.44 | 58 | | 58 | 5,238.24 |
| Yankton..... | 230 | 29,117.40 | 9 | 890.00 | 36 | 15 | 21 | 1,803.12 |
| Total..... | 1,175 | 221,134.11 | 106 | 17,488.59 | 399 | 46 | 353 | 61,014.80 |
| Utah: Uintah..... | 3 | 200.00 | | | | | | |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 45 | 3,629.95 | 1 | 80.00 | 11 | | 11 | 844.40 |
| Cushman..... | 4 | 371.00 | 3 | 153.90 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 80.00 |
| Spokane..... | 14 | 1,856.95 | | | 9 | | 7 | 576.95 |
| Tulalip..... | 9 | 1,417.66 | 1 | 163.85 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 927.48 |
| Yakima..... | 112 | 7,827.43 | 253 | 20,248.26 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 400.00 |
| Total..... | 184 | 14,602.99 | 258 | 20,646.01 | 44 | 12 | 32 | 2,828.80 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | |
| Hayward..... | 2 | 133.04 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 80.00 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 5 | 428.15 | | | | | | |
| La Pointe..... | 7 | 560.16 | 2 | 159.97 | 2 | | 2 | 159.97 |
| Oneida..... | 999 | 39,663.49 | 164 | 8,108.00 | 37 | | 37 | 1,301.97 |
| Red Cliff..... | 1 | 80.00 | 1 | 80.00 | | | | |
| Total..... | 1,014 | 40,864.84 | 167 | 8,345.97 | 41 | 1 | 40 | 1,541.91 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 19 | 2,290.00 | 36 | 2,241.65 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 890.00 |
| Grand total..... | 10,915 | 1,024,741.51 | 3,328 | 295,869.50 | 1,382 | 284 | 1,148 | 152,405.44 |

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

| | Applica- tions ap- proved. | Acreage approved. |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1907..... | 889 | 92,132.80 |
| 1908..... | 1,987 | 163,991.78 |
| 1909..... | 1,166 | 133,331.79 |
| 1910..... | 955 | 99,339.10 |
| 1911..... | 1,011 | 115,575.37 |
| 1912..... | 344 | 45,829.49 |
| 1913..... | 520 | 67,477.49 |
| 1914..... | 1,148 | 152,405.44 |
| Total..... | 8,020 | 859,783.96 |

TABLE 27.—Removals of restrictions.

| Fiscal year. | Quapaw (Seneca) Okla. ¹ | | Five Civilized Tribes | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Number. | Acreage. | Number. | Acreage. |
| 1909..... | | | 1,865 | 52,761.09 |
| 1910..... | 215 | 10,170.25 | 1,470 | 88,070.34 |
| 1911..... | 68 | 4,101.91 | 953 | 84,679.34 |
| 1912..... | 53 | 3,218.28 | 652 | 45,075.51 |
| 1913..... | 37 | 1,930.00 | 956 | 60,532.64 |
| 1914..... | 72 | 3,889.35 | 1,106 | 81,034.72 |
| Total..... | 445 | 23,312.79 | 7,002 | 412,153.64 |

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).

² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads, of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 28.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

| Indians to whom issued. | Number. | Acreage. |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|
| Mackinac, Mich..... | 1 | 80.00 |
| Mount Pleasant, Mich..... | 1 | 40.00 |
| Seneca, Okla..... | 8 | 1,030.62 |
| Absentee Wyandot, Oreg..... | 10 | 800.00 |
| Tulalip, Wash..... | 8 | 1,600.00 |
| La Pointe, Wis..... | 5 | 400.00 |
| Total..... | 33 | 3,950.62 |

SUMMARY.

| | | |
|------------|-----|-----------|
| 1911..... | 42 | 3,400.68 |
| 1912..... | 25 | 1,917.05 |
| 1913..... | 23 | 1,600.00 |
| 1914..... | 33 | 3,950.62 |
| Total..... | 123 | 11,277.25 |

TABLE 29.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

| Fiscal year. | Kaw. ¹ | | Osage. ² | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| | Number. | Acreage. | Number. | Acreage. |
| 1906..... | 1 | 400 | | |
| 1907..... | 6 | 2,400 | | |
| 1908..... | 6 | 2,400 | | |
| 1909..... | 20 | 8,000 | 19 | 9,210 |
| 1910..... | | | 293 | 143,570 |
| 1911..... | | | 84 | 41,160 |
| 1912..... | 1 | 480 | 22 | 10,890 |
| 1913..... | 1 | 400 | 23 | 10,800 |
| 1914..... | 12 | 1,904 | 4 | 1,900 |
| Total..... | 47 | 15,984 | 445 | 217,780 |

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 30.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Kind of lease. | 1890 to 1913 (both inclusive). | | | | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | Total production. | Revenue. | | | Total production. | Acreage. | Revenue. | | |
| | | | Advance royalty and annual rental. | Royalty on production. | Bonus. | | | Advance royalty and annual rental. | Royalty on production. | Bonus. |
| California, Greenville. | Miscellaneous. | | 80 | \$12 | | | 80 | \$12 | | |
| Oklahoma: | do | | 480 | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment. | Oil and gas. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kiowa. | Oil (barrels) | | | | | | | | | |
| Osgo. | Gas | 16,552,818 | 704,641 | 3,328,183 | 838,818 | 1,441,074 | 8,068 | 5,440 | \$1,399,725 | \$468,188 |
| Pawnee. | Oil and gas. | 9,293 | | 3,681 | | | 714,673 | 1,581 | 8,313 | 1,454 |
| Ponca. | Oil (barrels) | 481,652 | 1,040 | 7,801 | | | 818 | 6,405 | 23,498 | |
| | Gas | | | 4,326 | | 172,439 | 1,040 | 1,040 | | |
| | Gas | | 560 | | | | 560 | | 700 | |
| Shawnee. | Oil. | | | | | | 1,968 | 280 | | |
| Sac and Fox. | do | | 35,188 | 43,614 | | | 24,474 | 19,155 | | 77 |
| Five Civilized Tribes. | do | 144,122,432 | | 7,505,106 | 11,990 | 12,570,944 | 744,240 | 422,351 | 1,449,253 | 2,120 |
| | Gas. | | | 182,401 | | | | | 1,40,092 | 172,352 |
| | Coal (tons). | | | | | | | | 16,701 | |
| | Miscellaneous. | | | 1,928 | | 211,910 | 7,737 | 2,039 | 16,701 | |
| | Coal (tons). | 33,402,799 | | 2,821,656 | | 8,156 | 80,078 | 27,163 | 408 | |
| | Asphalt* (tons). | 49,646 | | 25,713 | | 2,775,417 | 101,081 | 56,000 | 191,992 | |
| | | | | | | 1,470 | 4,960 | 2,500 | 12 | |
| Total. | | 751,172 | 19,224 | 13,940,898 | 50,806 | | 1,960,247 | 544,566 | 3,130,753 | 674,186 |
| Wyoming, Shoshone. | Oil (barrels) | | 2,408 | | | | | | | |
| | Coal (tons). | 717 | | 3,782 | | 261 | 1,048 | 95 | | |
| | Miscellaneous. | | 7,212 | 8,219 | | | 2,002 | 1,502 | | |
| | Oil* (barrels). | 835 | | 2,742 | | 38 | | 8,125 | | |
| | Coal* (tons). | 354,514 | 47,394 | 30,346 | | 391 | 16,320 | | | |
| Total. | | | 57,012 | 9,743 | 30,346 | | 19,370 | 9,722 | | |
| Grand total. | | | 808,194 | 26,977 | 13,971,244 | | 1,709,617 | 554,288 | 3,130,753 | 674,186 |

1 For 1913.

*** From 1911 to 1913.**

*** From 1911 to 1913.**

*** Not reported.**

*** Not reported.**

From 1907 to 1913

TABLE 31.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Improvement. | Cost. |
|---|---|------------|
| Arizona: | | |
| Colorado River..... | 2 frame cottages..... | \$1,920.00 |
| Moqui..... | Stone hospital..... | 13,600.00 |
| Do..... | Stone domestic science building..... | 2,200.00 |
| Moqui, Polacca School..... | Stone schoolhouse..... | 1,800.00 |
| Navajo..... | Frame mess hall..... | 9,200.00 |
| Phoenix..... | Brick office building..... | 6,377.00 |
| Do..... | Steel tank and tower..... | 4,650.00 |
| Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium..... | Steel tower..... | 2,150.00 |
| California: | | |
| Campo..... | Frame warehouse..... | 479.00 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | Water, sewer, and lighting systems..... | 12,300.00 |
| Likely day school..... | Frame schoolhouse..... | 4,875.00 |
| Fort Yuma..... | Frame farmhouse and barn..... | 791.25 |
| Greenville..... | Concrete septic tank..... | 1,995.00 |
| Do..... | Frame workshop..... | 1,850.00 |
| Round Valley..... | Frame employees' quarters..... | 7,143.00 |
| Tule River, Auberry day school..... | Frame schoolhouse..... | 1,200.00 |
| Colorado: Southern Ute..... | Tank and towers..... | \$,030.00 |
| Idaho: | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | New agency plant..... | 31,251.10 |
| Fort Lapwai Sanatorium..... | Remodeling dormitory..... | 8,610.00 |
| Do..... | Plumbing and heating installation in present buildings..... | 3,206.97 |
| Iowa: | | |
| Sac and Fox Sanatorium..... | 2 frame cottages..... | 5,850.00 |
| Do..... | Screened porches..... | 5,000.00 |
| Do..... | Remodeling dairy barn..... | 2,888.00 |
| Do..... | Septic tank..... | 980.00 |
| Minnesota: | | |
| Cass Lake..... | Frame barn and 2 cottages..... | 3,368.00 |
| Nett Lake..... | Frame schoolhouse..... | 3,145.00 |
| Red Lake School..... | 1 frame cottage..... | 1,500.00 |
| Red Lake Agency..... | 2 frame cottages..... | 3,000.00 |
| White Earth..... | Brick dormitory and dining hall and extension of gas lighting system..... | 42,800.00 |
| Do..... | Frame cottage..... | 1,558.00 |
| Montana: | | |
| Blackfeet..... | Brick schoolhouse..... | 16,254.65 |
| Crow..... | Steel highway bridge over Little Big Horn River, Crow Reservation..... | 5,000.00 |
| Crow, San Xavier..... | Frame quarters..... | 2,600.00 |
| Fort Peck..... | Brick hospital..... | 9,864.00 |
| Tongue River..... | Frame employees' quarters..... | 4,000.00 |
| Nebraska: | | |
| Genoa..... | Brick dormitories..... | 48,000.00 |
| Do..... | Frame employees' mess building..... | 1,200.00 |
| Nevada: Fallon..... | Frame cottage..... | 1,838.00 |
| New Mexico: | | |
| Albuquerque School..... | Brick bake oven..... | 637.00 |
| Albuquerque Pueblos, Pagueate day school..... | Adobe schoolhouse and quarters..... | 12,300.00 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | Brick schoolhouse..... | 10,150.00 |
| San Juan..... | 1 frame cottage..... | 1,200.00 |
| Santa Fe, Santo Domingo day school..... | Adobe schoolhouse and quarters..... | 12,000.00 |
| Zuni..... | Stone hospital..... | 5,903.00 |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | Frame quarters..... | 6,000.00 |
| North Dakota: | | |
| Fort Totten..... | Frame hospital..... | 3,500.00 |
| Standing Rock..... | Concrete reservoir..... | 2,600.00 |
| Wahpeton..... | Brick hospital..... | 17,960.00 |
| Oklahoma: | | |
| Cantonment..... | Water system..... | 2,000.00 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | Brick dining hall..... | 8,842.66 |
| Chillico..... | Frame and concrete dairy barn..... | 6,500.00 |
| Five Civilized Tribes— | | |
| Nuyaka boarding school..... | Frame school building..... | 3,954.00 |
| Old Goodland School..... | Addition to main building..... | 2,050.00 |
| Do..... | Frame schoolhouse..... | 3,604.00 |
| Tuskahoma Female Academy..... | do..... | 3,769.00 |
| Kiowa— | | |
| Riverside School..... | Brick dormitory..... | 17,304.22 |
| Do..... | Electric lighting installation..... | 2,147.00 |
| Pawnee..... | Stone schoolhouse..... | 8,980.00 |
| Do..... | Remodeling office building..... | 885.00 |
| Seger..... | Steam heating girls' and boys' dormitories..... | 3,000.00 |
| Oregon: | | |
| Salem..... | Brick industrial building..... | 4,645.00 |
| Do..... | Concrete silo..... | 1,244.00 |
| Do..... | Steam line..... | 1,557.00 |
| Warm Springs..... | Steel bridge over Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation..... | 12,450.00 |

TABLE 31.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Contd.

| States and superintendencies. | Improvement. | Cost. |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| South Dakota: | | |
| Canton Insane Asylum..... | Tank and tower..... | \$2,713.00 |
| Crow Creek..... | Central heating and lighting plants and 2 frame cottages..... | 21,000.00 |
| Flandreau..... | Brick gymnasium building..... | 8,000.00 |
| Lower Brule..... | Central heating plant..... | 6,370.00 |
| Pierre..... | Screened porches..... | 3,961.00 |
| Do..... | Remodeling main building..... | 2,294.00 |
| Pine Ridge..... | Brick hospital and additions to laundry, mess hall, and 2 dormitories..... | 25,200.00 |
| Do..... | Office, quarters, and commissary at new substation..... | 3,000.00 |
| Yankton..... | Frame dormitory..... | 8,997.00 |
| Do..... | Concrete laundry..... | 1,937.00 |
| Washington: | | |
| Cushman..... | Superintendent's quarters..... | 4,300.00 |
| Do..... | 1 frame 4-flat building..... | 4,500.00 |
| Colville..... | New agency plant..... | 43,019.00 |
| Tulalip..... | Addition to frame schoolhouse..... | 9,273.00 |
| Do..... | Extension to water system..... | 7,200.00 |
| Wisconsin: Hayward..... | Addition to boys' dormitory..... | 17,865.00 |
| Wyoming: | | |
| Shoshone..... | Frame quarters..... | 6,000.00 |
| Do..... | Stone office (agency)..... | 8,000.00 |
| Do..... | Saw and grist mill..... | 14,000.00 |
| Do..... | Frame barn..... | 3,950.00 |
| Total..... | | 632,468.85 |

TABLE 32.—*Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

| States and superintendencies. | Improvement. | Cost. |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Arizona: | | |
| Fort Apache..... | Frame dormitory..... | \$18,000.00 |
| Navajo— | | |
| Chin Lee School..... | Additions to stone dormitory..... | 1 18,186.00 |
| Luki Chuki day school..... | Stone schoolhouse and quarters..... | 1 9,712.00 |
| Tohatchi School..... | Frame hospital..... | 1 2,431.28 |
| Navajo Agency..... | Frame sanatorium..... | 1 2,150.00 |
| San Carlos..... | 2 steel highway bridges over Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation | 53,600.00 |
| Western Navajo..... | Additions to stone dormitory..... | 21,500.00 |
| Do..... | Frame barn..... | 4,999.36 |
| Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day..... | Frame day school buildings..... | 6,837.25 |
| California: Bishop, Pine Creek day..... | Combination frame schoolhouse and quarters..... | 4,707.28 |
| Idaho: Coeur d'Alene, Kalspel, and Kootenai day schools..... | Combination frame school houses, and quarters, wells, and outhouses..... | 7,600.00 |
| Michigan: Mount Pleasant..... | Central vacuum heating system..... | 7,232.72 |
| Montana: Flathead..... | New agency plant..... | 1 17,415.95 |
| Nebraska: | | |
| Genoa..... | Superintendent's cottage (brick)..... | 5,469.65 |
| Do..... | Cement septic tank..... | 655.00 |
| New Mexico: | | |
| Albuquerque pueblos (Laguna Sanatorium)..... | Frame sanatorium..... | 12,990.00 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 3 brick cottage-dormitories..... | 29,740.00 |
| San Juan..... | Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation..... | 1 14,725.00 |
| Santa Fe..... | Addition to brick dormitory..... | 16,228.00 |
| North Dakota: Fort Berthold..... | Frame employees' quarters..... | 3,995.00 |
| Oklahoma: Kiowa, Fort Sill..... | Brick hospital..... | 37,280.00 |
| Pennsylvania: Carlisle..... | Wiring buildings..... | 1,500.00 |
| South Dakota: | | |
| Canton Insane Asylum..... | Brick hospital..... | 31,149.00 |
| Pierre..... | Brick employees' quarters..... | 12,742.00 |
| Pine Ridge..... | Frame employees' quarters..... | 3,650.00 |
| Rosebud..... | Brick schoolhouse..... | 22,595.00 |
| Wisconsin: | | |
| Keeshena..... | Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory buildings..... | 44,846.00 |
| Tomah..... | Central steam heating plant..... | 10,000.00 |
| Total..... | | 421,037.09 |

¹ Cost to June 30, 1914.

TABLE 33.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| States and reservations. | Stock on reservation. | | | | | | Value. | | Purchased, current year. | | | | | Value of stock. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Horses and mules. | Mares. | Stallions and jacks. | Cattle. | | | Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.). | All stock. | Num-ber horses and mules. | Num-ber stallions and jacks. | Num-ber cows and heifers. | Num-ber bulls. | Value, mis-cella-neous. | Total value. | Sold. | Slaugh-tered. |
| | | | | Cows and heifers. | Steers. | Bulls. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campe Verde..... | 50 | 30 | 5 | 350 | 200 | 10 | 325 | \$1,310 | | 31 | | | | \$5,000 | \$110 | \$1,423 |
| Colorado River..... | 306 | 800 | 21 | 3,836 | 1,036 | 303 | 1,540 | 34,330 | 14 | | | | | 10,125 | 3,403 | 10,500 |
| Fort Apache..... | 3,530 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 3,106 | 25 | 37 | 16,110 | 418,860 | | | | | | 1,236 | 54,668 | |
| Fort Mojave..... | 74 | 84 | 11 | 106 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 14,630 | | | 37 | 1 | | 200 | | |
| Havasupai..... | 365 | 300 | 10 | 85 | 30 | | | 11,715 | | | | | | | | |
| Kalabab..... | 50 | | | 350 | (¹) | (¹) | | 11,600 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Leupp..... | 2,750 | 2,500 | (¹) | 2,000 | 600 | 30 | 150,150 | 501,500 | | | | 10 | 819 | 1,469 | 2,000 | 450 |
| Moqui..... | 4,150 | 2,000 | 165 | 2,000 | 3,900 | 100 | 128,675 | 437,125 | 3 | 4 | | | 788 | 1,238 | 17,700 | 26,500 |
| Navajo..... | 22,000 | (¹) | (¹) | 15,000 | (¹) | 600 | 800,000 | 2,110,000 | 21 | | | | 2,188 | 2,661 | (¹) | (¹) |
| Pima..... | 3,500 | 2,500 | 1,006 | 5,700 | 2,400 | | 600 | 347,212 | | | | | | 275 | 19,100 | 5,860 |
| Salt River..... | 3,872 | 800 | 55 | 350 | 217 | 18 | 4,589 | 52,756 | 18 | 40 | 200 | 80 | | 56,156 | 5,350 | 2,896 |
| San Carlos..... | 3,267 | 600 | 1 | 1,642 | 665 | 18 | 4,328 | 52,640 | | | | | | 1,060 | 5,892 | 10,350 |
| San Xavier..... | 2,620 | 2,900 | 75 | 6,500 | 3,000 | 160 | 1,700 | 341,115 | 2 | | | 30 | | 22,760 | 46,676 | |
| Truxton Canon..... | 65 | (¹) | | 20 | (¹) | (¹) | | 2,650 | | | 510 | 10 | | 1,245 | 10,188 | 36,013 |
| Western Navajo..... | 5,200 | 5,000 | 500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 100 | 151,500 | 406,175 | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 49,009 | 19,514 | 2,838 | 39,438 | 13,573 | 1,344 | 26,392 | 4,743,468 | 60 | 79 | 747 | 181 | 6,040 | 108,261 | 169,612 | 200,422 |
| California. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 225 | 125 | | 200 | 50 | 6 | 1,386 | 34,586 | 2 | | | | | 350 | (¹) | (¹) |
| Champo..... | 41 | 50 | 7 | 68 | 20 | 5 | 1,166 | 8,216 | | | | | | | 42 | |
| Digger..... | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 6 | | | | | | | | 6,480 | 515 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 300 | 130 | 85 | 40 | 40 | 3 | 810 | 19,660 | 28 | | 1 | 1 | 300 | 440 | 7,800 | 1,420 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 170 | 165 | | 300 | 500 | 2 | 186 | 5,933 | 6 | 1 | 24 | | 100 | 4,231 | 11,350 | |
| Grappa Valley..... | 100 | 288 | 2 | 372 | 45 | 2 | 4,800 | 56,315 | | | | | | 1,650 | 7,730 | 600 |
| Hakli..... | 375 | 375 | | 1,560 | 46 | 10 | 3,017 | 69,862 | | | | | | | 6,933 | 2,367 |
| Pala..... | 367 | 368 | 2 | 1,304 | 63 | 5 | 4,396 | 66,166 | 6 | | | 1 | 106 | 1,006 | 6,300 | 2,913 |
| Round Valley..... | 288 | 329 | 2 | 661 | 242 | 10 | 7,510 | 73,540 | | | | | 15 | 1,015 | 14,335 | 7,455 |
| Soboba..... | 310 | 250 | 9 | 450 | 40 | 6 | 7,523 | 72,175 | 1 | | 21 | | | | | |
| Tule River..... | | | | | | | 860 | 54,660 | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2,167 | 1,931 | 115 | 3,921 | 1,040 | 53 | 32,830 | 443,263 | 46 | 2 | 52 | 3 | 461 | 13,466 | 59,715 | 7,455 |
| * Unknown. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Stallions included with horses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Mares included with horses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 33.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| | Stock on reservation. | | | | | Value. | | Purchased, current year. | | | | | Value of stock. | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Horses and mules. | Mares. | Stallions and jacks. | Cattle. | | Sheep, goats, and burros. | Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.). | All stock. | Num-ber horses and mules. | Num-ber stallions and jacks. | Num-ber cows and heifers. | Num-ber bulls. | Value, miscellaneous. | Total value. | Sold. | Slaught-ered. |
| States and reservations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs.... | 800 | 4 | 22 | 600 | 50 | 1,865 | \$20 | \$49,005 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 26 | ..... | \$9,905 | \$3,765 | \$350 |
| Southern Ute..... | 200 | 180 | 9 | 60 | 4 | 1,900 | 250 | 43,980 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,660 | (¹) | (¹) |
| Total..... | 1,000 | 184 | 31 | 660 | 50 | 3,465 | 270 | 92,985 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 26 | ..... | 11,555 | 3,765 | 360 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene.... | 935 | (¹) | 9 | 902 | 111 | 158 | 10,540 | 55,881 | 42 | ..... | 4 | ..... | \$480 | 5,845 | 10,520 | 5,635 |
| Fort Hall..... | 1,677 | 1,863 | 62 | 3,913 | 1,004 | 34 | 3,231 | 241,573 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 49,166 | 10,735 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | 4,000 | ..... | 125 | 890 | 290 | 4,760 | 4,760 | 219,360 | 42 | ..... | 20 | 7 | 200 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 6,612 | 1,863 | 196 | 5,680 | 1,315 | 164 | 18,531 | 646,814 | 84 | 1 | 24 | 7 | 700 | 16,215 | 58,685 | 16,370 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox.... | 90 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 270 | 8,070 | 6 | ..... | 10 | 1 | 260 | 3,050 | 195 | 275 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | 456 | 173 | 6 | 315 | 220 | 4 | 19,394 | 115,658 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | 2,780 | 1,726 | 890 |
| Potawatomi..... | 265 | 150 | 4 | 300 | 450 | 8 | 9,675 | 70,590 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,725 | 3,375 |
| Total..... | 721 | 323 | 10 | 615 | 670 | 12 | 29,069 | 186,249 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | 2,780 | 18,451 | 4,265 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 26 | 26 | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | 80 | ..... | 2,005 | 2,005 | 17,955 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 47 | 1 | ..... | 81 | ..... | 2,030 | 2,030 | 18,170 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fond du Lac..... | 38 | 42 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 400 | 400 | 18,900 | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Portage..... | 201 | 60 | 26 | (¹) | ..... | 31 | 31 | 181 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| Neenah..... | 10 | 25 | 1 | 130 | 10 | 10 | 692 | 26,628 | 12 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 360 | 2,960 | 11 | ..... |
| Net Lake..... | 220 | 175 | 4 | 110 | 66 | 718 | 718 | 6,578 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 960 | ..... | ..... |
| Red Lake..... | 808 | 800 | 16 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,450 | 2,450 | 52,715 | 20 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 620 | 10,038 | 215 | 215 |
| White Earth..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 7,280 | 7,280 | 124,780 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,575 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,375 | 1,102 | 40 | 1,800 | 279 | 134 | 10 | 238,822 | 100 | 2 | 60 | 1 | 2,614 | 28,346 | 226 | 215 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Montana: | 3,600 | 5,400 | 144 | 6,900 | 4,800 | 300 | 4,153 | 11,200 | 1,837,720 | 44 | * 673 | 102 | 30 | 53,336 | 229,381 | 30,000 |
| Blackfoot..... | 3,600 | 5,400 | 144 | 6,900 | 4,800 | 300 | 4,153 | 11,200 | 1,837,720 | 44 | * 673 | 102 | 30 | 53,336 | 229,381 | 30,000 |
| Grow..... | 3,600 | 5,400 | 144 | 6,900 | 4,800 | 300 | 4,153 | 11,200 | 1,837,720 | 44 | * 673 | 102 | 30 | 53,336 | 229,381 | 30,000 |
| Flathead..... | 3,600 | 5,400 | 144 | 6,900 | 4,800 | 300 | 4,153 | 11,200 | 1,837,720 | 44 | * 673 | 102 | 30 | 53,336 | 229,381 | 30,000 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 3,600 | 5,400 | 144 | 6,900 | 4,800 | 300 | 4,153 | 11,200 | 1,837,720 | 44 | * 673 | 102 | 30 | 53,336 | 229,381 | 30,000 |
| Fort Peck..... | 3,600 | 5,400 | 144 | 6,900 | 4,800 | 300 | 4,153 | 11,200 | 1,837,720 | 44 | * 673 | 102 | 30 | 53,336 | 229,381 | 30,000 |
| Tongue River..... | 3,600 | 5,400 | 144 | 6,900 | 4,800 | 300 | 4,153 | 11,200 | 1,837,720 | 44 | * 673 | 102 | 30 | 53,336 | 229,381 | 30,000 |
| Total..... | 19,461 | 13,950 | 521 | 48,635 | 8,865 | 407 | 5,187 | 29,638 | 3,932,371 | 68 | 10,907 | 394 | 30 | 583,340 | 319,554 | 31,375 |
| Nebraska: | 990 | 600 | 2 | 200 | ..... | 20 | 42 | 21,475 | 183,095 | 66 | 5 | ..... | 500 | 10,810 | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha..... | 990 | 600 | 2 | 200 | ..... | 20 | 42 | 21,475 | 183,095 | 66 | 5 | ..... | 500 | 10,810 | ..... | ..... |
| Santee..... | 990 | 600 | 2 | 200 | ..... | 20 | 42 | 21,475 | 183,095 | 66 | 5 | ..... | 500 | 10,810 | ..... | ..... |
| Winnebago..... | 990 | 600 | 2 | 200 | ..... | 20 | 42 | 21,475 | 183,095 | 66 | 5 | ..... | 500 | 10,810 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 2,278 | 750 | 9 | 401 | 55 | 29 | 45 | 32,268 | 350,694 | 143 | 34 | 2 | 5,754 | 25,994 | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada: | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Fallon..... | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Moapa River..... | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Wendover..... | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Walker River..... | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Western Shoshone..... | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Reno, special agent..... | 74 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 | 4,455 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 | 255 | ..... |
| Total..... | 4,207 | 391 | 33 | 4,091 | 415 | 8 | 4 | 40,450 | 274,380 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 880 | 7,815 | 6,287 | 4,350 |
| New Mexico: | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Albuquerque Pueblo..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Las Alamos..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Los Alamos..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Mescalero..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| San Juan..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Santa Fe Pueblos..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Zuni..... | 1,993 | 1,993 | 178 | 4,788 | 1,928 | 171 | 65,046 | 4,904 | 342,780 | 5 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 2,890 | 27,371 | 17,921 |
| Total..... | 70,512 | 71,543 | 6,684 | 13,698 | 11,678 | 657 | 732,972 | 8,787 | 3,448,523 | 97 | 25 | 24 | 3,450 | 28,273 | 101,119 | 164,034 |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | 90 | 25 | ..... | 500 | 300 | 10 | 280 | 12,225 | 40,045 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 463 | 1,296 | 5,395 | 3,000 |
| North Dakota: | 3,152 | (7) | 10 | 2,473 | 574 | 65 | 2 | 180 | 443,410 | 6 | 3 | ..... | 100 | 2,150 | 30,093 | 2,948 |
| Fort Berthold..... | 1,000 | 800 | 10 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,500 | 200,500 | 57 | 15 | 2 | 232 | 8,600 | 14,000 | 14,287 |
| Fort Totten..... | 8,038 | 8,860 | ..... | 6,608 | (1) | 250 | 7 | 7,507 | 951,292 | 98 | 128 | ..... | ..... | 16,941 | 23,485 | ..... |
| Standing Rock..... | 700 | 300 | 10 | 500 | 350 | 24 | 375 | 4,725 | 133,245 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,941 | 23,485 | ..... |
| Turtle Mountain..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (7) | ..... |
| Total..... | 13,278 | 9,980 | 30 | 9,781 | 924 | 339 | 384 | 20,002 | 1,728,507 | 162 | 5 | 2 | 332 | 29,911 | 66,588 | 17,135 |

¹ Unknown.
² Mares included with horses.

³ Includes steers.
⁴ Included with steers.

- * Includes calves
- * 1913 report.

¹ Mares included with horses and mules.
² Steers included with cows and heifers.

TABLE 33.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and reservations. | Stock on reservation. | | | | | Value. | | Purchased, current year. | | | | | Value of stock. | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Horses and mules. | Mares. | Stallions and jacks. | Cattle. | | Sheep, goats, and burros. | Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.). | All stock. | Number horses and mules. | Number stallions and jacks. | Number cows and heifers. | Number bulls. | Value milk-cens. | Total value. | Sold. | Slaughtered. |
| Oklahoma: | 510 | 155 | 10 | 55 | 6 | 12 | \$755 | \$45,065 | 28 | | | | \$43 | \$3,749 | | |
| | Cantonment..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cheyenne..... | 897 | 231 | 3 | 212 | 10 | 2,426 | 85,371 | 72 | | 20 | | 36 | 11,196 | | |
| | Apache..... | 2,600 | 3,000 | 26 | 8,000 | 300 | 55,350 | 1,381,850 | 112 | | 60 | | 340 | 21,960 | | |
| | Ozage..... | 220 | 150 | | 30 | | 785 | 39,565 | 15 | | 5 | | 335 | 3,320 | 5,200 | \$800 |
| | Pawnee..... | 301 | 128 | 2 | 134 | 32 | 3,875 | 45,030 | 15 | | 3 | | 2,140 | 11,850 | 5,700 | 1,700 |
| | Ponca..... | 389 | 15 | | 37 | | 1,976 | 37,670 | 81 | | | | 16 | 2,851 | 80 | 239 |
| | Red Moon..... | 244 | 4 | | 16 | | 6 | 31,850 | 10 | | 13 | | 648 | 3,038 | 800 | 1,387 |
| | See and Fox..... | 317 | 35 | 1 | 94 | 1 | 3,036 | 51,278 | 15 | 1 | | | 55 | 4,015 | (1) | (1) |
| | Sage..... | 494 | 128 | 28 | 241 | 12 | 2,387 | 72,849 | 26 | | 5 | | 192 | 24 | 40,245 | (1) |
| | Sawnee..... | 910 | | 4 | 1,075 | 23 | 20,983 | 161,595 | | | 3 | | | | | |
| | Shawnee..... | 546 | 213 | 1 | 654 | 80 | 12,324 | 85,428 | 17 | | | | | 3,982 | (1) | (1) |
| | Total..... | 7,328 | 4,069 | 74 | 10,548 | 13,013 | 362 | 27,124,737 | 2,226,881 | 391 | 1 | 120 | 2 | 1,665 | 66,315 | 79,235 | 4,186 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Klamath..... | 1,220 | 1,500 | 37 | 4,125 | 900 | 3,890 | 368,710 | 4 | 10 | | | | 5,220 | 111,100 | 22,540 |
| | Roseburg..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | \$25,000 | | | | | | | (1) | (1) |
| | Siletz..... | 110 | (1) | (1) | 158 | 3 | 1,000 | 17,440 | | | | | | 365 | (1) | (1) |
| | Umatilla..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1,400 | (1) | 553 | 74,353 | 8 | 1 | | | | 260 | 13,021 | \$5,200 |
| Warm Springs..... | 1,504 | (1) | 160 | (1) | (1) | (1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2,944 | 1,500 | 187 | 5,683 | 900 | 143 | 6,313 | 517,503 | 7 | 11 | | | | 5,835 | 124,721 | 27,740 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cheyenne River..... | 9,018 | (1) | 210 | 5,353 | 1,200 | 4,999 | 687,654 | 46 | | | | 230 | 51,773 | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| | Crow Creek..... | 1,073 | 1,227 | 45 | 1,120 | 520 | 4,000 | 287,210 | 100 | | | | 1,330 | 19,321 | 45,231 | 2,326 |
| | Flandreau..... | 32 | 20 | | 12 | | 6,550 | 6,350 | 2 | | | | 20 | 320 | | |
| | Lower Brule..... | 350 | 650 | 6 | 12 | 200 | 7,408 | 135,520 | 35 | | | | | 3,150 | 12,940 | 2,065 |
| | Pine Ridge..... | 5,424 | 6,044 | 172 | 12,365 | 4,674 | 4,035 | 1,457,102 | \$196 | 26 | | | | \$105,060 | 359,301 | 26,486 |
| | Rosebud..... | 6,700 | 3,800 | 100 | 7,300 | 1,400 | 16,381 | \$510,500 | 1,216 | 19 | | | | \$32,073 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Sisseton..... | 908 | 506 | 7 | 492 | 91 | 21 | ..... | 9,411 | 222,401 | 98 | ..... | 43 | 1 | 1,214 | 18,879 | 134 | ..... |
| Yankton..... | 570 | 580 | 27 | 290 | 110 | 17 | ..... | 8,583 | 130,850 | 78 | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | 13,985 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 24,160 | 13,016 | 567 | 27,327 | 8,106 | 674 | ..... | 55,219 | 3,737,687 | 1,761 | ..... | 64 | 4,743 | 241 | 3,779 | 545,053 | 64,876 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | 61 | ..... | 7 | 20 | 6 | 3 | ..... | 35 | 2,320 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 153 | ..... |
| Unalakleet and Oroya | 1,948 | 388 | 71 | 1,963 | 512 | 38 | ..... | 2,962 | 163,232 | 33 | ..... | 56 | 11 | 3,660 | 13,567 | 5,929 | 2,611 |
| Salt Lake, special agent..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 160 | 2,870 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 20 | 760 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 2,209 | 388 | 78 | 1,998 | 522 | 43 | ..... | 2,962 | 163,422 | 43 | ..... | 1 | 58 | 11 | 4,710 | 14,477 | 2,611 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 3,984 | 1,975 | 69 | 4,177 | 1,820 | 119 | ..... | 18,986 | 599,273 | 38 | 12 | 18 | ..... | 191 | 10,920 | 100,060 | 15,520 |
| Cushman..... | 179 | 197 | 2 | 214 | 17 | 11 | ..... | 3,275 | 34,205 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 1,580 | 160 |
| Neah Bay..... | 110 | 26 | 8 | 153 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 361 | 10,461 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 480 | ..... |
| Spokane..... | 600 | 80 | 50 | 250 | 40 | 10 | ..... | 1,445 | 22,798 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,610 | 1,880 |
| Tulalip..... | 181 | 129 | ..... | 356 | 38 | 14 | ..... | 1,556 | 69,385 | 8 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1,605 | 10,406 | 3,011 |
| Yakima..... | 1,400 | ..... | 26 | 1,100 | 200 | 30 | ..... | 5,000 | 48,600 | 74 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 118 | 13,068 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 6,404 | 2,427 | 155 | 6,350 | 2,118 | 186 | ..... | 6,709 | 784,789 | 120 | 13 | 45 | 3 | 309 | 25,728 | 114,136 | 20,061 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carter..... | 70 | 60 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | 7,010 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hayward..... | 50 | 60 | 3 | 110 | 4 | 10 | ..... | 500 | 10,590 | 16 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 2,555 | 914 | 340 |
| Keshena..... | 113 | 113 | 16 | 154 | 43 | 11 | ..... | 2,835 | 35,442 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,645 | 6,340 | 1,768 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 60 | 60 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 175 | 12,575 | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 900 | ..... | ..... |
| La Pointe..... | 108 | 132 | 1 | 252 | 10 | 6 | ..... | 2,078 | 86,753 | 38 | ..... | 50 | 3 | 120 | 13,335 | 468 | ..... |
| Oneida..... | 800 | ..... | ..... | 1,090 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,700 | 135,700 | 4 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 20 | 1,075 | ..... | ..... |
| Red Cliff..... | 10 | 12 | 1 | 14 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 350 | 6,227 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 525 | 14 | 176 |
| Total..... | 1,211 | 487 | 27 | 1,538 | 57 | 28 | ..... | 11,788 | 284,297 | 95 | ..... | 74 | 3 | 140 | 26,085 | 7,761 | 2,284 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 659 | 1,628 | 185 | 7,450 | 592 | 80 | ..... | 619 | 344,100 | 85 | ..... | 51 | 101 | 567 | 22,749 | (1) | (1) |
| Grand total..... | 213,612 | 144,963 | 10,859 | 186,985 | 64,582 | 4,717 | ..... | 1,991,478 | 124,343,950 | 11,341 | 299 | 17,099 | 1,018 | 32,274 | 1,568,509 | 1,599,633 | 571,924 |

COMPARISON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Total, 1913..... | 438,908 | 233,586 | 25,254 | 160,127 | 63,392 | 4,695 | ..... | (1) | 22,777,075 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,788,960 | 535,774 |
| Total, 1912..... | 531,123 | (1) | (1) | 203,114 | (1) | (1) | ..... | 1,789,287 | 22,238,242 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,571,796 | 490,808 |
| Total, 1911..... | 530,000 | (1) | (1) | 269,321 | (1) | (1) | ..... | 1,791,157 | 17,971,209 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, 1900..... | 333,387 | (1) | (1) | 257,610 | (1) | (1) | ..... | 575,710 | 8,187,818 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, 1890..... | 483,244 | (1) | (1) | 170,419 | (1) | (1) | ..... | 904,759 | 6,384,441 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

- 1 Unknown.
 2 Includes ponies.
 3 Estimated.
 4 Steers included with cows and heifers.
 5 Mares included with horses and mules.
 6 Calves included with cows and heifers.
 7 Including tribal cattle.
 8 Includes 6,776 pony stallions and 100 jacks.
 9 Includes 10,550 burros.
 10 Includes tribal stock valued at \$766,273.
 11 Includes 675 mules.
 12 Included with horses and mules.
 13 Included with cows and heifers.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914.*

| States and superintendencies. | General administration. | Health. | Allotting. | Irrigation. | Farming. | Forestry. | School. | Total value. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | | \$5 | | | | | \$3,870 | \$3,875 |
| Colorado River..... | \$5,420 | 300 | \$231 | \$36,657 | \$5,617 | \$3 | \$4,896 | 123,194 |
| Fort Apache..... | 30,303 | 4,500 | | | 13,581 | 16,800 | 93,212 | 158,396 |
| Fort Mojave..... | 1,806 | 6,715 | | | 2,570 | | 95,007 | 106,098 |
| Havasupai..... | | 765 | | 12 | 2,033 | | 17,637 | 10,447 |
| Kalbab..... | 330 | 102 | | | 2,085 | | 3,720 | 6,237 |
| Leupp..... | 14,457 | 6,565 | | 2,005 | 3,718 | | 52,688 | 79,433 |
| Moqui..... | 14,810 | 21,540 | | | 2,738 | | 98,608 | 140,696 |
| Navajo..... | 53,535 | 20,550 | | | 8,900 | 3,204 | 259,324 | 345,513 |
| Phoenix..... | | 30,725 | | | | | 430,304 | 461,029 |
| Pima..... | 6,909 | 6,835 | | 835 | 23,069 | | 111,156 | 156,804 |
| Rice Station..... | | 4,650 | | | | | 83,100 | 87,750 |
| Salt River..... | 5,715 | 225 | | | 7,743 | | 24,063 | 37,746 |
| San Carlos..... | 156,205 | 8,210 | | | 13,337 | 13,275 | 25,606 | 216,633 |
| San Xavier..... | 2,435 | 850 | | 35 | 4,005 | | 10,060 | 17,385 |
| Truxton Canon..... | | 6,600 | | 500 | 7,000 | 23,060 | 108,100 | 145,260 |
| Western Navajo..... | 4,570 | 6,960 | | | 36,195 | | 105,236 | 152,951 |
| Total..... | 290,495 | 129,087 | 231 | 40,044 | 142,591 | 56,342 | 1,596,587 | 2,261,377 |
| California: | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | | | | | | | 27,503 | 27,503 |
| Campo..... | 2,385 | 170 | | | 90 | | 7,149 | 9,794 |
| Digger..... | 4,968 | | | | | | | 4,968 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | | 4,325 | 150 | | | | 109,255 | 113,730 |
| Fort Yuma..... | | | | | | | 75,049 | 75,049 |
| Greenville..... | | 3,955 | | | 755 | | 37,804 | 42,514 |
| Hogra Valley..... | 7,949 | 1,940 | | | 9,400 | 4,100 | 35,850 | 59,239 |
| Maki..... | 9,875 | | | 8,725 | 7,260 | | 1,478 | 27,338 |
| Pala..... | 4,895 | 1,025 | | | 6,593 | | 17,060 | 29,573 |
| Round Valley..... | 3,155 | 800 | | 65 | | 3,910 | 74,436 | 82,396 |
| Sherman Institute..... | | 24,115 | | | 54,008 | | 285,424 | 363,547 |
| Soboba..... | 6,462 | 1,286 | | 9,000 | 1,223 | | 33,305 | 51,285 |
| Tule River..... | | | | | | 453 | 13,328 | 13,781 |
| Total..... | 39,689 | 37,625 | 150 | 17,790 | 79,329 | 8,463 | 717,641 | 900,687 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 5,325 | 1,150 | | | 1,950 | | 325 | 8,750 |
| Southern Ute..... | 23,619 | 350 | | 1,900 | | | 47,870 | 73,739 |
| Total..... | 28,944 | 1,500 | | 1,900 | 1,950 | | 48,195 | 82,489 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | 45,030 | 1,385 | | | | 455 | 250 | 47,120 |
| Fort Hall..... | 27,563 | 12,470 | | 14,957 | 16,571 | | 151,059 | 222,630 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | | 634 | | | | 1,040 | 28,329 | 30,008 |
| Fort Lapwai Sanatorium..... | | 36,190 | | | 59,985 | | 29,560 | 125,735 |
| Total..... | 72,593 | 50,679 | | 14,957 | 76,556 | 1,495 | 209,198 | 425,478 |
| Iowa: Sac and Fox. | | | | | | | 6,383 | 6,798 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | |
| Haskell Institute..... | | 22,638 | | | | | 418,560 | 441,198 |
| Kickapoo..... | | 275 | | | 51,227 | | 18,881 | 70,383 |
| Potawatomi..... | 9,020 | | | | | | 5,719 | 14,739 |
| Total..... | 9,020 | 22,913 | | | 51,227 | | 443,160 | 526,320 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | | | | | | | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Chippewa, Lake Superior..... | 275 | | | | | | 1,800 | 2,075 |
| Mount Pleasant..... | | 11,600 | | | 31,546 | | 158,856 | 202,002 |
| Total..... | 275 | 11,600 | | | 31,546 | | 163,056 | 206,477 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | |
| Cass Lake..... | | | | | | | 18,011 | 18,011 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 7,495 | 500 | | | | | 4,160 | 12,155 |
| Grand Portage..... | 7,920 | 250 | | | | | | 8,170 |
| Leech Lake..... | 30,958 | 1,636 | | | 6,363 | 1,410 | 82,798 | 98,165 |
| Nett Lake..... | 14,750 | | | | | | 15,369 | 30,119 |
| Pipestone..... | | 5,925 | | | | | 126,350 | 142,275 |
| Red Lake..... | 19,318 | 740 | | | 8,712 | 4,205 | 84,836 | 117,811 |
| Vermilion Lake..... | | 350 | | | | | 55,310 | 56,060 |
| White Earth..... | 41,056 | 26,755 | | | 9,164 | | 141,782 | 218,787 |
| Total..... | 121,497 | 36,156 | | | 25,239 | 5,615 | 508,616 | 696,123 |

1 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.*

| States and superintendencies. | General administration. | Health. | Allotting. | Irrigation. | Farming. | Forestry. | School. | Total value. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Montana: | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot..... | \$13,867 | \$3,236 | ..... | ..... | \$4,095 | ..... | \$98,529 | \$139,727 |
| Crow..... | 108,626 | 11,630 | ..... | \$39,588 | 33,025 | \$990 | 92,411 | 316,270 |
| Flathead..... | 23,719 | 1,075 | ..... | 141,946 | 700 | 11,850 | 11,170 | 190,480 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 30,360 | 1,050 | ..... | 4,580 | 40,092 | ..... | 54,047 | 130,129 |
| Fort Peck..... | 61,510 | 6,341 | \$1,432 | ..... | 13,953 | ..... | 68,426 | 151,662 |
| Tongue River..... | 35,385 | 2,295 | ..... | 1,400 | 9,200 | 3,290 | 78,295 | 129,865 |
| Total..... | 293,467 | 25,627 | 1,432 | 217,514 | 101,065 | 16,130 | 402,878 | 1,058,113 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa..... | ..... | 5,570 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 306,241 | 311,811 |
| Omaha..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,815 | 22,815 |
| Santee..... | 31,320 | 435 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 230 | 31,985 |
| Winnebago..... | 64,825 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,365 | 77,190 |
| Total..... | 96,145 | 6,005 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 341,651 | 443,801 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | |
| Carson..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106,946 | 106,946 |
| Fallon..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,200 | 14,200 |
| Fort McDermitt..... | 2,190 | 770 | ..... | 190 | 3,021 | ..... | 8,180 | 14,351 |
| Moapa River..... | ..... | 75 | ..... | 188 | ..... | ..... | 3,865 | 4,128 |
| Nevada..... | 9,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67,598 | 77,448 |
| Walker River..... | ..... | 334 | ..... | 845 | ..... | ..... | 8,260 | 9,439 |
| Western Shoshone..... | 7,910 | 3,785 | ..... | 700 | 16,370 | ..... | 47,077 | 75,842 |
| Reno, special agent..... | 900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 |
| Total..... | 20,850 | 4,964 | ..... | 1,923 | 19,391 | ..... | 256,126 | 303,254 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque..... | 10,100 | 8,725 | ..... | ..... | 31,203 | ..... | 184,830 | 234,858 |
| Albuquerque Pueblos..... | 1,078 | 8,007 | ..... | ..... | 9,020 | ..... | 37,666 | 55,771 |
| Juarilla..... | 18,030 | 5,647 | ..... | 190 | 7,173 | 5,005 | 86,435 | 122,480 |
| Mescalero..... | 16,140 | 2,535 | ..... | ..... | 14,315 | 7,700 | 86,325 | 127,325 |
| Pueblo Bonito..... | 17,525 | 1,431 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,354 | 69,310 |
| San Juan..... | 22,376 | 11,351 | ..... | ..... | 30,452 | 1,800 | 158,648 | 224,027 |
| Santa Fe..... | 6,975 | 2,250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 231,456 | 240,681 |
| Zuni..... | ..... | 7,703 | ..... | 16,745 | 30,890 | 350 | 91,856 | 147,544 |
| Total..... | 92,224 | 47,949 | ..... | 16,935 | 123,053 | 14,855 | 927,580 | 1,222,596 |
| New York Agency..... | 150 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450 |
| North Carolina: Cherokee..... | ..... | 350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,433 | 100,783 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | |
| Bismarck..... | ..... | 225 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88,775 | 89,000 |
| Fort Berthold..... | 19,146 | 1,455 | 342 | ..... | 22,749 | ..... | 8,640 | 52,332 |
| Fort Totten..... | 1,810 | 5,910 | ..... | ..... | 6,169 | ..... | 184,620 | 198,509 |
| Standing Rock..... | 84,431 | 7,605 | 1,410 | ..... | 35,024 | ..... | 184,674 | 313,144 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | 27,210 | 4,005 | ..... | ..... | 1,895 | ..... | 27,159 | 60,269 |
| Wahpeton..... | 6,190 | 18,330 | ..... | ..... | 30,198 | ..... | 149,760 | 204,458 |
| Total..... | 138,777 | 37,530 | 1,752 | ..... | 96,035 | ..... | 643,618 | 917,712 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | 1,325 | 400 | 100 | ..... | 62,325 | ..... | 23,070 | 87,220 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 23,324 | 3,272 | ..... | ..... | 90,401 | ..... | 249,636 | 366,633 |
| Chillico..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 657,707 | 657,707 |
| Kiowa..... | 38,091 | 4,085 | ..... | ..... | 42,608 | ..... | 354,381 | 439,225 |
| Osage..... | 33,745 | 1,275 | ..... | ..... | 7,457 | ..... | 141,030 | 183,507 |
| Otoe..... | 6,890 | 550 | ..... | ..... | 6,415 | ..... | 56,043 | 69,888 |
| Pawnee..... | 22,062 | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105,893 | 128,300 |
| Ponca..... | 18,320 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,289 | 94,909 |
| Red Moon..... | 960 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,545 | 69,569 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 13,462 | 953 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,013 | 55,428 |
| Seger..... | 970 | 2,235 | ..... | ..... | 7,400 | ..... | 85,060 | 95,665 |
| Seneca..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,562 | 28,562 |
| Shawnee..... | 6,935 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94,485 | 101,570 |
| Total..... | 166,094 | 13,609 | 100 | ..... | 216,666 | ..... | 1,961,714 | 2,878,183 |

¹ Overestimated last year.

- Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.*

| States and superintendencies. | General administration. | Health. | Allotting. | Irrigation. | Farming. | Forestry. | School. | Total value. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Oklahoma—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Five Civilized Tribes— | | | | | | | | |
| Union Agency. | \$12,916 | | | | | | | \$12,916 |
| Cherokee Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee Orphan School. | | \$373 | | | | | \$28,217 | 28,590 |
| Chickasaw Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| Bloomfield Seminary | 1,000 | 1,875 | | | \$6,688 | | | 9,563 |
| Collins Institute. | | 160 | | | | | 15,700 | 15,860 |
| Choctaw Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| Armstrong Male Academy | | | | | | | 51,211 | 51,211 |
| Jones Male Academy | | 60 | | | | | 29,853 | 29,903 |
| Tuskahoma Academy | | | | | | | 27,220 | 27,220 |
| Wheelock Academy | | | | | | | 27,611 | 27,611 |
| Creek Nation— | | | | | | | | |
| Euchee Boarding School. | | 280 | | | 10,135 | | 37,777 | 48,192 |
| Eufaula Boarding School. | | 110 | | | 3,535 | | 27,177 | 30,822 |
| Nuyaka Boarding School. | | 100 | | | | | 25,115 | 25,215 |
| Tulahassee Boarding School. | | | | | | | 10,589 | 10,589 |
| Seminole Nation—Mekuskey Academy. | | | | | | | 55,052 | 55,052 |
| Total, Five Civilized Tribes. | 13,916 | 2,938 | | | 20,358 | | 335,522 | 372,734 |
| Total, Oklahoma. | 180,010 | 16,547 | \$100 | | 237,024 | | 2,817,236 | 2,760,917 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath. | 4,470 | 2,825 | | \$14,327 | 19,677 | \$19,235 | 78,704 | 139,238 |
| Roseburg. | 1,900 | | 30 | | | 50 | | 1,980 |
| Salem. | 3,200 | 23,850 | | | 91,575 | | 281,665 | 380,290 |
| Siletz. | 11,811 | 235 | | | | | 33,775 | 45,821 |
| Umatilla. | | | | | | 785 | 114,498 | 115,271 |
| Warm Springs. | 2,550 | 2,455 | | | 2,950 | 5,640 | 63,857 | 77,482 |
| Total. | 23,931 | 29,365 | 30 | 14,327 | 114,202 | 25,710 | 522,487 | 730,062 |
| Pennsylvania: Carlisle. | | 25,920 | | | 101,400 | | 416,588 | 543,908 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Asylum. | | 106,634 | | | | | | 106,634 |
| Cheyenne River. | 165,067 | 4,915 | 5,625 | 1,200 | 43,042 | 11,385 | 110,547 | 341,681 |
| Crow Creek. | 31,987 | 2,530 | 225 | | 8,556 | | 76,085 | 119,383 |
| Flandreau. | | 767 | | | | | 247,970 | 248,737 |
| Lower Brule. | 44,712 | 5,615 | | 500 | | | 29,950 | 80,777 |
| Pierre. | 4,450 | 215 | | 25,800 | 44,765 | | 134,370 | 209,600 |
| Pine Ridge. | 414,835 | 12,975 | 2,005 | | 1,875 | 50 | 242,270 | 674,010 |
| Rapid City. | 4,500 | 5,500 | | | 57,572 | | 186,278 | 253,850 |
| Rosebud. | 420,644 | 7,110 | | | | | 182,790 | 610,544 |
| Sisseton. | 19,425 | 1,610 | | | | | 00,514 | 81,549 |
| Springfield. | | | | | | | 33,464 | 33,464 |
| Yankton. | 40,825 | 2,240 | | | | | 53,027 | 96,092 |
| Total. | 1,147,212 | 149,344 | 7,755 | 27,500 | 155,810 | 11,435 | 1,357,265 | 2,856,321 |

¹ Decrease due to fire.² Includes timber reserve; 1913 report.³ Overestimated last year.⁴ 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.*

| States and superintendencies. | General administration. | Health. | Allotting. | Irrigation. | Farming. | Forestry. | School. | Total value. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Utah: | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | \$305 | \$310 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$7,800 | \$8,415 |
| Uintah and Ouray. | 136,945 | 2,730 | ..... | \$29,451 | \$8,550 | \$4,500 | 42,470 | 224,646 |
| Salt Lake, special agent..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,531 | 5,531 |
| Total..... | 137,250 | 3,040 | ..... | 29,451 | 8,550 | 4,500 | 55,801 | 238,592 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 69,107 | 5,425 | \$4,630 | ..... | 23,532 | 34,388 | 689,775 | 826,857 |
| Cushman..... | 14,783 | 11,575 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 343 | 463,059 | 489,760 |
| Neah Bay..... | 3,240 | 210 | ..... | ..... | 1,335 | ..... | 5,475 | 10,260 |
| Spokane..... | 3,951 | 1,035 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,400 | 15,615 | 26,001 |
| Tulalip..... | 29,258 | 6,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176,838 | 212,046 |
| Yakima..... | 30,300 | 4,325 | 2,185 | 19,038 | 6,824 | 5,237 | 63,833 | 131,742 |
| Total..... | 150,639 | 29,520 | 6,815 | 19,038 | 31,691 | 45,368 | 1,412,595 | 1,696,666 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | |
| Carter..... | 1,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,850 |
| Hayward..... | 1,861 | 5,150 | ..... | ..... | 19,205 | 28 | 91,993 | 118,237 |
| Keshena..... | 39,200 | 7,185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 744,199 | 46,061 | 836,645 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | ..... | 1,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81,303 | 82,603 |
| La Pointe..... | 7,182 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 873 | 60 | 100 | 7,817 |
| Oneida..... | ..... | 1,450 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,684 | 67,134 |
| Red Cliff..... | 590 | 190 | ..... | ..... | 960 | 1,080 | 562 | 3,362 |
| Tomah..... | ..... | 4,677 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 148,076 | 162,753 |
| Wittenberg..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,190 | 59,190 |
| Total..... | 50,683 | 20,052 | ..... | ..... | 20,540 | 745,347 | 492,969 | 1,329,591 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone... | 134,606 | 7,285 | ..... | 27,516 | 4,725 | 27,280 | 168,681 | 370,093 |
| State totals..... | 3,034,457 | 693,358 | 18,265 | 428,895 | 1,421,339 | 962,540 | 13,109,744 | 19,668,598 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | |
| Warehouses..... | 2,884 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,884 |
| Liquor suppression. | 650 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 650 |
| Allotting service..... | ..... | ..... | 8,984 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,984 |
| Irrigation service..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,207,004 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,207,004 |
| Indian Office..... | 39,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,000 |
| Grand total..... | 3,076,991 | 693,358 | 27,249 | 11,635,899 | 1,421,339 | 962,540 | 13,109,744 | 30,927,120 |

TABLE 35.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914.

| States and superintendencies. | Individual. | | | | | Tribal. | | | Total individual and tribal property. | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | Lands, exclusive of timber. | Timber. | Funds in banks. | Homes, furniture, barns, etc. | Wagons, implements, tools, etc. | Stock, poultry, and other property. | Total. | Lands exclusive of timber. | | Timber. | Balance of funds in Treasury. | Total. |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Verde..... | \$414,750 | | | \$500 | \$310 | \$1,300 | \$2,110 | \$1,744,200 | \$22,500 | \$57,771 | \$1,824,471 | \$2,110 |
| Colorado River..... | | | | 6,000 | 3,700 | 35,190 | 459,640 | | | | | 2,284,111 |
| Fort Apache..... | | | | 6,000 | 7,000 | 419,360 | 431,360 | | | | | 9,561,387 |
| Fort Mojave..... | 377,125 | | | 3,600 | 1,900 | 14,630 | 400,597 | | 3,575,000 | 38,207 | 9,130,927 | 400,597 |
| Havasupai..... | | | \$3,342 | 6,800 | 400 | 11,715 | 18,615 | | | | | 48,266 |
| Kaibab..... | | | | 1,800 | 400 | 11,800 | 13,700 | | | | | 191,028 |
| Leupp..... | | | | 3,000 | 12,500 | 606,500 | 622,000 | | | | | 160,888 |
| Moqui..... | | | | 40,800 | 8,000 | 437,125 | 485,925 | | | | | 2,326,635 |
| Navajo..... | | | | 20,000 | 25,000 | 2,125,000 | 2,170,000 | | 7,500,000 | | 12,500,000 | 14,670,000 |
| Pima..... | \$722,900 | | | 26,000 | 72,500 | 368,212 | 469,712 | | 65,000 | | 3,755,890 | 4,225,892 |
| Salt River..... | | | | 19,000 | 20,612 | 55,856 | 818,368 | | 345,450 | | 1,163,818 | 3,862,540 |
| San Carlos..... | | | | 21,600 | 8,000 | 62,640 | 82,240 | \$2,088,361 | 603,250 | 89,689 | 2,760,300 | 2,862,640 |
| San Xavier..... | 1,213,100 | \$7,000 | | 110,000 | 102,500 | 343,600 | 1,776,200 | 110,099 | 1,500 | 111,599 | 1,887,799 | 1,887,799 |
| Truston Canon..... | | | | 2,800 | 2,800 | 7,850 | 13,000 | 823,780 | 76,800 | 41,712 | 942,292 | 950,142 |
| Western Navajo..... | | | | 6,000 | 10,200 | 416,176 | 432,376 | 1,769,674 | | | 1,769,674 | 2,192,049 |
| Total..... | 2,727,875 | 7,000 | 3,342 | 274,700 | 275,822 | 4,801,053 | 8,090,392 | 23,288,140 | 11,844,050 | 228,379 | 35,358,569 | 43,448,961 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop..... | 410,200 | | | 10,000 | 8,600 | 34,586 | 463,286 | | | | | 463,286 |
| Campo..... | | | | 1,925 | 1,220 | 8,210 | 11,355 | | | | | 62,705 |
| Digger..... | | | | 300 | 65 | 216 | 581 | | | | | 61,581 |
| Fort Bidwell..... | 515,000 | 30,000 | | 1,500 | 6,000 | 20,650 | 573,150 | | 15,000 | | 15,000 | 588,150 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 623,100 | | | 6,000 | 4,497 | 8,833 | 642,430 | | 8,000 | 4,466 | 84,466 | 728,596 |
| Hoop Valley..... | 118,000 | 1,800,000 | | 20,000 | 6,000 | 55,375 | 2,012,465 | | 425,000 | | 684,000 | 2,696,465 |
| Maliki..... | | | | 24,000 | 23,900 | 1,564 | 1,841,350 | | 1,841,350 | | 1,841,350 | 1,841,350 |
| Pala..... | 134,291 | | | 21,300 | 13,500 | 66,066 | 235,157 | | 1,000 | | 161,000 | 396,247 |
| Round Valley..... | 395,048 | 75,000 | 5,967 | 44,934 | 63,000 | 73,640 | 657,489 | | 320 | 103 | 423 | 657,912 |
| Soboba..... | | | | 19,250 | 7,380 | 72,875 | 99,505 | | 10,000 | | 387,200 | 466,705 |
| Tule River..... | | | | 5,000 | 3,000 | 54,660 | 62,660 | | 465,000 | 1,686 | 630,668 | 693,328 |
| Total..... | 2,195,639 | 1,905,000 | 19,057 | 154,809 | 137,062 | 446,675 | 4,858,142 | 2,814,310 | 915,000 | 6,267 | 3,735,577 | 8,693,719 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | | | | 450 | 550 | 49,005 | 55,276 | | | | | 3,092,683 |
| Southern Ute..... | 264,440 | 12,000 | 5,271 | 10,500 | 4,000 | 43,830 | 361,857 | 1,971,500 | | 1,065,907 | 3,037,407 | 3,092,683 |
| Total..... | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,258,280 |
| Florida: Seminole..... | 264,440 | 12,000 | 32,268 | 10,960 | 4,550 | 92,835 | 417,133 | 1,971,500 | | 1,962,310 | 3,833,810 | 4,350,943 |
| Total..... | | | | | | | | 111,746 | | | 111,746 | 111,746 |

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1913 report.

Overestimated last year

Timber included in 1913 report.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Pawnee..... | 1,623,370 | 12,000 | 117,938 | 98,955 | 17,209 | 45,080 | 1,012,592 | | 205,171 | 205,171 | 2,117,673 |
| Ponca..... | 2,503,876 | 7,200 | 171,106 | 109,740 | 4,240 | 37,070 | 3,200,882 | 4,800 | 118,561 | 128,361 | 5,384,193 |
| Red Moon..... | 1,513,775 | ..... | 131,409 | 105,600 | 23,080 | 30,550 | 1,570,884 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,870,894 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 1,500,545 | ..... | 186,430 | 105,600 | 93,080 | 51,278 | 1,497,773 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,407,155 |
| Sage..... | 1,800,237 | ..... | 32,637 | 105,600 | 27,135 | 72,849 | 2,084,560 | 6,705 | 468,141 | 474,846 | 2,401,455 |
| Seneca..... | 2,433,381 | ..... | 25,333 | 132,100 | 55,400 | 283,738 | 3,074,709 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,545,783 |
| Shawnee..... | 1,983,206 | ..... | 47,958 | 132,100 | 55,400 | 35,428 | 2,044,662 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,354,662 |
| Total..... | 42,028,005 | 82,200 | 1,807,832 | 3,114,859 | 708,316 | 2,442,101 | 51,078,413 | 32,918 | 12,348,897 | 12,381,815 | 68,480,228 |
| Five Civilized Tribes— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union Agency..... | ..... | (1) | 2,191,815 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176,042,388 | 42,883,068 | ..... | ..... | 201,430,396 |
| Cherokee Nation..... | 1,738,503,523 | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201,430,396 |
| Chickasaw Nation..... | ..... | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201,430,396 |
| Choctaw Nation..... | ..... | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201,430,396 |
| Creek Nation..... | ..... | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201,430,396 |
| Seminole Nation..... | ..... | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201,430,396 |
| Total Five Civilized Tribes..... | 178,850,523 | ..... | 2,191,815 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176,042,388 | 22,883,068 | 8,992,867 | 34,380,925 | 210,423,268 |
| Total, Oklahoma..... | 216,779,128 | 82,200 | 3,999,147 | 3,114,859 | 708,316 | 2,442,101 | 227,120,751 | 22,883,068 | 21,341,764 | 46,762,740 | 273,883,491 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 507,890 | 540,000 | 41,372 | 92,500 | 45,000 | 371,710 | 1,598,462 | 3,287,000 | 199,659 | 26,015,659 | 28,915,121 |
| Roseburg..... | 492,000 | 1,800,000 | 106,144 | 90,000 | 60,000 | 35,000 | 2,580,144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,680,144 |
| Elletts..... | 418,800 | 19,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,440 | 450,240 | 8,000 | 27,948 | 230,948 | 681,238 |
| Umatilla..... | 3,830,000 | 4,230 | 113,322 | 65,000 | 14,000 | 35,000 | 8,612,542 | 214,800 | 134,868 | 413,868 | 4,028,233 |
| Warm Springs..... | 600,124 | 25,000 | 4,654 | 14,000 | 9,500 | 77,363 | 736,631 | 591,000 | 766 | 2,871,766 | 3,608,397 |
| Total..... | 5,390,854 | 2,388,220 | 262,492 | 261,500 | 128,500 | 537,503 | 8,978,069 | 4,070,800 | 413,359 | 30,133,359 | 39,111,428 |
| Pennsylvania: Carlisle: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota: | ..... | ..... | 24,368 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,368 | ..... | ..... | 24,368 | 24,368 |
| Canton Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | 1,215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,215 |
| Chayenne River..... | 6,652,932 | ..... | 139,440 | 383,200 | 83,500 | 700,654 | 7,839,806 | 1,519,258 | 1,056,911 | 2,578,169 | 10,415,973 |
| Crow Creek..... | 2,144,736 | ..... | 105,238 | 87,000 | 42,800 | 282,210 | 2,671,954 | 47,619 | 131,657 | 199,176 | 2,870,860 |
| Flandreau..... | 72,000 | ..... | 1,280 | 20,000 | 7,000 | 8,860 | 107,110 | 72,000 | ..... | 176,100 | 176,100 |
| Lower Brule..... | 1,497,200 | 10,800 | 60,529 | 30,000 | 13,000 | 137,620 | 1,764,149 | 112,000 | 103,554 | 215,554 | 1,964,703 |
| Lierre..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 11,258,541 | 60,000 | 172,062 | 201,300 | 322,000 | 1,464,022 | 13,498,835 | 1,694,451 | 988,975 | 2,683,426 | 16,122,261 |
| Rosebud..... | 17,205,580 | ..... | 857,389 | 609,241 | 195,000 | 810,500 | 19,737,510 | 1,619,500 | 3,110,011 | 4,723,511 | 24,468,511 |
| Sisseton..... | 3,931,209 | ..... | 176,134 | 94,083 | 35,708 | 222,401 | 9,042,842 | ..... | 608,978 | 608,978 | 10,249,580 |
| Yankton..... | 4,319,767 | ..... | 576,579 | 298,750 | 60,000 | 130,860 | 5,386,246 | ..... | 260,960 | 260,960 | 5,647,206 |
| Total..... | 52,652,045 | 60,800 | 2,063,241 | 1,873,584 | 778,705 | 3,705,687 | 60,654,112 | 5,064,628 | 6,143,966 | 11,313,594 | 71,967,706 |

* 1913 report; includes \$14,000,000 lowest estimated value coal.

† See Union Agency.

‡ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes

§ 1913 report.

|| Included in value of land.

TABLE 35.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914—Continued.

| States and superintendentes | Individual. | | | | | | Tribal. | | | Total individual and tribal property. | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Lands, exclusive of timber. | Timber. | Funds in banks. | Homes, furniture, barns, etc. | Wagons, implements, tools, etc. | Stock, poultry, and other property. | Total. | Lands, exclusive of timber. | Timber. | | Balance of funds in Treasury. | Total. |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shivwits..... | | | | \$2,500 | \$600 | \$2,370 | \$5,470 | \$15,000 | | | \$15,000 | \$20,470 |
| Umatoh and Ouray..... | \$1,620,890 | | \$113,918 | 57,980 | 20,431 | 165,232 | 1,987,451 | 577,275 | | \$2,765,843 | 3,377,993 | 5,365,444 |
| Salt Lake, special agent..... | | | | 1,500 | 500 | 2,570 | 4,570 | | | | | 4,570 |
| Total..... | 1,620,890 | | 113,918 | 61,980 | 30,531 | 170,472 | 1,997,701 | 592,275 | 34,876 | 2,765,843 | 3,392,993 | 5,390,784 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | 5,822,000 | \$903,280 | 606,266 | 240,900 | 133,665 | 609,273 | 8,024,364 | 2,577,523 | 3,991,928 | 486,814 | 7,055,265 | 15,079,639 |
| Cushman..... | 819,380 | 847,042 | 82,152 | 27,100 | 9,490 | 34,365 | 1,769,529 | 942,654 | 4,213,300 | 148,389 | 5,204,343 | 6,973,872 |
| Neah Bay..... | 18,650 | | | 41,500 | 27,105 | 18,963 | 110,241 | 22,652 | 275,000 | | 298,231 | 408,472 |
| Spokane..... | 923,380 | 392,580 | 11,127 | 50,000 | 10,000 | 27,788 | 1,414,882 | 421,945 | 817,875 | 28,219 | 1,267,939 | 2,682,821 |
| Tulalip..... | 2,691,019 | 1,330,000 | 92,802 | 83,025 | 21,764 | 70,595 | 4,289,505 | 82 | | | 4,289,587 | 8,980,092 |
| Yakima..... | 11,048,086 | 144,375 | 242,788 | | | 48,600 | 11,483,569 | 1,205,358 | 3,398,450 | 3,312 | 4,607,120 | 16,080,979 |
| Total..... | 21,332,825 | 3,321,257 | 964,135 | 442,525 | 202,024 | 809,914 | 27,062,380 | 5,070,114 | 12,696,553 | 666,313 | 18,432,980 | 45,825,300 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carter..... | | | 44,702 | 4,750 | 1,500 | 7,010 | 57,962 | | | | | 57,962 |
| Hayward..... | 594,500 | 112,000 | 36,171 | 23,400 | 2,700 | 11,390 | 780,161 | 1,000 | | | 1,000 | 781,161 |
| Keshena..... | | | 4,861 | 56,000 | 13,000 | 37,492 | 111,353 | 1,947,512 | 6,038,840 | 2,086,781 | 10,073,133 | 10,184,486 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | 216,049 | 18,225 | 202,975 | 7,000 | 14,500 | 12,575 | 471,324 | 80,622 | 14,672 | | 95,294 | 566,018 |
| La Pointe..... | 900,767 | 196,000 | 2,316,178 | 217,000 | 46,500 | 98,283 | 3,667,668 | 83,215 | 664,300 | | 747,515 | 4,415,213 |
| Oneida..... | 467,065 | | 15,063 | 395,000 | 25,000 | 153,700 | 1,057,828 | | | | | 1,057,828 |
| Red Cliff..... | 153,680 | 40,000 | 87,122 | 50,000 | 3,000 | 7,227 | 341,029 | | | | | 341,029 |
| Tomah..... | | | 24,598 | | | | 24,598 | | | 545,717 | 545,717 | 570,315 |
| Total..... | 2,222,061 | 359,225 | 2,731,670 | 753,150 | 106,200 | 329,447 | 6,511,963 | 2,112,349 | 6,717,812 | 2,632,498 | 11,462,659 | 17,974,012 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 1,723,880 | | 48,006 | 17,500 | 14,000 | 349,100 | 2,151,946 | 830,211 | 750,000 | 29,780 | 1,618,991 | 3,770,977 |
| Grand total..... | 372,776,671 | 11,373,064 | 12,251,557 | 9,924,495 | 3,769,903 | 24,776,462 | 434,872,202 | 111,396,316 | 74,068,412 | 47,062,209 | 232,532,437 | 667,454,639 |

: Stock value is \$24,345,960.

TABLE 36.—Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914.

| Designation. | Chief officer. | | Others. | | Total. | |
|--|----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Num-ber. | Salary. | Num-ber. | Salary. | Num-ber. | Salary |
| <i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i> | | | | | | |
| Inspection..... | 1 | \$3,500 | 15 | \$32,300 | 16 | \$35,800 |
| Liquor..... | 1 | 2,000 | 19 | 23,620 | 20 | 25,620 |
| Construction..... | 1 | 3,000 | 3 | 5,400 | 4 | 8,400 |
| Health..... | 1 | 3,000 | 23 | 27,060 | 24 | 30,060 |
| Schools..... | 1 | 3,000 | | | 1 | 3,000 |
| Industries: | | | | | | |
| Farming..... | 1 | 3,000 | 2 | 2,700 | 3 | 5,700 |
| Employment..... | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 1,200 | 2 | 3,200 |
| Forestry: | | | | | | |
| Field supervising officers..... | 1 | 2,250 | 5 | 11,250 | 6 | 13,500 |
| Menominee..... | 1 | 2,000 | 19 | 22,060 | 20 | 24,060 |
| Special agents..... | 10 | 20,000 | 12 | 9,175 | 22 | 29,175 |
| Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians..... | 1 | 2,000 | | | 1 | 2,000 |
| Attorney for Pueblo Indians..... | 1 | 1,500 | | | 1 | 1,500 |
| Total..... | 21 | 47,250 | 99 | 134,765 | 120 | 182,015 |
| <i>Field irrigation service.</i> | | | | | | |
| Chief Inspector..... | 1 | 4,000 | 1 | 2,500 | 2 | 6,500 |
| Superintendents of irrigation..... | 6 | 13,650 | | | 6 | 13,650 |
| Total..... | 7 | 17,650 | 1 | 2,500 | 8 | 20,150 |
| Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque..... | 1 | 2,000 | 22 | 33,920 | 23 | 35,920 |
| Arizona: | | | | | | |
| Pima..... | 1 | 1,200 | 2 | 2,220 | 3 | 3,420 |
| Salt River..... | 1 | 1,200 | | | 1 | 1,200 |
| San Xavier..... | 1 | 720 | | | 1 | 720 |
| Total..... | 3 | 3,120 | 2 | 2,220 | 5 | 5,340 |
| California: Miscellaneous work..... | 1 | 2,000 | 174 | 64,371 | 75 | 66,371 |
| Colorado: Southern Uta..... | 1 | 720 | | | 1 | 720 |
| Idaho: Fort Hall..... | 1 | 1,500 | 9 | 5,495 | 10 | 6,995 |
| Montana: | | | | | | |
| Crow..... | 1 | 1,600 | 8 | 7,065 | 9 | 9,295 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 1 | 1,500 | 4 | 3,140 | 5 | 4,640 |
| Tongue River..... | 1 | 1,200 | 1 | 900 | 2 | 2,100 |
| Total..... | 3 | 4,300 | 13 | 11,735 | 16 | 16,035 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | |
| Moapa River..... | | | 4 | 1,560 | 4 | 1,560 |
| Walker River..... | 1 | 1,200 | 1 | 1,500 | 2 | 2,700 |
| Western Shoshone..... | 1 | 1,500 | 2 | 1,740 | 3 | 3,240 |
| Total..... | 2 | 2,700 | 7 | 4,800 | 9 | 7,500 |
| Oregon: Klamath..... | 1 | 2,000 | 17 | 17,929 | 18 | 19,929 |
| Utah: Uintah..... | 1 | 2,000 | 20 | 17,860 | 21 | 19,860 |
| Washington: Yakima..... | 1 | 2,100 | 32 | 29,945 | 33 | 32,045 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | 1 | 2,100 | 20 | 16,190 | 21 | 17,290 |
| Grand total..... | 23 | 42,190 | 217 | 205,965 | 240 | 248,155 |
| <i>Field allotment service.</i> | | | | | | |
| Special allotting agents..... | 1 | 2,500 | 9 | 8,883 | 10 | 11,383 |
| Appraising commissioners..... | | | 3 | 2,700 | 3 | 2,700 |
| Arizona: Pima..... | | | 4 | 2,040 | 4 | 2,040 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | |
| Fort Berthold..... | | | 4 | 2,635 | 4 | 2,635 |
| Standing Rock..... | | | 10 | 2,700 | 10 | 2,700 |
| Turtle Mountain..... | | | 1 | 900 | 1 | 900 |
| Total..... | | | 15 | 6,235 | 15 | 6,235 |

139 were temporary positions.

* Temporary.

*5 were temporary positions.

*16 were temporary positions.

*9 were temporary positions.

*6 were temporary positions.

TABLE 36.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914—Continued.*

| Designation. | Chief officer. | | Others. | | Total. | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Num- ber. | Salary. | Num- ber. | Salary. | Num- ber. | Salary. |
| <i>Field allotment service—Continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| Oregon: | | | | | | |
| Klamath..... | 1 ¹ | \$990 | | | 1 | \$990 |
| Roseburg..... | | | 7 | \$1,480 | 7 | 1,480 |
| Total..... | 1 | 990 | 7 | 1,480 | 8 | 2,470 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | 1 ¹ | 432 | 13 | 480 | 4 | 912 |
| Crow Creek..... | 1 ¹ | 288 | 3 | 384 | 4 | 672 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 1 | 2,160 | 4 | 3,740 | 5 | 5,900 |
| Rosebud..... | 1 ¹ | 360 | 3 | 500 | 4 | 860 |
| Total..... | 4 | 3,240 | 13 | 5,104 | 17 | 8,344 |
| Washington: | | | | | | |
| Colville..... | | | 15 | 14,530 | 15 | 14,530 |
| Yakima..... | 1 ¹ | 1,740 | 8 | 4,260 | 9 | 6,000 |
| Total..... | 1 | 1,740 | 23 | 18,790 | 24 | 20,530 |
| Wyoming: Shoshone..... | | | 5 | 5,100 | 5 | 5,100 |
| Grand total..... | 7 | 8,470 | 79 | 50,332 | 86 | 58,802 |
| Inheritance examiners..... | 12 ² | 22,200 | 12 | 10,800 | 24 | 33,000 |
| Probate attorneys..... | 8 ³ | 20,000 | | | 8 | 20,000 |
| WAREHOUSES. | | | | | | |
| Chicago..... | 1 | 2,200 | 31 ⁴ | 19,720 | 32 | 21,920 |
| New York..... | | (⁵) | 10 | 8,300 | 10 | 8,300 |
| Omaha..... | 1 | 2,000 | 5 | 3,440 | 6 | 5,440 |
| St. Louis..... | 1 | 2,000 | 11 | 4,835 | 12 | 6,835 |
| San Francisco..... | 1 | 2,000 | 4 | 4,520 | 5 | 6,520 |
| Total..... | 4 | 8,200 | 61 | 40,815 | 65 | 49,015 |

¹ Temporary.² 8 were temporary positions.³ 4 were temporary positions.⁴ Positions established during fiscal year.⁵ 20 were temporary positions.⁶ Clerk in charge.⁷ 2 were temporary positions.⁸ 6 were temporary positions.TABLE 37.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

| Designation. | Number | Salary. |
|--|--------|-------------|
| School ¹ | 2,796 | \$1,864,254 |
| Agency ¹ | 2,250 | 1,454,279 |
| Field investigating and supervising force..... | 120 | 182,015 |
| Irrigation service..... | 240 | 248,155 |
| Allotment service..... | 86 | 58,802 |
| Inheritance examiners..... | 24 | 33,000 |
| Probate attorneys..... | 8 | 20,000 |
| Warehouses..... | 65 | 49,015 |
| Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner..... | 245 | 233,710 |
| Total..... | 5,834 | 4,143,230 |

¹ 1913 report.² School and agency includes 2,319 Indians earning \$810,960, as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances.

| Title of appropriations. | Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913. | Appropriations for fiscal year 1914. | Disbursements for 1914. | Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914. |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <i>General provisions.</i> | | | | |
| Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians..... | | \$2,000.00 | \$186.40 | \$1,813.60 |
| Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees..... | | 50,000.00 | 35,670.89 | 14,329.11 |
| Expenses of Indian commissioners..... | | 4,000.00 | 3,955.35 | 44.65 |
| General expenses, Indian Service..... | | 105,000.00 | 94,509.22 | 10,490.78 |
| Indian schools, support..... | | 1,420,000.00 | 1,349,304.64 | 70,695.36 |
| Indian school and agency buildings..... | | 400,000.00 | \$34,016.34 | 65,983.66 |
| Indian school transportation..... | | 82,000.00 | 74,119.54 | 7,880.46 |
| Industrial work and care of timber..... | | 400,000.00 | 360,114.01 | 39,885.99 |
| Industry among Indians, reimbursable..... | \$14,503.95 | 100,000.00 | 33,210.19 | 81,293.76 |
| Irrigation, Indian reservations..... | 125,068.68 | 345,700.00 | 327,284.60 | 143,504.08 |
| Judgments, Indian depredation claims..... | 97,450.44 | 22,145.00 | 24,027.00 | 96,568.44 |
| Pay of Indian police..... | | 200,000.00 | 194,432.37 | 5,567.63 |
| Pay of judges, Indian courts..... | | 8,000.00 | 7,470.77 | 629.23 |
| Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies..... | | 300,000.00 | 167,202.46 | 132,797.54 |
| Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians..... | | 200,000.00 | 168,308.78 | 31,691.22 |
| Statement of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes..... | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | |
| Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians..... | | 100,000.00 | 94,222.86 | 5,777.14 |
| Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, reimbursable..... | 82,966.48 | 200,000.00 | 206,645.76 | 76,320.72 |
| Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service..... | | 9,000.00 | 7,769.12 | 1,230.88 |
| Fulfilling treaties with— | | | | |
| Choctaws, Oklahoma..... | 10,520.00 | 10,520.00 | | 21,040.00 |
| Crows, Montana..... | 10,536.07 | 6,000.00 | 5,510.00 | 11,026.07 |
| Navajos, Schools, Arizona..... | | 100,000.00 | 26,517.95 | 63,482.05 |
| Pawnees, Oklahoma..... | 7,714.41 | 30,000.00 | 31,014.45 | 6,699.96 |
| Senecas of New York..... | 2,678.02 | 6,000.00 | 6,161.34 | 2,514.68 |
| Six Nations of New York..... | 905.05 | 4,500.00 | | 770.27 |
| Support of— | | | | |
| Bannocks, employees, Idaho..... | | 5,000.00 | 4,368.34 | 631.66 |
| Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma..... | | 35,000.00 | 33,270.08 | 1,729.92 |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin..... | | 7,000.00 | 6,772.66 | 227.34 |
| Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota..... | | 4,000.00 | 3,957.78 | 42.22 |
| Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota..... | | 11,000.00 | 10,752.83 | 247.17 |
| Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho..... | | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | |
| Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, etc..... | | 23,740.00 | 23,174.34 | 565.66 |
| Confederated Bands of Utes, subsistence..... | | 30,000.00 | 20,521.09 | 9,478.91 |
| D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington..... | | 7,000.00 | 6,445.42 | 554.58 |
| Support of Indians in— | | | | |
| Arizona and New Mexico..... | | 330,000.00 | 300,808.22 | 29,191.68 |
| California..... | | 57,000.00 | 53,890.24 | 3,109.76 |
| Nevada..... | | 18,500.00 | 17,774.52 | 725.48 |
| Utah..... | | 10,000.00 | 8,863.53 | 1,136.47 |
| Support of Indians of— | | | | |
| Blackfeet Agency, Mont..... | | 15,000.00 | 7,761.47 | 7,238.53 |
| Colville and Puyallup agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington..... | | 13,000.00 | 12,971.13 | 28.87 |
| Flathead Agency, Mont..... | | 12,000.00 | 8,591.37 | 3,408.63 |
| Fort Belknap Agency, Mont..... | | 20,000.00 | 19,857.15 | 142.85 |
| Fort Berthold Agency..... | | 15,000.00 | 14,685.74 | 314.26 |
| Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho..... | | 30,000.00 | 27,339.70 | 2,660.30 |
| Fort Peck Agency, Mont..... | | 35,000.00 | 28,430.05 | 6,569.95 |
| Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg..... | | 4,000.00 | 3,992.66 | 7.34 |
| Klamath Agency, Oreg..... | | 6,000.00 | 5,601.53 | 398.47 |
| Warm Springs Agency, Oreg..... | | 4,000.00 | 3,898.63 | 101.37 |
| Support of— | | | | |
| Kansas Indians, Oklahoma..... | | 1,500.00 | 1,122.19 | 377.81 |
| Kickapoos, Oklahoma..... | | 2,000.00 | 1,648.60 | 351.40 |
| Makahs, Washington..... | | 2,000.00 | 1,354.01 | 645.99 |
| Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana..... | | 85,000.00 | 76,239.24 | 8,760.76 |
| Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma..... | | 6,800.00 | 6,468.86 | 131.14 |
| Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma..... | | 500.00 | | 500.00 |
| Pawnees, schools, Oklahoma..... | | 10,000.00 | 9,389.76 | 610.24 |

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

| Title of appropriations. | Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913. | Appropriations for fiscal year 1914. | Disbursements for 1914. | Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914. |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <i>General provisions—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| Support of—Continued. | | | | |
| Poncas, Oklahoma..... | | \$8,000.00 | \$7,550.08 | \$449.92 |
| Pottawatomies, Wisconsin..... | | 7,000.00 | 6,190.22 | 809.78 |
| Quapaws, education, Oklahoma..... | | 1,000.00 | 838.17 | 161.83 |
| Quapaws, employees, etc., Oklahoma..... | | 500.00 | 499.94 | .06 |
| Quinalets and Quillehutes, Washington..... | | 1,000.00 | 639.26 | 360.74 |
| Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas..... | | 200.00 | ..... | 200.00 |
| Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming..... | | 6,000.00 | 5,770.00 | 230.00 |
| Shoshones in Wyoming..... | | 15,000.00 | 13,475.41 | 1,524.59 |
| Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak..... | | 5,000.00 | 4,992.86 | 7.15 |
| Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., South Dakota..... | | 107,000.00 | 97,514.81 | 9,485.19 |
| Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota..... | | 200,000.00 | 193,881.71 | 6,118.29 |
| Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota..... | | 14,000.00 | 13,880.84 | 119.16 |
| Spokanes, Washington..... | | 1,000.00 | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon..... | | 3,000.00 | 2,940.00 | 60.00 |
| Whites and affiliated bands, Oklahoma..... | | 5,000.00 | 4,362.29 | 637.71 |
| Yakimas, and other Indians, Washington..... | | 3,000.00 | 2,804.64 | 195.36 |
| Indian schools: | | | | |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex..... | | 73,600.00 | 69,430.90 | 4,169.10 |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings..... | \$50.41 | 15,000.00 | 5,629.14 | 9,521.27 |
| Bismarck, N. Dak..... | | 23,200.00 | 17,410.97 | 5,789.03 |
| Carlisle, Pa..... | | 162,000.00 | 150,525.12 | 11,474.88 |
| Carson City, Nev..... | | 56,100.00 | 53,894.88 | 2,205.12 |
| Cherokee, N. C..... | | 36,000.00 | 31,851.01 | 4,148.99 |
| Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma..... | | 30,000.00 | 27,314.40 | 2,685.60 |
| Chilocco, Okla..... | | 90,500.00 | 86,131.80 | 4,368.20 |
| Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma..... | | 300,000.00 | 299,442.29 | 557.71 |
| Flandreau, S. Dak..... | | 66,500.00 | 63,691.74 | 2,808.26 |
| Fort Bidwell, Cal..... | | 20,000.00 | 18,285.85 | 1,714.15 |
| Fort Mojave, Ariz..... | | 38,900.00 | 37,231.87 | 1,668.13 |
| Fort Totten, N. Dak..... | | 74,500.00 | 74,248.61 | 251.39 |
| Fort Totten, N. Dak., buildings..... | 3,050.22 | 15,000.00 | 16,594.08 | 1,456.14 |
| Genoa, Nebr..... | | 72,300.00 | 62,049.02 | 10,250.98 |
| Greenville, Cal..... | | 20,000.00 | 17,189.63 | 2,810.37 |
| Greenville, Cal., buildings..... | | 10,000.00 | ..... | 10,000.00 |
| Hayward, Wis..... | | 40,670.00 | 38,030.92 | 2,639.08 |
| Kickapoo Reservation, Kans..... | | 17,860.00 | 16,268.54 | 1,591.46 |
| Lawrence, Kans..... | | 138,750.00 | 129,344.89 | 9,405.11 |
| Mount Pleasant, Mich..... | | 71,275.00 | 65,064.53 | 6,210.47 |
| Phoenix, Ariz..... | | 131,400.00 | 128,026.95 | 3,373.05 |
| Phoenix, Ariz., buildings..... | | 15,000.00 | ..... | 15,000.00 |
| Pierre, S. Dak..... | | 42,000.00 | 41,694.71 | 305.29 |
| Pierre, S. Dak., buildings..... | 6,480.64 | 15,000.00 | 248.51 | 21,232.13 |
| Pipestone, Minn..... | | 45,875.00 | 45,000.62 | 874.38 |
| Rapid City, S. Dak..... | | 53,500.00 | 52,760.16 | 739.84 |
| Riverside, Cal..... | | 104,350.00 | 101,267.75 | 3,082.26 |
| Salem, Oreg..... | | 114,000.00 | 111,212.14 | 2,787.86 |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex..... | | 59,500.00 | 58,265.00 | 1,235.00 |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex., buildings..... | | 18,000.00 | 112.07 | 17,887.93 |
| Shoshone Reservation, Wyo..... | | 37,025.00 | 36,794.43 | 230.57 |
| Tacoma, Wash..... | | 50,000.00 | 45,927.23 | 4,072.77 |
| Truxton Canon, Ariz..... | | 21,200.00 | 20,301.55 | 898.45 |
| Tomah, Wis..... | | 63,450.00 | 60,850.76 | 2,599.24 |
| Wahpeton, N. Dak..... | | 43,700.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma..... | | 250,000.00 | 248,583.02 | 1,416.98 |
| Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak..... | | 30,000.00 | 27,469.03 | 2,530.97 |
| Award to attorney for certain minor allottees, Cascade Band, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)..... | | 1,900.00 | 1,900.00 | ..... |
| Bridge across the Colorado River, Yuma Reservation, California and Arizona..... | 1,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 89.69 | 25,910.31 |
| Bridge across Gila River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)..... | | 45,500.00 | 19.10 | 45,480.90 |

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

| Title of appropriations. | Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913. | Appropriations for fiscal year 1914. | Disbursements for 1914. | Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914. |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <i>General provisions—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| Bridge across San Carlos River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)..... | | \$19,800.00 | \$14.84 | \$19,785.16 |
| Bridge across the San Juan River at Shiprock, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable)..... | \$925.00 | 16,500.00 | 33.34 | 17,391.66 |
| Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz..... | | 1,000.00 | 50.00 | 950.00 |
| Costs, etc., in suits against John H. Scriven, allotting agent, South Dakota..... | | 780.70 | 780.70 | ..... |
| Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico..... | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | ..... |
| Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota..... | 93,456.09 | 200,000.00 | 200,696.14 | 32,786.95 |
| Enrollment of Chippewa allottees, White Earth Reservation, Minn..... | | 5,000.00 | 1,563.97 | 3,436.03 |
| Examination of land, Sully's Hill Park, N. Dak..... | | 500.00 | ..... | 500.00 |
| Ganado Irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz..... | 22,780.16 | 25,100.00 | 32,417.91 | 15,462.25 |
| Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses..... | | 14,050.00 | 14,050.00 | ..... |
| Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, California and Arizona (reimbursable)..... | | 40,000.00 | ..... | 40,000.00 |
| <i>Irrigation—</i> | | | | |
| Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)..... | 1,735.64 | 25,000.00 | 24,891.90 | 1,843.74 |
| San Carlos Reservation, Ariz..... | 208.47 | 10,000.00 | 9,801.32 | 407.15 |
| Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)..... | 820.45 | 15,000.00 | 14,487.51 | 1,332.94 |
| <i>Irrigation systems—</i> | | | | |
| Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)..... | 71,834.93 | 150,000.00 | 149,846.66 | 71,988.27 |
| Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)..... | 152,291.03 | 325,000.00 | 214,521.90 | 262,769.13 |
| Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)..... | 79,772.43 | 150,000.00 | 117,116.17 | 112,656.26 |
| Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)..... | 129,191.41 | 105,000.00 | 200,151.85 | 34,039.56 |
| Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)..... | | 15,000.00 | 14,791.45 | 208.55 |
| Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)..... | 35,509.86 | 50,000.00 | 25,696.80 | 59,813.06 |
| Land for tribal burial ground, Skagit Indians, Washington..... | | 250.00 | ..... | 250.00 |
| Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont..... | | 1,500.00 | 1,440.00 | 60.00 |
| Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho..... | | 20,000.00 | 19,975.28 | 24.72 |
| Maintenance of irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona..... | | 5,000.00 | 4,211.84 | 788.16 |
| <i>Pay of employees:</i> | | | | |
| Port Lapwai Agency, Idaho..... | | 2,200.00 | 2,200.00 | ..... |
| Mackinac Agency, Mich..... | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | ..... |
| New York Agency..... | | 2,250.00 | 1,767.08 | 482.92 |
| Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa..... | | 1,080.00 | 645.00 | 435.00 |
| Sac and Fox Agency, Okla..... | | 2,060.00 | 2,060.00 | ..... |
| Seneca Agency, Okla..... | | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | ..... |
| Shawnee Agency, Okla..... | | 900.00 | 890.00 | 10.00 |
| Winnebago Agency, Nebr..... | | 4,040.00 | 4,025.00 | 15.00 |
| Pay of physician, Shivwits School, Utah..... | | 500.00 | 500.00 | ..... |
| Payment of drainage assessments on Creek allotted lands, Oklahoma (reimbursable)..... | | 20,000.00 | 11,573.81 | 8,426.19 |
| <i>Payments to—</i> | | | | |
| E. L. Chalcraft, Oregon..... | | 736.88 | 736.88 | ..... |
| Confederated Bands of Utes (reimbursable)..... | | 100,000.00 | 89,016.55 | 10,983.45 |
| Ernest Stecker, Oklahoma..... | | 161.25 | 161.25 | ..... |
| D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kans..... | | 4,010.75 | 4,010.75 | ..... |

TABLE 38.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.*

| Title of appropriations. | Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913. | Appropriations for fiscal year 1914. | Disbursements for 1914. | Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914. |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <i>General provisions—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| Purchase of allotments for Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable)..... | | \$150,000.00 | \$13,839.56 | \$136,160.44 |
| Reimbursement to..... | | | | |
| Eugene H. Baldwin, South Dakota..... | | 39.69 | 39.69 | |
| Frank Philbrick, South Dakota..... | | 318.25 | 318.25 | |
| Clara D. True..... | | 50.15 | | 50.15 |
| Colville Indians for certain lands, Washington..... | | 500.00 | | 500.00 |
| Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla. | \$173,251.75 | 100,000.00 | 121,644.61 | 151,607.14 |
| Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr..... | | 1,200.00 | 1,197.10 | 2.90 |
| Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo..... | | 1,427.00 | 1,427.00 | |
| Roads and bridges, Red Cliff Reservation, Wis..... | | 8,600.00 | 8,565.39 | 4.61 |
| Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable)..... | 474.64 | 40,000.00 | 39,987.68 | 486.96 |
| Surveying and allotting Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (reimbursable)..... | | 10,000.00 | 4,963.50 | 5,036.50 |
| Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal..... | | 5,000.00 | 4,675.87 | 324.13 |
| Water supply: | | | | |
| Navajo Indians, Arizona..... | | 15,000.00 | 13,783.31 | 1,216.69 |
| Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona..... | | 5,000.00 | 4,983.40 | 16.60 |
| Total..... | 1,125,174.23 | 9,508,014.87 | 8,401,801.84 | 2,231,387.06 |

TABLE 39.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622, Revised Statutes.)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| On hand July 1, 1913..... | \$22,139.99 |
| Receipts: | |
| July, 1913..... | \$8,537.48 |
| August, 1913..... | 973.09 |
| September, 1913..... | 7,203.08 |
| October, 1913..... | 31.05 |
| November, 1913..... | 5,187.57 |
| December, 1913..... | 20,779.38 |
| January, 1914..... | 50,902.22 |
| February, 1914..... | 79.42 |
| March, 1914..... | 832.00 |
| April, 1914..... | 314.13 |
| May, 1914..... | 22,026.60 |
| June, 1914..... | 27,865.52 |
| | 144,731.68 |
| Total on hand and received..... | 166,871.62 |
| Disbursed and deposited during year: | |
| July, 1913..... | 553.12 |
| August, 1913..... | 39.57 |
| September, 1913..... | 20.70 |
| October, 1913..... | 7,200.90 |
| November, 1913..... | 471.55 |
| December, 1913..... | 68.16 |
| January, 1914..... | 39,105.21 |
| February, 1914..... | 856.70 |
| March, 1914..... | 56.33 |
| April, 1914..... | |
| May, 1914..... | 924.00 |
| June, 1914..... | 33,263.59 |
| | 82,559.83 |
| Balance June 30, 1914..... | 84,311.79 |

TABLE 40.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys.)*

| | In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912. | Received during fiscal year 1914. | Total on hand and received. | Disbursed during fiscal year 1914. | In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914. |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| General provisions | \$555,607.52 | \$2,055,845.00 | \$2,611,452.52 | \$1,981,258.56 | \$630,193.96 |
| Fulfilling treaty stipulations..... | 500,163.76 | 680,560.00 | 1,180,723.76 | 748,695.46 | 382,028.30 |
| Supports (gratuities)..... | 149,644.58 | 814,497.91 | 964,142.49 | 839,022.55 | 125,119.94 |
| Schools and school buildings..... | 886,299.72 | 4,088,155.00 | 4,974,454.72 | 4,448,823.10 | 525,631.62 |
| Trust funds and interest..... | 40,078,146.36 | 4,638,941.15 | 44,717,087.51 | 5,350,720.25 | 39,366,367.26 |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor..... | 3,684,372.02 | 4,667,820.36 | 8,352,192.38 | ¹ 3,233,104.08 | ² 5,119,088.32 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 5,635,933.14 | 3,600,968.50 | 9,236,901.64 | 3,607,425.63 | ³ 5,629,476.01 |
| Total..... | 51,490,167.10 | 20,496,787.89 | 71,986,954.99 | ² 20,209,049.58 | 51,777,905.41 |

¹ The \$3,233,104.08 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes \$698,800 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1068-1070).

² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$11,309.17; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,369,429.51; irrigation funds, \$800,625.43; surveying and allotting, \$80,482.63; payments to Indians for lands, \$596,359.79; and other miscellaneous funds, \$792,269.18; total, \$5,629,476.01.

³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1914 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1914 and former years.

TABLE 41.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

| Title of fund. | Date of acts or treaties. | Statutes at large. | | On hand July 1, 1913. | Received. | Disbursed. | On hand June 30, 1914. |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | | Vol. | Page. | | | | |
| Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund..... | Mar. 27, 1908 | 35 | 49 | \$2,951,403.18 | \$87,332.66 | \$87,238.27 | \$2,951,499.57 |
| ..... | June 5, 1906 | 34 | 213 | | | | |
| ..... | June 28, 1906 | 34 | 550 | | | | |
| Chayenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma, 3 per cent fund..... | June 17, 1910 | 36 | 533 | 103,472.71 | 35,085.33 | 12,803.86 | 126,764.19 |
| ..... | Jan. 14, 1889 | 26 | 642 | | | | |
| Chippewa in Minnesota fund ¹ | Feb. 26, 1896 | 29 | 17 | 4,986,438.82 | 924,301.19 | 188,798.38 | 5,740,941.61 |
| ..... | June 27, 1902 | 32 | 400 | | | | |
| Chayenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund..... | May 29, 1906 | 35 | 460 | 677,419.29 | 120,490.42 | 4,386.90 | 783,512.81 |
| ..... | June 23, 1910 | 36 | 602 | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund..... | June 21, 1906 | 34 | 335 | 386,916.57 | 39,248.43 | 391.36 | 428,773.69 |
| Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund..... | June 1, 1910 | 36 | 468 | 217,537.08 | 213,905.35 | 23,484.23 | 407,968.80 |
| Kansas Consolidated fund..... | July 1, 1902 | 32 | 638 | 126,957.61 | 29.62 | 12,097.60 | 114,869.63 |
| Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund..... | June 30, 1913 | 38 | 92 | | 21,903.88 | | 21,903.88 |
| Omaha fund..... | June 10, 1872 | 17 | 391 | 15,804.75 | | 1,519.34 | 14,285.41 |
| ..... | Aug. 7, 1882 | 22 | 341 | | | | |
| ..... | June 16, 1870 | 16 | 363 | | | | |
| Osage fund..... | May 19, 1872 | 17 | 90 | 6,697,722.86 | 643.76 | 697,781.35 | 6,000,485.27 |
| ..... | June 16, 1880 | 21 | 292 | | | | |
| Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund..... | Aug. 19, 1890 | 28 | 344 | | | | |
| ..... | May 27, 1910 | 36 | 443 | 97,805.28 | 6,331.87 | 1,674.16 | 101,012.99 |
| Prayallup 4 per cent school fund..... | Mar. 3, 1893 | 27 | 633 | 126,299.17 | 5,748.08 | 11,448.81 | 114,245.34 |
| Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund..... | May 30, 1910 | 36 | 451 | 204,165.38 | 110,765.24 | 924.18 | 313,986.44 |
| Round Valley general fund..... | Oct. 1, 1890 | 28 | 668 | 699.69 | 479.57 | 1,076.79 | 102.47 |
| ..... | Mar. 3, 1891 | 28 | 1,008 | | | | |
| Shoshone and Bannock fund..... | July 3, 1882 | 22 | 149 | 6,631.83 | 220.00 | | 6,741.83 |
| ..... | Sept. 1, 1888 | 25 | 456 | | | | |
| Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund..... | May 29, 1906 | 35 | 460 | 378,648.90 | 95,572.33 | 71,267.81 | 402,933.41 |
| ..... | Feb. 14, 1913 | | | | | | |
| Umatilla general fund..... | Mar. 3, 1895 | 23 | 343 | 193,700.99 | 6,748.00 | 39,745.22 | 189,703.77 |
| Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund..... | Mar. 4, 1913 | 37 | 934 | 3,516,731.65 | 62,351.55 | 2,804.76 | 3,576,278.74 |
| Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band..... | Apr. 21, 1904 | 33 | 194 | 1,810.00 | | 471.50 | 1,338.50 |
| Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Land Co..... | Apr. 30, 1908 | 35 | 92 | 81,461.39 | | 46,336.55 | 35,124.84 |
| Proceeds of— | Feb. 14, 1913 | | | 180,000.00 | | 180,000.00 | |
| Chayenne and Arapaho reserve lands..... | May 29, 1908 | 35 | 447 | | 12,803.86 | 5.27 | 12,798.59 |
| Chayenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak..... |do..... | 35 | 463 | 137,728.73 | | 137,883.08 | 345.04 |
| Colville Reservation, Wash..... | July 1, 1892 | 27 | 63 | 187,306.50 | 6,444.28 | 54,510.31 | 139,240.47 |
| Crow ceded lands, Montana..... | July 1, 1898 | 30 | 893 | 673,810.91 | 336,172.58 | 285,648.50 | 724,340.99 |
| ..... | Apr. 27, 1904 | 33 | 353 | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak. | do | 35 | 26,145.01 | 5,974.60 | 25,994.87 | 5,525.74 |
| Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont. | Mar. 2, 1889 | 25 | 4,972.26 | 800.00 | 912.30 | 5,751.96 |
| Flathead Reservation, Mont. | Apr. 23, 1904 | 33 | 55,561.06 | 100,190.53 | 116,910.32 | 38,838.91 |
| Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. | May 30, 1906 | 35 | 400.00 | 37,124.35 | 726.00 | 36,799.35 |
| Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal. | Apr. 21, 1904 | 33 | 3,017.80 | 4,277.29 | 2,828.53 | 4,466.16 |
| Klamath River Reservation, Cal. | June 17, 1892 | 27 | 25,572.85 | 114.55 | 25,458.30 | 25,458.30 |
| Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak. | Apr. 21, 1906 | 34 | 63,684.85 | 5,234.83 | 16,129.50 | 52,790.17 |
| Omaha Reservation, Nebr. | May 15, 1888 | 25 | 150 | 5,497.93 | ..... | 5,497.93 |
| Roosebud Reservation, S. Dak. | Apr. 25, 1904 | 33 | 1,079,375.07 | 220,417.55 | 238,210.99 | 1,060,581.63 |
| Red Lake Reservation, Minn. | Feb. 2, 1907 | 34 | 515,700.49 | 62,118.69 | 91,660.70 | 486,138.48 |
| Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak. | Mar. 2, 1889 | 25 | 306,169.41 | ..... | 226.57 | 307,942.54 |
| Southern Ute Reservation, Colo. | Feb. 20, 1905 | 28 | 142,153.28 | 2,185.90 | 240.00 | 144,099.18 |
| Spokane Reservation, Wash. | Feb. 26, 1906 | 35 | 19,987.28 | 2,410.48 | 210.38 | 22,398.38 |
| Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas | Feb. 26, 1906 | 35 | 14,306.41 | 854.98 | 1,565.74 | 13,597.65 |
| Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla. | June 1, 1900 | 35 | 753 | 16,979.00 | 15,086.00 | 1,893.00 |
| Surplus Puyallup school lands. | June 21, 1900 | 34 | 8,298.01 | 6,317.70 | 1,968.13 | 12,613.58 |
| Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn. | Mar. 1, 1907 | 34 | 83,634.92 | 1,317.00 | ..... | 84,951.92 |
| Townsites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. | Apr. 30, 1908 | 32 | 82,438.47 | 49,932.03 | 1,558.40 | 129,812.10 |
| Units and White River Ute lands | May 27, 1902 | 32 | 30,657.79 | 6,496.48 | 27,625.00 | 9,532.27 |
| Wichita ceded lands. | Mar. 2, 1906 | 33 | 7,008.87 | 3,319.16 | 7,114.97 | 3,214.06 |
| Wind River Reservation, Wyo. | Mar. 3, 1905 | 33 | 1,016 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indian money, proceeds of labor— | | | | | | |
| Cherokee unallotted lands. | Apr. 26, 1906 | 34 | 21,838.75 | 68,200.97 | 53,976.54 | 36,083.18 |
| Cherokee town lots | Mar. 3, 1911 | 35 | 1,070 | 198.00 | 4,653.56 | 3,072.50 |
| Chickasaw unallotted lands. | Mar. 2, 1887 | 24 | 7,529.08 | 7,013.02 | 3,233.54 | 9,108.08 |
| Chickasaw town lots. | Mar. 2, 1887 | 24 | 5,418.55 | 381,412.65 | 135,290.25 | 555,313.55 |
| Chickasaw unallotted lands. | Apr. 26, 1906 | 34 | 309,161.15 | 1,183,336.33 | 447,630.99 | 2,332,260.98 |
| Choctaw unallotted lands. | Mar. 3, 1911 | 35 | 1,696,455.34 | 14,494.35 | 9,715.70 | 27,677.27 |
| Choctaw town lots. | Mar. 2, 1887 | 24 | 22,868.62 | 33,897.67 | 143.70 | 36,123.50 |
| Choctaw town lots. | Mar. 2, 1887 | 24 | 1,371.53 | 31,660.71 | 54,406.00 | 24,723.37 |
| Creek town lots. | Apr. 26, 1906 | 34 | 47,478.66 | 8,392.60 | ..... | 10,765.16 |
| Creek unallotted lands. | Mar. 3, 1911 | 35 | 2,402.53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seminole unallotted lands. | do | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | | | 26,415,233.54 | 4,312,812.43 | 3,086,555.44 | 27,639,490.53 |

! Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

TABLE 42.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1914.*

| Name of treaties. | Description of annuities, etc. | Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc. | Statutes. | Annual amount needed to meet stipulations. |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Chocaw..... | Permanent annuities..... | Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1835, \$3,000; art. 13, treaty of Oct. 13, 1820, \$600; art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000. | 7, p. 92; 11, p. 614; 7, pp. 213, 233. | \$9,600 |
| Do..... | Provisions for smiths, etc..... | Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 13, 1820, art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825. | 7, pp. 212, 236, 614. | 920 |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | Employees..... | Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891. | 26, p. 1029. | 3,000 |
| Chippewa of the Mississippi..... | For schools during the pleasure of the President. Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc. | Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. | 16, p. 720. | 4,000 |
| Crow..... | Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868. | Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10. Estimated. | 15, p. 652. 19, p. 266; 15, p. 658. | 6,000 85,000 |
| Pawnee..... | Annuity in cash. Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers, iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, 3 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc. | Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857. do. Estimated for iron and steel, \$500. Estimated. | 11, p. 729. do. do. | 30,000 10,000 500 |
| Do..... | Pay of physician. | do. | do. | 4,400 |
| Quapaw..... | For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President. | \$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc. | 11, p. 730. 7, p. 425. | 1,200 1,500 |
| Sac and Fox of Missouri..... | For support of school. | Treaty of Mar. 6, 1831. | 12, p. 1173. | 200 |
| Santee of New York..... | Permanent annuities. | Feb. 19, 1831. | 4, p. 442. | 4,000 |
| Shoshone and Bannock: | | | | |
| Shoshone..... | Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. | Estimated. | 15, p. 676. | 5,000 |
| Do..... | Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops. | do. | do. | 1,000 |
| Bannock..... | Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. | do. | do. | 5,000 |
| Six Nations of New York..... | Permanent annuities in clothing, etc. | Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794. | 7, p. 46. | 4,500 |
| Sloux of different tribes, including Santee Sloux of Nebraska. | Blacksmith, and for iron and steel. | Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. | 15, p. 638. | 1,600 |
| Do..... | Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. | Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. | do. | 10,400 |
| Do..... | Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial school among the Sioux Indians. | Estimated, acts Feb. 23, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914. | 19, p. 236; 25, p. 894. | 400,000 |
| Spokane..... | Pay of blacksmith and carpenter..... | Agreement of Mar. 13, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892. | 27, p. 139. | 1,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---------|
| Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Winituche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinita Bands of Ute. | For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop..... | Estimated, art 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868..... | 15, p. 621..... | 220 |
| Do..... | 2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers | Estimated, art 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868..... | 15, p. 622..... | 8,520 |
| Do..... | Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc. | Art. 13, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868..... |do..... | 30,000 |
| Total..... | | | | 630,560 |

TABLE 43.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

| States and superintendencies. | Tribes. | Indians paid. | Average pro rata share. | Amount paid. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Iowa: Sac and Fox..... | Sac and Fox..... | 13 | \$1, 134. 30 | \$14, 745. 95 |
| Kansas: | | | | |
| Potawatomi..... | Potawatomi..... | 14 | 244. 10 | 3, 417. 41 |
| Kickapoo..... | Kickapoo..... | 10 | 629. 24 | 6, 292. 45 |
| Total..... | | 24 | | 9, 709. 86 |
| Nebraska: Santee..... | Ponca..... | 35 | 77. 79 | 2, 722. 84 |
| New York: New York..... | Tonawanda (Seneca)..... | 10 | 179. 83 | 1, 798. 36 |
| North Dakota: Standing Rock..... | Sioux..... | 196 | 167. 27 | 32, 785. 95 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| Cantonment..... | Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 93 | 358. 22 | 33, 255. 85 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | do..... | 91 | | 32, 615. 06 |
| Red Moon..... | do..... | 34 | | 12, 218. 42 |
| Seger..... | do..... | 30 | | 10, 749. 67 |
| Kiowa..... | Apache and Comanche..... | 82 | | 27, 519. 30 |
| Ponca..... | Ponca..... | 263 | | 20, 756. 09 |
| Osage..... | Osage..... | 297 | | 607, 387. 22 |
| Pawnee..... | Pawnee..... | 44 | | 26, 579. 09 |
| Sac and Fox..... | Sac and Fox..... | 48 | | 53, 077. 98 |
| Total..... | | 982 | | 914, 158. 68 |
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Klamath..... | Klamath..... | 36 | 264. 65 | 9, 527. 71 |
| Umatilla..... | Umatilla, Cayuse, etc..... | 157 | 284. 99 | 44, 744. 63 |
| Total..... | | 193 | | 54, 272. 34 |
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | Sioux..... | 822 | 137. 47 | 113, 005. 23 |
| Crow Creek..... | do..... | 121 | 183. 66 | 22, 223. 55 |
| Lower Brule..... | do..... | 4 | 186. 65 | 746. 62 |
| Pine Ridge..... | do..... | 1, 001 | 132. 40 | 132, 538. 00 |
| Yankton..... | do..... | 72 | 250. 31 | 18, 022. 48 |
| Rosebud..... | do..... | 19 | 134. 15 | 2, 548. 96 |
| Total..... | | 2, 039 | | 289, 084. 89 |
| Utah: Uintah and Ouray..... | Ute..... | 26 | 242. 13 | 6, 295. 38 |
| Wisconsin: Keshena..... | Menominee..... | 167 | 96. 36 | 16, 093. 44 |
| Grand total..... | | 3, 685 | | 1, 341, 687. 67 |

¹ Five per cent.

TABLE 44.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks.*¹

| Tribes. | On deposit June 30, 1914. | | | Interest. | |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | Paid into the United States Treasury. | Total paid and due. |
| Choctaw..... | \$2, 618, 478. 02 | \$205, 392. 16 | \$2, 823, 870. 18 | \$26, 767. 22 | \$22, 159. 38 |
| Chickasaw..... | 1, 054, 089. 82 | 75, 044. 82 | 1, 129, 134. 64 | 11, 187. 98 | 96, 232. 80 |
| Charokee..... | 306, 628. 70 | 23, 890. 37 | 330, 519. 07 | 5, 646. 61 | 29, 536. 98 |
| Creek..... | 1, 082, 150. 00 | 80, 156. 45 | 1, 162, 306. 45 | 9, 828. 40 | 89, 984. 85 |
| Seminole..... | 26, 771. 30 | 2, 097. 38 | 28, 868. 68 | 587. 81 | 2, 685. 19 |
| Total..... | 5, 088, 117. 84 | 386, 581. 18 | 5, 474, 699. 02 | 54, 018. 02 | 440, 599. 20 |

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 245 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 45.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

| Warehouses. | Freight shipments. | | | Express shipments. | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Number. | Weight. | Value. | Number. | Weight. | Value. |
| | | <i>Pounds.</i> | | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| Chicago..... | 147,519 | 40,019,417 | \$694,953.18 | 1 | 163 | \$19.50 |
| New York..... | 9,624 | 1,027,545 | 284,921.07 | | | |
| Omaha..... | 63,570 | 7,025,240 | 275,877.19 | 4 | 209 | 112.35 |
| St. Louis..... | 35,945 | 8,616,181 | 215,510.58 | | | |
| San Francisco..... | 31,695 | 3,300,248 | 84,659.69 | | | |
| Total..... | 288,353 | 59,988,631 | 1,558,921.71 | 5 | 372 | 131.85 |

| Warehouses. | Packages mailed. | | | Requisitions issued. | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Number. | Weight. | Value. | Contract. | Open market. | Total. |
| | | <i>Pounds.</i> | | | | |
| Chicago..... | 2,864 | 10,899 | \$6,550.83 | 44 | 2,063 | 2,097 |
| New York..... | 1,866 | 8,727 | 6,179.06 | 345 | 155 | 500 |
| Omaha..... | 666 | 2,077 | 1,371.50 | 215 | 390 | 595 |
| St. Louis..... | 694 | 2,273 | 1,551.03 | 527 | 631 | 1,168 |
| San Francisco..... | 257 | 2,359 | 793.42 | 45 | 184 | 229 |
| Total..... | 6,337 | 26,335 | 16,445.84 | 1,176 | 3,403 | 4,579 |

Total number of shipments..... 294,695
 Total weight (pounds)..... 60,015,338
 Total value..... \$1,575,499.43

TABLE 46.—*Expense at warehouses fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

| Warehouses. | Rent. | Light and fuel. | Amount paid regular employees. | Amount paid irregular employees. | Inspection and miscellaneous. | Total. |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Chicago..... | \$4,500.00 | \$120.32 | \$12,972.78 | \$5,682.50 | \$3,302.88 | \$36,578.48 |
| New York..... | 3,499.98 | 226.42 | 7,097.52 | 765.00 | 824.40 | 12,423.32 |
| Omaha..... | 1,600.00 | 14.73 | 5,140.00 | 401.00 | 1,600.35 | 8,756.08 |
| St. Louis..... | 1,500.00 | 111.37 | 6,535.58 | | 528.29 | 8,675.24 |
| San Francisco..... | 1,135.00 | | 5,824.98 | 470.30 | 255.15 | 7,685.43 |
| Total..... | 12,234.98 | 472.84 | 37,570.86 | 7,318.80 | 6,521.07 | 64,118.55 |

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Okla., August 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the year ended June 30, 1914. This office, under instructions from the department, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, deals with matters pertaining to the enrollment and allotment, the collection of tribal revenues, disposition of unallotted lands, and all other matters pertaining to tribal property and the settlement of tribal affairs.

The affairs of the individual Indians after allotments are completed, especially of the restricted class remaining under the supervision of the department, are handled through the superintendent of the Union Agency, under direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Copies of the annual reports of the superintendent of the Union Agency and the supervisor of schools are attached hereto.

INTRODUCTION.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, provides:

That effective September first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the offices of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent of Union Agency in Oklahoma be and the same are hereby abolished and in lieu thereof there shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes * * *.

In view of such contemplated changes it seems appropriate to briefly refer to the various changes made since 1898, prior to which time lands were held in common and these tribes controlled their own affairs.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, the President appointed three commissioners, namely, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, formerly United States Senator from Massachusetts, and for many years chairman of the Senate Indian Committee, who was designated as chairman; Mr. Meredith Kidd, of Indiana, and Mr. Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas, to enter into negotiations with each of the nations of the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of extinguishing the national or tribal title to all lands held by them in common, and to allot or divide the same in severalty among the Indians of each nation as were found to be entitled to same by such methods as might be agreed upon between said nations and the United States.

In 1895 Hon. Frank C. Armstrong succeeded Mr. Kidd. The act approved March 2, 1895, provided for the appointment of two additional commissioners, thereby increasing the number to five, and Mr. Thomas Cabaniss, of Georgia, and Mr. Alexander B. Montgomery, of Kentucky, were appointed. In 1897 Mr. Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, succeeded Mr. Montgomery, and during the same year Mr. Thomas Cabaniss was succeeded by Mr. Tams Bixby, of Minnesota, who acted as chairman in the absence of Mr. Dawes.

The act approved July 1, 1898, fixed the number of commissioners at four. Mr. Frank C. Armstrong resigned June 30, 1898, leaving at that time Commissioners Dawes (chairman), Bixby, Needles, and McKennon. On June 5, 1900, Mr. Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, succeeded Mr. McKennon. Mr. Dawes died February 5, 1903, whereupon Mr. Bixby was designated permanent chairman, and on February 16, 1903, Mr. William E. Stanley, of Kansas, was appointed in place of Mr. Dawes and served until March 31, 1904, when he resigned, no one being appointed to succeed him. The act approved March 3, 1905, provided, effective July 1, 1905, that the work of completing the unfinished business of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes should devolve upon the Secretary of the Interior, and all powers theretofore granted the commission were conferred upon him. Messrs. Needles and Breckenridge, therefore, retired June 30, 1905, and Mr. Bixby was on July 1, 1905, appointed "Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes" by the Secretary of the Interior, and served until June 30, 1907, when he resigned.

This commission finally negotiated agreements with each of the Five Tribes between 1897 and 1902, which were ratified by Congress, and thereafter had charge of the work of enrollment, which began in 1898, and the allotment of land in severalty to individual Indians, which began in 1899, under the supervision and direction of the department. The commission, and thereafter this office, has always been commonly known as the Dawes Commission.

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, being the first legislation embodying Choctaw and Chickasaw agreements and other legislation providing for radical changes of administration of affairs of the Five Tribes and the allotment of land in severalty, also provided in part that:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law relating to the affairs therein.

I was detailed and assigned to such duty August 17, 1898. Headquarters were established at Muskogee for the purpose of exercising supervisory control under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior of the collection of tribal revenues and enforcement of existing tribal laws, supervising the establishment of limits to all towns (308), surveying and platting same into lots and blocks and dealing with such other matters as came within the jurisdiction of the department save those under the control and direction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

On July 1, 1907, I succeeded Mr. Bixby as commissioner, the duties of the office thereafter including the work formerly performed by the inspector for the Indian Territory.

Prior to 1898, while lands were held in common and each nation through its council and officers controlled its own affairs, the Union Agency consisted only of an agent appointed by the President at a nominal salary with a force of two clerks and several Indian policemen, the principal duties of such office being correspondence with tribal officers and investigation of such matters as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directed. Since 1898 the supervision of and handling the affairs of the restricted individual Indians after allotment, numbering at the present time about 32,000, who are under the control of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the supervision of the department; the receiving and accounting of large sums of money realized from oil produced; the sale of restricted allotted lands and other work in connection therewith has made such office the largest and most important Indian agency in the service. Of those having charge of such office during such period, Mr. D. M. Wisdom was agent from June 29, 1893, to May 30, 1899, when he resigned, and Mr. J. Blair Shoenfelt was in charge from June 1, 1899, to June 30, 1905, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Dana H. Kelsey, the present incumbent.

The annual reports of such officers for each year from 1893 to the present time were printed in pamphlet form and show in detail legislation enacted and the work accomplished during such period.

On November 17, 1907, the Indian Territory, comprising the Five Tribes and Quapaw Agency, was, with Oklahoma Territory, admitted into the Union as the State of Oklahoma, the enabling act providing in part as follows:

Provided, That nothing contained in said constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians of said Territories (so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished) or to limit or affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights by treaties, agreement, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The work in connection with the settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes from the creation of a commission in 1893 to negotiate agreements for the purpose of severing their tribal relations, and the subsequent distribution of lands in severalty to those found entitled thereto, platting of existing towns, the disposition of town lots together with the sale of remaining tribal properties, and the legislation and litigation in connection therewith, has been set forth in previous annual reports, therefore only a brief reference will be made thereto in this report to show what has been accomplished.

The total area of the Five Civilized Tribes is 19,525,966 acres, of which 11,660,952 acres are located in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, with an enrollment of 37,685 persons; 4,420,068 acres in the Cherokee Nation, with an enrollment of 41,693 persons; 3,079,095 acres in the Creek Nation, with an enrollment of 18,712 persons; and 365,852 acres in the Seminole Nation, with an enrollment of 3,119 persons. This large area was the common property of these respective tribes, acquired by them about 1830 from the Government in exchange for lands in Southern States. They received patent in fee

with the restriction that the land so conveyed could not be disposed of without the consent of the Government.

These various nations had for many years prior to 1898 controlled their own affairs and governments, which provided for their respective governors, or principal chiefs, and other tribal officers, including legislatures or councils. They enacted such laws pertaining to their lands, schools, and affairs generally as they deemed proper, independent of the laws of the United States, and in each of the nations, noncitizens located or residing therein for the purpose of trading or conducting any business within the limits of the nation, and for introducing cattle, mining coal, or renting lands from Indians, or for any other purpose, were required to pay the authorities of the nations taxes for such privileges as were prescribed by their various laws. All tribal revenues, taxes, etc., were collected and handled by tribal officers until the passage of the act of June 28, 1898, since which date all revenues accruing to the Creek and Cherokee Nations have been collected under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the revenues in the other nations arising under acts of Congress. The act of Congress of April 26, 1906, required that all tribal revenues thereafter should be collected by the Secretary of the Interior and abolished all tribal taxes effective December 31, 1905, although the unallotted lands have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, created a commission to enter into negotiations with each of the Five Tribes for the purpose of extinguishing the tribal title, the allotment and division of lands in severalty among the persons found to be entitled thereto, the disposition and sale of tribal properties, including lands reserved for towns, churches, cemeteries, and remaining surplus unallotted lands, and the final distribution of tribal funds to individual members of the respective tribes. The majority of the Indians at first bitterly opposed breaking up their tribal relations or to the allotment of their land in any manner, and it required repeated efforts and nearly 10 years of work to induce them to finally enter into agreements to accept their lands in severalty and to distribute their tribal property, the last agreement being the supplemental Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement, which was ratified September 25, 1902.

Since the inception of the work the applications of approximately 250,000 persons for enrollment as citizens of these tribes have been received, considered, and determined, of which 101,209 were finally enrolled and allotted 15,794,400 acres. All land was first classified and appraised in tracts not exceeding 40 acres, a large proportion of which was necessarily surveyed and platted into 40-acre tracts for the purpose of locating improvements belonging to the citizens, all lands being allotted according to appraised values; 10,952 allotment contests were heard and determined, testimony taken in all of the applications for enrollment and allotment contests, and hearings had, all of which would require at least 2,000 volumes of 500 pages each if printed in book form.

Applications for enrollment were received to March 4, 1907, when by congressional legislation the rolls were finally closed.

Allotments have been made as follows: To 3,119 Seminoles an average of 120 acres each, 40 acres being a homestead and nontax-

able in perpetuity; to 18,712 Creeks, including 6,807 freedmen, 160 acres each, 40 acres being a homestead and nontaxable and inalienable for 21 years; to 40,196 Cherokees, including 4,924 freedmen, an average of 110 acres each, 40 acres being a homestead and nontaxable while held by the original allottee; to 27,021 Choctaws and Chickasaws, by blood and intermarriage, an average of 320 acres each, of which an average of 160 acres was designated as a homestead; and to each of the 10,657 Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, land equal in value to 40 acres of the average allottable land. The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreements provided that all land allotted should be nontaxable while title remained in the original allottee, not exceeding 21 years, which the United States Supreme Court on May 13, 1912, upheld, notwithstanding the fact that Congress in 1908 provided that all Indians enrolled at less than one-half blood should be removed from departmental supervision, including lands other than homesteads of those enrolled between one-half and three-quarters blood. With reference to the further restrictions authorized to be removed in individual instances by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of May 27, 1908, the land from which restrictions are thus removed is subject to taxation, when conveyed by the allottee.

Approximately 225,000 separate allotments were made, about 275,000 homestead and allotment certificates prepared and delivered, and about 250,000 homestead and allotment patents executed by the respective principal chiefs, approved by the department, and recorded.

There were reserved for railroad rights of way, town sites, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc., 125,497 acres, and in addition thereto 431,080 acres of segregated coal and asphalt lands, leaving about 3,174,988 acres of unallotted land, after allotments were completed, to be disposed of.

There have been sold at public auction to the present time 2,157,037 acres of unallotted land for \$12,189,193, and there remains, in addition to the segregated coal land, 994,240 acres in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, 2,495 acres in the Creek Nation, and 306 acres in the Cherokee Nation. Of the unallotted land sold, 532,514 acres have been paid for in full, and patents issued to the purchasers therefor, which land is subject to taxation. Three hundred and eight existing towns and numerous additions aggregating 65,137 acres have been segregated, surveyed, and platted into lots and blocks, streets, and alleys, and all lots therein sold, with the exception of about 2,444 remaining undisposed of. From July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, a total of \$3,615,594.16 coal and asphalt royalty was collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; \$4,535,243.57 was collected from sale of town lots, and a total of \$1,815,147.45 revenues from various other miscellaneous sources was collected and deposited to the credit of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The detail work required in connection with such matters, involving the property rights of over 101,000 Indians—practically one-third of the Indian population of the United States—intermingled with whom are over 1,000,000 white people, with new legislation and the continual litigation which necessarily ensued, has been more complicated than any other work connected with the Indian Service in the history of the Government. The expense from March 3, 1898, in connection with making agreements, receiving

applications for citizenship, classifying, appraising, and allotting lands, etc., together with the necessary office work in connection therewith, aggregated to June 30, 1914, \$35.42 per capita.

The cost of the sale of over 2,178,000 acres of tribal lands has been about 4 cents per acre, including the cost of preparing data and maps, advertising and attending the sales, and thereafter preparing and issuing certificates of purchase, receiving remittances and computing interest on deferred payments, preparing, recording, and issuing final deeds to purchasers.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, provided that Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws having not to exceed \$50 worth of land due each to complete their allotments should be paid an amount equal to twice the appraised value of the amount of land deficient. The act of April 26, 1906, also provided that if any citizen of the Cherokee Nation should fail to receive the full quantity of land to which he was entitled, he should be paid a sum equal to twice the appraised value of the amount of land due, but which could not, however, be paid until the rights of 5,605 Cherokee newborn children were determined by the United States Supreme Court, which rendered a decision in their favor May 13, 1912. Payments aggregating \$1,858,979.44 to 78,709 citizens, each having due from 2 cents to \$651.20, including \$542,656.90 due to 1,017 restricted Indians turned over to the superintendent of the Union Agency for payment, were commenced, of which there remains unpaid at the present time \$92,845.66 due to 6,987 Indians, who though repeatedly notified, have failed to apply for same, owing to small amount involved, or where due minors, guardians have not been appointed and given bond to account for such funds.

The act of April 26, 1906, which provided that the rolls should be finally closed on March 4, 1907, also provided in part as follows:

That when allotments as provided by this and other acts of Congress have been made to all members and freedmen of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Tribes, the residue of lands in each of said nations not reserved or otherwise disposed of shall be sold by the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him * * *.

In view, therefore, of the fact that the rolls were not finally closed until March 4, 1907, and as said act provided for payment to Cherokees who failed to receive full allotments of twice the appraised value of the land thus deficient, and the act of March 3, 1909, provided for payment to Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw allottees having remnant allotments due them of not exceeding \$50 or twice the appraised value thereof, it must be apparent that allotments in these nations could not be completed nor the remaining unallotted lands disposed of until after such dates.

Between July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1909, when Congress had authorized payments of moneys to persons having remnant allotments due them, whole or fractional allotments were made to 12,436 persons, 565 allotment contests disposed of, 49,691 patents prepared, approved, and recorded at this office, and 79,686 patents delivered to allottees, not including patents to Creek allottees delivered by the principal chief.

Immediately thereafter, in 1910, the remaining unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, aggregating 1,787,972 acres, embracing 26,220 tracts containing from 5 to 160 acres each, intermingled with

allotted land, were advertised to be sold at not less than certain minimum prices, not including, however, 1,373,324 acres of timberlands and 431,080 acres of coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at which sale 588,992 acres were sold, the minimum prices required not being realized for the remainder.

In 1911 the remaining unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, aggregating 1,122,080 acres, excepting 1,373,324 acres of timberland and 431,080 acres segregated coal and asphalt lands not advertised, were again offered at the same minimum price, at which time there was sold 305,238 acres. The remaining unallotted lands in the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations aggregating about 57,000 acres, together with such lands as had previously been sold and declared forfeited by reason of failure of the purchaser to make payments, were also disposed of, with the exception of a few tracts containing about 3,025 acres remaining unsold at the present time owing to various complications. In 1912 the remaining Choctaw and Chickasaw unallotted lands, aggregating 816,826 acres, were again offered at one-half the former minimum price and 697,545 acres sold. In 1913 practically all of the remaining unallotted lands, excepting certain timberlands and the coal and asphalt lands, were offered and sold to the highest bidder without any minimum price, including 94,571 acres of timberlands which were offered at a certain minimum price, leaving 25,600 acres, together with 1,278,753 acres of timberlands, unsold.

In 1911, under direction of the department, the timber lands previously reserved, aggregating 1,278,753 acres, were appraised. This work was completed June 30, 1911, and said lands, including timber thereon, first advertised in February, 1912, for a period of 90 days, sealed bids for which were received and opened on May 1, 1912, but were rejected by the department, as the prices offered were considered inadequate. Said lands were again advertised October 1, 1913, for 90 days and offered for sale at public auction in January, 1914, at which time 306,286 acres were sold, no offers being received for the remainder at the minimum price required. Regulations have recently been approved by the department for the offering of the remaining 968,640 acres to be advertised August 1 and sold in November, after which such lands as may not be disposed of at the minimum price required must again be offered at some subsequent date.

All of these unallotted lands have been disposed of as rapidly as possible without sacrificing the interests of the Indians by accepting lower prices. The results of these sales have been highly satisfactory to all concerned, and much more realized for the tribes than was anticipated. During the progress of these sales important and necessary work in connection with the disposal of other tribal property, completing maps, and other permanent office records has been vigorously prosecuted.

The tribal affairs of the Cherokee Nation are completed with the exception of the disposition of 270 rural cemeteries, containing from one-half to 3 acres each, which the department has just authorized be conveyed to county commissioners for cemetery purposes only, and for which deeds are being prepared, the sale of 80 acres of tribal lands involved in suit, and the disposition of 226 acres embraced

in a tract known as "Big Lake," and thereafter the final distribution of approximately \$860,000 of tribal moneys to 41,693 citizens. The services of the present tribal officers of the Cherokee Nation, namely, the national attorney, assistant chief, national secretary, and interpreter, were dispensed with by the Secretary of the Interior, effective June 30, 1914, the principal chief being retained temporarily for the purpose of executing deeds to the above-mentioned tribal property.

The tribal affairs of the Creek Nation are also practically disposed of with the exception of the payments due to equalize allotments of approximately 17,700 citizens, involving several million dollars, if paid on a basis of the standard allotment of \$1,040 each, when authorized by Congress, the sale of approximately 2,500 acres of unallotted lands, 168 town lots, the Creek Capitol Building and block containing same at Okmulgee, together with five boarding schools, the investigation of several alleged duplicate enrollments, and the delivery of about 650 allotment deeds which have been returned unclaimed.

The tribal affairs of the Seminole Nation are also nearly completed, although under instructions from the department the execution of some of the allotment deeds is still being held in abeyance. About \$1,800,000 tribal moneys must be distributed or individualized to 3,119 members before the tribal affairs can be entirely finished.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations there remain about 968,640 acres of unallotted timber lands, approximately 25,600 acres of other unallotted lands, 431,080 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, and about 2,276 town lots yet to be disposed of, together with such land heretofore sold as may not be finally paid for. Regulations for the sale of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands and the balance of the unallotted lands in these nations are now under consideration by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There have been 2,038,440 acres of tribal lands in these two nations disposed of since 1910, embraced in 25,516 separate tracts for an aggregate amount, approximately, of \$11,590,600. Separate ledger accounts are required for each tract and the interest is computed on amounts received on deferred payments, complete final payments not being due for about two years. Of the lands heretofore sold in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, there are 19,235 tracts not yet paid for in full. The coal and asphalt deposits under the segregated lands can not be disposed of until authorized by Congress. The final proceeds of all tribal properties in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, including the coal and asphalt, together with the amounts on hand, will probably reach twenty or thirty millions of dollars, which must be distributed per capita or individualized before the tribal affairs can be finally closed.

The details in connection with the sale of the unallotted lands can not be easily understood, such lands being more or less intermingled with allotted lands; and the work of separating them; tabulating descriptions; preparing maps showing the location of each tract; printing lists of descriptions for each sale; replying to letters of inquiry; furnishing information; selling lands at auction; recording sales; issuing receipts to purchasers for the amount paid at time of sale and thereafter opening ledger accounts for each tract purchased;

receiving remittances due, together with computing interest thereon; issuing certificates of purchase to purchasers for each sale and upon full payment finally preparing deeds to purchasers, having same executed by the proper tribal officers, and approved by the department and thereafter recording and delivering them, is all work of an exacting character. Moreover the transfers must finally be noted on all of the various township allotment plats and checked to insure accuracy and to prevent confusion thereafter in land titles.

The remaining lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, if properly advertised and sold, should, in my opinion, realize at least \$7,100,000, not including the coal and asphalt deposits. The amount on hand remaining to be distributed to Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles is about \$6,520,000.

There is at the present time \$5,083,988.82 tribal funds on deposit in 249 banks in Oklahoma, in connection with which this office is required, under instructions, to receive and forward applications and bonds, after approval of which moneys are forwarded direct to banks upon requisition from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The interest on such deposits aggregates about \$220,000 per annum.

In addition to the work heretofore enumerated, this office also has supervision of the collection of royalty on the tribal coal and asphalt leases and the work of the mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. There are a total of 109 tribal coal leases, covering 99,800 acres, and 7 asphalt leases, covering 4,960 acres. Under said leases an average of about 3,000,000 tons of coal are mined annually, the royalty amounting to about \$240,000. This office also has charge of collecting rentals for the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands from about 3,000 occupants for grazing and farming purposes, which has amounted to about \$80,000 annually.

Numerous requests have been received at different times for extensions of time for making deferred payments due for unallotted lands sold, and the department has favorably considered such requests, the last extension of one year on payments falling due during the period from November, 1913, to March, 1914, having been authorized September 13, 1913, as recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The wisdom of such action can not be questioned for the reason that farmers and others, on account of repeated crop failures, have not been able to meet such payments. These extensions of time involved additional work upon this office, requiring each purchaser to be notified of such extension and requested to remit the interest due, in many instances requiring considerable correspondence, and proper record made thereof on each separate ledger account.

As comments have been made from time to time upon the prolongation of the work of closing up the tribal affairs of these tribes, I beg to submit in a general way a statement of conditions pertaining thereto which have made it impossible, owing to the magnitude of the undertaking, new legislation, and continual litigation, to complete this work at an earlier date. Numerous acts of Congress have resulted in prolonging and delaying the work of dividing and settling this enormous tribal estate, the most important of which are referred to briefly to show the vast amount of additional work involved.

An act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, created a court to hear and determine the rights to enrollment of citizens of the Choctaw

and Chickasaw Nations of all persons who had been admitted to citizenship in said nations by the United States Court of Indian Territory under the act of June 10, 1896. This court was in session until December 31, 1904, and heard and determined the cases of 3,487 claimants.

The acts of March 3, 1905, and April 26, 1906, providing for the enrollment of infant children, resulted in placing 13,032 names upon the approved rolls. These children were all given equal rights with other citizens excepting Choctaw freedmen minors who were only entitled to allotments of 40 acres of land of the average appraised value of \$3.25 per acre, and minor Seminoles who were allotted 40 acres each, but were entitled to share in the tribal funds equally with the other citizens of said tribe. The act of April 30, 1908, made provision to investigate all conveyances by citizens in violation of the terms of existing agreements in the Five Tribes. Under direction of the department, data were compiled for the purpose of instituting suits to set aside conveyances of allotted lands made prior to the time the Indians were authorized by law to convey. An examination of all conveyances of record in each of the 40 counties covering a period of two years, or from statehood, was made, and transcripts of over 300,000 transfers were made and checked with the records of this office with the result that 28,390 cases were reported to the department and subsequently referred to the Department of Justice with request that suits be instituted to set aside such illegal conveyances. This involved an enormous amount of extra work upon this office. Practically the entire clerical force, together with a large number of additional clerks, was engaged in connection therewith from five to eight months.

The act of April 26, 1906, made provision for the purchase of additional land by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen under regulations governing same to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. On July 22, 1910, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated such regulations, and immediately thereafter all such freedmen entitled to purchase land under said act were notified of their rights, and 1,412 applications were received. This involved considerable extra work and required the services of several clerks for at least six months.

The act approved May 29, 1908, authorized the survey of additional town sites on certain coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under which provisions of law 8 towns and 14 additions to towns were surveyed, platted, and lots appraised and sold. The act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the various counties in eastern Oklahoma certified copies of all allotment records that affected the title to lands in such counties. The preparation of these data required the constant services of a large number of clerks for a period of five months.

The act of March 3, 1909, provided that allottees of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations having remnant allotments due them of not exceeding \$50 should be paid twice the appraised value thereof in lieu of the amount necessary to complete their allotments. Pay rolls were immediately prepared and approved by the department from which to make these payments, and the payment to the Cherokees was begun on January 10, 1910, and that to the

Choctaws and Chickasaws on March 15, 1910, involving payments aggregating about \$1,858,979 to over 78,000 persons, including \$542,656 to be paid to restricted Indians by the United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency.

Of the court decisions affecting the work of enrollment and allotment the most far-reaching in effect are the decisions of the Supreme Court in the following cases: The Red Bird case, involving the claim to enrollment of 3,600 persons as intermarried Cherokees, which was decided November 5, 1906. Of this number only 285 were finally enrolled. This decision nullified months of work already done in connection with enrollment and allotment of the claimants. The Goldsby case, wherein it was held that the Secretary was without authority to cancel the enrollment of any person without first giving due notice, was decided November 30, 1908. This decision resulted in the restoring of the allotments of several hundred persons whose enrollment had been canceled and the cancellation of approximately 1,000 allotments of the lands involved that had been allotted to other persons. The Whitmire case, which involved the rights of 1,720 Cherokee freedmen, was decided January 29, 1912. This necessitated the adjustment of numerous allotments that had been made of the lands claimed by these Cherokee freedmen. The Gritts-Muskrat case, involving the rights of 5,600 minor children enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, was decided May 13, 1912. Allotments to these children could not be made and patents thereto issued until after the rendition of this decision.

For the reasons above outlined and in view of all the circumstances in connection with the work, there appears to be no question but that the settlement of the tribal affairs of said nations has been and is being expedited as rapidly as possible considering the legislation, continual litigation and the interests of the nations in the distribution of their tribal property. Furthermore, it can not be finally completed and the affairs of all the nations closed until further legislation is enacted.

An act of Congress approved February 19, 1912, authorized the survey, appraisalment, and classification and sale of the segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and provided that the appraisalment should be completed within six months thereafter. Immediately thereafter three men were appointed by the President to appraise same, but after seven months' work they resigned and their appraisements were not approved. By the provision of the act approved June 30, 1913, the time was extended within which to complete the work to December 1, 1913, and again extended sixty days by joint resolution approved December 8, 1913. Three new appraisers were appointed by the President and the lands appraised within that time, and the regulations for the sale of same are pending before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR FISCAL YEAR.

During the past year the work of this office has been mainly devoted to the sale of unallotted lands; collecting deferred payments derived from the sale thereof; payments of amounts due to equalize Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw allotments; the collection of

rental from about 3,000 occupants of segregated coal and asphalt land and other unallotted lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations requiring considerable field work; the completion of the surveying and platting of the segregated coal and asphalt land as provided by the act of February 19, 1912, into 3,598 tracts of grazing and agricultural land, aggregating approximately 395,000 acres, and 3,552 lots in townsite additions, aggregating about 36,000 acres; the classification and appraisalment of said lands by three appraisers appointed by the President; the appraisalment of the improvements on said lands, consisting of about 2,000 sets of improvements belonging to private persons, and about an equal number belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, the ownership of many of such improvements being in controversy; the supervision of the collection of royalty under coal leases on the segregated coal lands, aggregating about \$250,000; investigation of new applications for coal leases under the act of March 4, 1913; making investigation of surface areas which coal lessees desired to have reserved from sale for use in mining operations, under the act of February 19, 1912, and checking maps submitted showing such proposed reservation; the depositing of proceeds from the sale of unallotted land and other tribal property in banks in Oklahoma, as provided by the act of March 3, 1911, the applications of banks for such deposits being submitted to this office to be forwarded for departmental action, and after deposits are authorized the furnishing of bonds to secure the same, together with the matter of renewing bonds or furnishing substitute bonds being handled by this office.

There are now over \$5,000,000 on deposit in 197 National and 52 State banks, the annual interest amounting to over \$220,000, which necessitates a large amount of correspondence and detail work; the sale and leasing of tribal property other than unallotted land; looking after the interests of the tribes in the matter of land condemned for rights of way and other purposes; approval of warrants for the expenses of the tribal governments, and making special investigations as required. There has also been a large amount of detail work in connection with enrollments and allotments, such as the adjustment and completion of allotment records, investigation of alleged duplicate enrollments, answering letters of inquiry, preparation and delivery of allotment deeds, certificates of purchase and deeds to purchasers of unallotted lands, the preparation of supplemental equalization pay rolls, the preparation and furnishing of 21,025 certified copies of records of enrollment and allotment and approximately 35,000 statements and certificates of various kinds relating thereto for the use of the Indian superintendent at Union Agency and the various field clerks and probate attorneys; also thousands of persons personally appeared at the office who had to be waited on and the desired information furnished.

During the year about 60,210 communications were received and 138,912 letters, circulars, notices, etc., pertaining to tribal matters were mailed; \$2,150,157.04 in 39,798 remittances were received and paid out or accounted for. The average number of persons employed during the year was 50.

There have been three sales of tribal or unallotted lands held during the year at which 317,955 acres were sold for \$1,499,151.38, one

being the unallotted timberlands in the Choctaw Nation, another the forfeited lands in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, and the other the balance of the unallotted lands of the Cherokee Nation. The timberlands which were offered under regulations approved by the department on August 9, 1913, consisted of 1,274,024 acres, of which 306,286 acres were sold for \$1,460,244, or an average of \$4.77 per acre against \$4.23, the minimum price asked, the required minimum price not being received for the remainder. The forfeited lands in the Creek and Cherokee Nations, together with about 1,000 acres of unallotted lands that had not been previously offered in the Cherokee Nation were sold under regulations approved by the department on September 20, 1913. Of the lands thus offered, 2,878 acres were located in the Creek Nation, of which 2,769 acres were sold for \$17,893, and the balance, consisting of 8,656 acres located in the Cherokee Nation, were sold for \$20,205.03. The third sale consisted of 244 acres of unallotted land in the Cherokee Nation, all of which were sold at a certain minimum price and the amount realized therefor was \$808.50. These sales completed the disposition of all of the unallotted lands in the Cherokee Nation with the exception of 306 acres, all in the Creek Nation except 2,495 acres, and all in the Seminole Nation except 160 acres which can not at this time be disposed of, on account of various complications.

The total area of tribal lands, in the Five Nations, including the timberlands, disposed of between November, 1910, and June 30, 1914, aggregated 2,157,039 acres, in 29,825 tracts intermingled with allotted lands, which was sold for \$12,189,192, or \$2,623,867 more than the minimum price asked.

There was received during the year on account of unallotted and timberlands, including interest due thereon, \$1,541,409.20, making a total of \$7,133,841.38 collected from sales of unallotted lands to June 30, 1914, leaving \$5,628,950 due on approximately 1,624,525 acres to be collected on deferred payments as they become due, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from date of purchase until the receipt of payment. The total amount of interest collected on deferred payments during the year amounted to \$379,642.16, making the total interest collected thereon to June 30, 1914, amount to \$573,207.

The area of the unallotted lands will probably be slightly increased by reason of the cancellation of duplicate allotments which may be discovered and the adjustment of other allotments that are involved in litigation or otherwise affected and by cancellation of sales on which payments are not completed.

In all of the nations there have been reported some duplicate enrollments which require field investigation to determine. All the duplicate enrollments and allotments ascertained in the Cherokee Nation have been investigated and adjusted. There remain to be delivered in all of the nations approximately 4,200 allotment deeds issued to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes, of which 997 are to Cherokee allottees, 643 to Creek allottees, 1,000 to Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees, and 1,551 to Seminole allottees, all of which, except the Seminole deeds, though forwarded to allottees at addresses last given have been returned undelivered or unclaimed. Efforts are now being made to induce allottees to accept them, where heretofore refused, and to ascertain the whereabouts of others.

COMPLETION OF ALLOTMENTS AND SETTLEMENT OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

The work in the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations is practically completed with the exception of the distribution or individualizing of the tribal funds to those entitled thereto.

In the Cherokee Nation the only remaining work consists of the disposition of approximately \$836,000 tribal moneys to 41,693 citizens; the delivery of 270 deeds to lands reserved for rural cemeteries, now being prepared; the delivery of 997 allotment deeds to allottees, and the disposition of 80 acres of unallotted land which is now involved in suit; the disposition of "Big Lake," containing 226 acres, and the payment of 1,996 shares to equalize allotments.

The unfinished work in the Creek Nation consists of the disposition of 2,495 acres of unallotted land which has been canceled from allotment or withheld for prospective allottees; the equalization of about 17,700 allotments, involving the payment of several million dollars when authorized by Congress; the delivery of 643 deeds, which have heretofore been forwarded to the allottees, in many instances several times, and returned to this office unclaimed or refused, and the preparation and delivery of a few deeds to unallotted lands.

The unfinished work in the Seminole Nation consists of the signing and recording of deeds to 800 restricted allottees, practically all of which cover allotments made to deceased allottees; the delivery of 751 deeds to unrestricted Indians, the delivery of which has been withheld by departmental instructions for the reason that it has been represented that a great portion of same have been sold for grossly inadequate considerations and in many instances agreements entered into to pay additional sums when deeds are delivered, and also the disposition of \$1,800,000 tribal moneys to enrolled citizens.

The unfinished work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations consists mainly of the disposition of approximately 1,425,321 acres of unallotted land, which includes 968,640 acres of timber land, 25,600 acres of unallotted land and 431,080 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands; the adjustment of a few allotments; the investigation and determination of several alleged duplicate enrollments; the delivery of approximately 1,000 deeds which have at one time been forwarded to the allottees and returned unclaimed or refused; the collection of the deferred payments and the interest thereon on lands sold and to be sold; the preparation and delivery of deeds to such lands; the sale of 2,276 town lots, and the disposition of the coal and asphalt deposits under the segregated coal and asphalt land, when authorized by Congress to be sold.

The details in connection with the work of the office are set forth in the following:

ALLOTMENT AND SALE OF UNALLOTTED LANDS.

The table following shows the number of enrolled citizens entitled to and allotted in each of the Five Civilized Tribes, the approximate number in the restricted class, and the status of allotments and sale of unallotted lands.

Status of allotment work and sale of unallotted lands on June 30, 1914.

| Tribes. | Enrolled citizens entitled to allotments. | Restricted Indians, June 30, 1914. | Average area of allotments, not including Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen. | Area of homesteads. | Area. |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Choctaw..... | 26,730 | 9,185 | 320 | 160 | 6,953,048 |
| Chickasaw..... | 10,955 | 2,066 | 320 | 160 | 4,707,903 |
| Cherokee..... | 41,693 | 11,560 | 110 | 40 | 4,420,068 |
| Creek..... | 18,712 | 7,815 | 160 | 40 | 3,079,096 |
| Seminole..... | 3,119 | 1,713 | 120 | 40 | 368,852 |
| Total..... | 101,209 | 32,339 | | | 19,525,966 |

| Tribes. | Reserved from allotments for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc. | Allotted to June 30, 1914. | Unallotted, including timberlands. | |
|----------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Sold to June 30, 1914. | Area remaining unsold. |
| | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Choctaw..... | 468,885 | 4,291,036 | 1,200,076 | 993,051 |
| Chickasaw..... | 46,868 | 3,800,350 | 859,500 | 1,189 |
| Cherokee..... | 22,880 | 4,346,203 | 50,905 | 1 80 |
| Creek..... | 16,015 | 2,997,114 | 63,470 | 2,495 |
| Seminole..... | 1,931 | 359,697 | 4,223 | None. |
| Total..... | 556,577 | 15,794,400 | 2,178,174 | * 996,815 |

† This does not include 226 acres known as Big Lake, the ownership of which is yet undetermined.

* This includes 968,640 acres of timberlands in the Choctaw Nation, but does not include 431,080 acres of segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

As shown by previous reports, the enrollment work of the Five Civilized Tribes was completed and the rolls closed on March 4, 1907, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137). The allotment work has since been completed with the exception of the delivery of about 4,200 deeds or patents which have been returned unclaimed or refused, or for safe-keeping, including about 800 Seminole deeds to deceased allottees which are being withheld by departmental instructions pending the determination of certain litigation involving alleged illegal conveyances, and 751 deeds to unrestricted Seminoles that were forwarded to James E. Gresham, special assistant to the Attorney General, at Wewoka, Okla., for delivery, it appearing that a large number had sold their allotments or portions thereof for grossly inadequate considerations, and that in many instances the purchasers promised to pay an additional sum on the title being perfected in the allottee, which action was approved by the department on December 24, 1912; the adjustment of several allotments involved in litigation and otherwise; the investigation of several reported duplicate enrollments and payment of various amounts, aggregating approximately \$92,845.66, still due and unpaid to equalize the allotments of 6,987 Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and of several million dollars to Creek allottees having amounts due to equalize their allotments when provision is made by Congress to make payments.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The total area of the Choctaw Nation is 6,953,048 acres and of the Chickasaw Nation 4,707,904 acres, making the total area of the two nations 11,660,952 acres, of which 8,091,387 acres have been allotted to 37,678 citizens and freedmen, leaving a balance of 3,569,565 acres. Of this balance, 2,059,573 acres, including 21,134 acres purchased by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), have been sold and 84,671 acres have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, and other purposes, leaving 1,425,321 acres to be disposed of, all of which is located in the Choctaw Nation, excepting 9,330 acres in the Chickasaw Nation. The area of the allotted lands is 7,992 acres less than is shown in the last annual report, which is accounted for by reason of the cancellation and adjustment of allotments and the omission of land which was reserved for various purposes.

During the year there was held one sale at public auction of the timberlands in the Choctaw Nation. At this sale there were offered 1,274,024 acres, of which 306,286 acres were sold for \$1,460,244.85, or \$162,557.37 more than the minimum price. The average price obtained per acre was \$4.77 against \$4.23, the minimum price. There have been sold in these nations a total of 2,059,573 acres for \$11,590,613.06, or \$7,038,946.73 more than the appraised value thereof as made for allotment purposes. The total area remaining unsold is 1,425,321 acres, of which 431,080 acres is segregated coal and asphalt lands, 968,640 acres is timberlands, and 25,600 acres is unallotted lands. Regulations providing for the sale of the timberlands have been approved and same will be offered for sale next November. Regulations for the sale of the balance of the unallotted lands are now pending at the department. Complete allotments have been made with the exception of six enrolled freedmen and one citizen, who have not been located, and four partial allotments to citizens awaiting adjustment on account of pending litigation and other reasons.

The amount of detail work in connection with the sale of the unallotted lands in these two nations is vast because of the large area sold and to be offered and the fact that the tracts are scattered among the allotted land. This work includes the preparation of descriptive lists, maps and field schedules and other records preparatory to advertising, furnishing desired information to the public, conducting the sales, checking and platting the sale of each tract, making separate ledger accounts for each tract sold, preparing and delivering certificates of purchase, receiving payments and computing interest thereon, preparing deeds when full payments are made, having same executed by the chief executives of the nations, approved by the department, recorded in this office, and delivered to the purchasers.

During the year 1,556 certificates of purchase and 1,966 deeds were prepared and delivered to purchasers of unallotted lands in these nations. Special efforts have been made to deliver to allottees of these nations all undelivered deeds. All deeds which were forwarded to the field clerks for delivery which they were unable to deliver were returned. New postoffice addresses were obtained for as many as possible and 2,489 deeds were remailed, of which number 200 have been returned. There now remain undelivered about 1,000

Choctaw and Chickasaw deeds. Efforts are now being made to induce allottees to accept their deeds, who have heretofore refused and to locate the whereabouts of others.

The principal item of uncompleted work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations consists of the sale of the unallotted lands, including the timber and segregated coal and asphalt lands, and matters pertaining thereto, the preparation and delivery of patents to 109 tracts varying in area from 1 to 20 acres reserved for cemeteries, the preparation and issuance of deeds to unallotted lands covering about 19,000 tracts, as full payments are made, and a multitude of matters incident to the closing of complicated allotment cases and field investigations of a number of duplicate allotments which have been brought to the notice of this office.

The work of preparing certified copies of the records and of checking oil leases and applications for removal of restrictions with the enrollment and allotment records of these two nations has increased rather than diminished owing to new oil fields discovered in the Chickasaw Nation and the extensive development of that country for oil and gas.

CHEROKEE NATION.

The total area of the Cherokee Nation is 4,420,068 acres, of which 4,346,203 acres have been allotted to 40,193 citizens and freedmen; 22,880 acres were reserved for townsites, railroad rights of way and other purposes, and 50,905 acres have been sold for \$176,293, leaving 80 acres unsold, and in addition thereto there are 226 acres included in what is known as "Big Lake," the disposition of which has not yet been determined. The principal item of work accomplished in this nation has been the sale of the remaining unallotted lands, making equalization payments and the delivery of deeds; 538 tracts embracing 8,765 acres were sold under regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 20, 1913, for \$20,205.03; 470 of these tracts, embracing 7,870 acres, had theretofore been sold at auction and the sales thereof cancelled by the department on August 7, 1913, by reason of the failure of the purchasers to complete the payments. The other 68 tracts embraced lands which had previously been allotted to citizens who were found to be enrolled more than once or had died prior to September 1, 1902, and were not entitled to allotments. Payment in full was made for such lands and deeds conveying same to the purchasers have been prepared and delivered. On April 16, 1914, the department authorized the sale of 240 acres which had been reserved from allotment and sale as the prospective allotment of two persons whose citizenship was not determined and 4 acres reserved from allotment and sale for cemetery and church purposes and found to have been abandoned for such purpose. These lands were embraced in 5 tracts and were offered for sale in June, 1914, and were all sold for \$808.50.

At the end of the last fiscal year there were 1,710 Cherokee homestead and allotment deeds in this office which had been returned by the postmasters as unclaimed or refused by the allottees; in addition, 1,100 homestead and allotment deeds which had been forwarded to the field clerks for delivery had been returned, making a total of 2,707 Cherokee deeds on file in the office. The per capita

payment, lease and royalty records in the office of the Indian superintendent, together with the records of this office from which the last known post-office addresses of allottees could be obtained were examined and new post-office addresses secured for practically all the persons whose deeds were in this office. Two thousand six hundred of these deeds were mailed to the allottees or their representatives, of which 700 have been returned to this office unclaimed or refused and 40 for safe-keeping. No post-office addresses could be ascertained for 107 of the allottees and deeds have not been issued to 150 new-born Cherokee citizens owing to the fact that a portion of their allotments was involved in litigation and the department has deemed it inadvisable to issue deeds in such cases. This leaves 997 deeds undelivered, all of which, excepting the 150 not issued, have again been forwarded to the field clerks with instructions to make every possible effort to deliver same to the allottees.

During the year the department has authorized proper notations placed on the roll in the cases of three enrolled citizens where field investigation developed that two had died prior to September 1, 1902, and the other had been enrolled twice as a Cherokee, which reduced the number of enrolled citizens of this nation entitled to allotments from 41,696, as shown in the last annual report, to 41,693.

Three supplemental pay rolls showing amounts due 14 citizens whose names had not been placed upon the equalization pay rolls heretofore prepared have been approved during the year by the department and returned to this office for payment. All of the enrolled citizens of the Cherokee Nation have received their allotments or their names have been placed upon the pay rolls for payment of money in lieu of land as authorized by existing law.

During the year letters were written to persons living in the vicinity of the lands reserved for cemeteries to determine whether the lands so reserved were being used for such purpose. The necessary information has now been received and the department has authorized conveyance of such cemeteries to county commissioners for cemetery purposes only. Of the 41,693 citizens enrolled, the amount of equalization money paid to approximately 15,000 of them has been entered upon the tract books and their accounts closed.

The principal items of work now to be accomplished are the completion of the tract books, the closing of the accounts of each individual, the preparation and issuance of deeds to tracts reserved from allotment for cemeteries, also the payment of equalization money to 1,996 citizens and a multitude of small matters constantly arising incident to the closing of complicated enrollment and allotment cases.

CREEK NATION.

The total area of the Creek Nation is 3,079,094 acres of which 2,997,113 acres have been allotted to 18,712 citizens, 16,015 acres were reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way and other purposes and 63,470 acres have been sold for \$381,846, leaving 2,495 acres unsold. By departmental instructions of August 7, 1913, the sale of 3,434 acres of Creek lands was canceled by reason of the failure of purchasers to make deferred payments. On September 20, 1913, the department approved regulations for the sale of these lands and same were all sold in December, 1913, excepting 107 acres, for \$17,893.

During the year the department has authorized proper notations to be made upon the approved roll in the cases of four enrolled Creek citizens where field investigations developed that one had died prior to April 1, 1899, and the other three were enrolled as Creeks and Cherokees and elected to retain their enrollment and allotment in the Cherokee Nation, thus reducing the total number of Creek citizens entitled to allotment from 18,716, as shown in the last annual report, to 18,712. Twenty-five deeds embracing the allotments of 15 allottees and one deed covering land reserved from allotment for church purposes were issued during the year.

Anticipating some action relative to legislation providing for the equalization of Creek allotments, lists have been prepared showing the amount that will be due each citizen and freedmen providing their allotments are equalized upon a basis of \$800 or \$900 each, in order that no delay will be experienced in preparing rolls for payment to the citizens who are entitled to participate therein.

The principal chief of the Creek Nation, who was authorized to deliver deeds to Creek citizens, transmitted to this office 434 homestead and allotment and 209 fractional Creek deeds, which he had been unable to deliver to the allottees by reason of their refusing to accept same or insufficient post-office address. The records of this and the office of the Indian superintendent were carefully examined to ascertain the last known post-office addresses of these citizens, which resulted in securing the addresses of about 200 of the allottees to whom these deeds belong. The deeds were then inclosed in envelopes properly addressed to the allottees and transmitted to the superintendent to be forwarded by him to the various field clerks with instructions to make every possible effort to deliver same.

The principal item of unfinished work in the Creek Nation is the payment of equalization money. There are also numerous matters incident to the closing of complicated enrollment and allotment cases. Several duplicate enrollments in this nation have been reported and it will be necessary to make field investigations in a number of these cases.

SEMINOLE NATION.

There is contained in the Seminole Nation a total of 365,852 acres, of which 359,697 acres have been allotted to 3,119 citizens and freedmen. There were 1,931 acres reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, and other purposes, and the balance, consisting of 4,223 acres of unallotted lands, was sold for \$40,441. The work incident to enrollment and allotment and the disposition of unallotted lands in this nation has been completed with the exception of the determination of the cancellation of one allotment where the allottee has two allotments, one in the Seminole Nation and the other in the Caddo Nation, which matter is pending with the department.

Since the last annual report 205 deeds to Seminole allottees have been delivered. There are about 800 deeds to restricted allottees which are being held at this office, under instructions of the department for investigation as to many alleged illegal conveyances affecting the lands described therein; also 751 deeds to unrestricted allottees who, it is claimed, sold their lands for grossly inadequate considerations are in the hands of James E. Gresham, special assist-

ant to the Attorney General, at Wewoka, Okla., who has charge of suits and other matters affecting the rights and titles to lands in the Seminole Nation.

EQUALIZATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

Payments of amounts varying from 2 cents to \$651.20 each, due to 78,705 Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, aggregating \$1,858,979.44, to equalize their allotments of land, has been expedited as rapidly as possible, and there has been paid to the present time \$1,469,514.82 to 39,439 Cherokees, including \$542,656.90 due to 1,017 restricted Cherokees turned over to the superintendent of the Union Agency for payment as authorized, and \$296,618.96 to 32,283 Choctaws and Chickasaws, leaving unpaid at the present time \$67,679.20 due 1,996 Cherokees and \$25,166.46 due to 4,991 Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Of the amounts due Cherokees \$47,315.28 is due to 271 unrestricted minor children by blood and \$4,080.44 due to 34 minor Cherokee freedmen, whose parents, though repeatedly advised, decline to incur the expense of being appointed legal guardians and procure bonds for the purpose of securing same, as required by the department in all cases where amounts exceed \$50; the remainder, \$16,283.43, due to 1,691 persons, has not been paid owing to the failure of those entitled thereto to make application, because of the small amounts involved, or in case of deceased Indians, to ascertain the proper heirs.

Of the unpaid shares to Choctaws and Chickasaws repeated notices have been mailed to persons entitled to receive amounts due. Approximately \$4,500 is due to 3,000 freedmen, the majority having less than \$1 due each. There are also a number of deceased persons on the rolls that have not been paid for the reason that owing to the small amounts involved the heirs have declined to administer on the estate, and in other instances there is considerable delay in ascertaining who are the proper heirs. Recently notices have been again sent to all persons entitled to receive amounts due, to which a considerable number have responded and made application for payment.

All of the remaining unpaid shares, except the amounts due to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, who are not entitled to participate in tribal funds, I suggest can be included when the next per capita payments to the members of said three tribes are made.

AUCTION SALE OF UNALLOTTED LAND, INCLUDING TIMBERLAND.

Since November 21, 1910, the date of the first sale of the unallotted lands of the Five Nations, there has been sold, including the timberlands, a total of 29,825 tracts, containing 2,157,037 acres, for \$12,189,193, or an average of \$5.65 per acre. All of these lands were sold at public auction to the highest bidders and offered for sale at the county seats in which same were respectively located. Of the lands thus sold 25,516 tracts, containing 2,038,440 acres, are located in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and were sold for \$11,590,612, or \$2,393,362 more than the minimum price; 2,858 tracts, containing 50,904 acres, are located in the Cherokee Nation, and were sold for

\$176,293, or \$52,287 more than the minimum price; 1,395 tracts, containing 63,470 acres, are located in the Creek Nation, and were sold for \$381,846, or \$157,883 more than the minimum price; and 59 tracts, containing 4,223 acres, are located in the Seminole Nation, and were sold for \$40,441, or \$20,336 more than the minimum price.

During the year three sales of unallotted lands were held, one in the Creek and Cherokee Nations, another in the Cherokee Nation, and the other of the timberlands in the Choctaw Nation. On August 7, 1913, the department directed the cancellation of the sale of 470 tracts of unallotted land in the Cherokee Nation, containing 7,870 acres, and 121 tracts in the Creek Nation, containing 3,434 acres, by reason of the failure of the purchasers to complete payment.

All of these lands, together with 895 acres, contained in 68 tracts in the Cherokee Nation, which had not heretofore been offered, were sold at public auction with the exception of 107 acres in the Creek Nation not sold. At this sale there were sold in the Creek Nation 3,436 acres for \$17,893 and in the Cherokee Nation 8,765 acres, being all of the land offered in that nation, for \$20,205. Subsequently the balance of the unallotted lands in the Cherokee Nation, aggregating 244 acres, were sold at public auction in June, 1914, for \$808.50, with the exception of 306 acres not offered and remaining unsold by reason of certain complications.

All of the unallotted timberlands are located in the Choctaw Nation. One tract, consisting of 10,801 acres and containing 43,505,000 feet of pine timber on the stump and about 3,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, was sold at public auction on November 11, 1912, for \$287,000, or \$106,182 more than the appraised value, as shown by the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. The other tract, comprising about 1,279,000 acres and containing 1,043,857,500 feet of pine timber on the stump and 141,309,000 feet of hardwood timber, was offered for sale at public auction in January, 1914, under regulations approved by the department August 9, 1913. At this sale 306,286 acres, or 24 per cent of the lands offered, were sold. The lands thus sold contained 210,169,500 feet of pine timber and 35,566,000 feet of hardwood timber and were sold for \$1,460,244, or \$162,557 more than the minimum price.

On April 17, 1914, the department authorized the sale of the balance of these unallotted timberlands and approved regulations governing same. The prices of the agricultural lands, as provided for in these regulations, range from \$2 to \$3 per acre, according to location, and all other lands from \$1 to \$1.50 per acre; in addition thereto the prices of the pine timber located thereon range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per M feet and hardwood from 75 cents to \$1 per M feet. These regulations also provide that the land and timber shall be sold together and in tracts not exceeding one-quarter section, being 160 acres more or less; that the terms of sale shall be 25 per cent in cash and the balance in three equal annual installments of 25 per cent with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of sale; and that the sale must be advertised for not less than 90 days. Lists have been prepared showing the tract number, area of land in each tract, whether classified as agricultural, estimated quantity of pine and hardwood timber on each tract, and minimum price of land and timber of each tract. Printed circulars giving full information

in regard to the sale and outline maps showing the timber area and counties in which same are located have also been prepared for free distribution to interested parties; also blue-print maps of the counties in which these lands are located have been prepared, one for each of the counties of Le Flore, Pushmataha, and McCurtain, and one of Latimer and Pittsburg Counties combined, showing the location of the various tracts and their accessibility to railroads and principal towns, which will be furnished upon payment of 50 cents for each map or \$2 for the group of four maps. These lands will be advertised for sale at public auction beginning November 3, 1914, at McAlester, Okla., and ending at Hugo, Okla., November 12, 1914. The sale will be extensively advertised for a period of 90 days in the principal lumber journals of the country, and in newspapers and other periodicals published in Oklahoma and other States.

The following statement shows the status of the sale of unallotted timberlands to June 30, 1914:

Status of sale of unallotted timber lands in Choctaw Nation to June 30, 1914.

| County. | Tracts. | | Acreage. | | Per cent sold. | Total minimum price. | Total sales price. | Average minimum price. | Average sales price. |
|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Offered. | Sold. | Offered. | Sold. | | | | | |
| McCurtain..... | 1,197 | 350 | 330,338 | 91,774 | 28 | \$512,794.25 | \$553,611.61 | \$5.59 | \$6.03 |
| Do..... | 1 to 61 | 1 | 10,801 | 10,801 | 100 | 130,818.87 | 287,000.00 | 16.74 | 26.57 |
| Pushmataha..... | 1,423 | 493 | 406,397 | 128,740 | 32 | 506,397.57 | 541,933.39 | 3.93 | 4.20 |
| Le Flore..... | 1,254 | 402 | 385,452 | 40,466 | 11 | 152,590.95 | 189,906.61 | 3.77 | 4.60 |
| Latimer..... | 516 | 283 | 143,977 | 44,690 | 31 | 123,234.35 | 171,814.88 | 2.76 | 3.54 |
| Pittsburg..... | 29 | 7 | 7,860 | 616 | 8 | 2,070.36 | 2,979.36 | 4.34 | 4.94 |
| Total..... | 4,419 | 1,536 | 1,284,825 | 317,087 | 24½ | 1,478,506.35 | 1,747,244.85 | 4.68 | 5.51 |

¹ Indicate land sold under regulations approved Aug. 30, 1912. All other land sold under regulations approved Aug. 9, 1913.

The following statement shows the status of the sale of unallotted lands in the Five Civilized Tribes from November 21, 1910, to June 30, 1914, not including timberlands:

Status of sale of unallotted land, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations, from Nov. 21, 1910, to June 30, 1914, not including timberland in the Choctaw Nation.

| Date of sale. | Nations. | Land offered. | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Number of tracts. | Area. | Minimum price. |
| Dec. 1, 1910, to May 15, 1913, inclusive. | Choctaw and Chickasaw..... | 24,192 | <i>Acres.</i> 1,738,962 | \$10,270,375.59 |
| Nov. 21, 1910, to June 6, 1914, inclusive. | Cherokee..... | 2,858 | 50,905 | 250,238.90 |
| Nov. 21, 1910, to Dec. 16, 1913, inclusive. | Creek..... | 1,401 | 63,768 | 225,083.18 |
| Nov. 21, 1910, to June 28, 1913, inclusive. | Seminole..... | 59 | 4,223 | 20,105.06 |
| Grand total of Five Nations. | ..... | 28,510 | 1,857,858 | 10,765,804.73 |

Status of sale of unallotted land, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations, from Nov. 21, 1910, to June 30, 1914, not including timber land in the Choctaw Nation—Continued.

| Date of sale. | Land sold. | | | | | | Land unsold. | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of tracts. | Area. | Sale price. | Appraisal of land sold. | Average appraisal per acre. | Average sale price per acre. | Remaining tracts unsold. | Area remaining unsold. |
| Dec. 1, 1910, to May 15, 1913, inclusive..... | 23,980 | <i>Acres.</i> 1,721,354 | \$0,843,368.21 | \$7,718,744.78 | \$4.48 | \$5.72 | 212 | <i>Acres.</i> 25,600 |
| Nov. 21, 1910, to June 6, 1914, inclusive..... | 2,858 | 50,905 | 176,293.19 | 124,006.28 | 2.43 | 3.44 | None. | 80 |
| Nov. 21, 1910, to Dec. 16, 1913, inclusive..... | 1,392 | 63,470 | 381,846.00 | 223,963.00 | 3.52 | 6.02 | 5 | 2,495 |
| Nov. 21, 1910, to June 28, 1913, inclusive..... | 59 | 4,223 | 40,441.37 | 20,106.06 | 4.76 | 9.57 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total of Five nations..... | 28,289 | 1,839,952 | 10,441,948.77 | 8,086,819.12 | 3.80 | 6.19 | 217 | 28,175 |

¹ This amount is \$3,635 less than in the last annual report on account of the 7,870 acres cancelled by the department by reason of failure of purchasers to complete payments having sold for said amount less than first sold for.

² This land was formerly held as the prospective allotment of a Cherokee claimant whose name was not placed upon the roll and said land was not, by direction of the department, sold on account of same being involved in litigation.

³ This amount is \$13,011 less than shown in the last annual report on account of the 3,434 acres cancelled by the department by reason of failure of purchasers to complete payments having sold for said amount less than first sold for.

During the year extensions of time for one year in which to make deferred payments for unallotted lands purchased have been granted by departmental authority to approximately 18,000 purchasers. There have been issued and delivered to purchasers of the unallotted lands 760 certificates of purchase and 2,324 patents, making a total of 29,825 certificates of purchase and 7,509 deeds or patents issued to purchasers since the sale of unallotted lands began.

Patents to purchasers of unallotted lands in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations.

| Nations. | During fiscal year ended June 30— | | | | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | |
| Choctaw and Chickasaw..... | 694 | 821 | 1,523 | 1,966 | 5,004 |
| Cherokee..... | 207 | 659 | 415 | 235 | 1,616 |
| Creek..... | 137 | 207 | 504 | 112 | 960 |
| Seminole..... | 2 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 29 |
| Total..... | 1,040 | 1,690 | 2,455 | 2,324 | 7,509 |

RECORDING OF PATENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

The following table shows the progress of the work of recording patents, deeds, and other instruments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Progress of work of recording.

| | |
|---|----|
| Creek homestead and allotment deeds..... | 29 |
| Creek town-lot deeds..... | 13 |
| Cherokee homestead and allotment deeds..... | 44 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment deeds..... | 15 |
| Choctaw and Chickasaw town-lot deeds..... | 1, 052 |
| Seminole homestead and allotment deeds..... | 62 |
| Unallotted land deeds..... | 1, 839 |
| School and church deeds..... | 19 |
| Miscellaneous deeds..... | 37 |
| Inherited land deeds..... | 45 |
| Orders for removal of restrictions..... | 1, 208 |
| Total | 4, 363 |

ILLEGAL CONVEYANCES OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

As authorized by the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, the Secretary of the Interior requested the Attorney General to institute suit to clear title in 28,390 separate cases of alleged illegal conveyances of Indian lands. During the year 1,624 of these suits have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of as reported by the representatives of the Attorney General having charge of these suits. Prior to July 1, 1913, 9,674 cases had been disposed of, making the total number of cases closed amount to 11,298, leaving 17,092 undetermined. The data in connection with the suits thus dismissed or otherwise disposed of have been noted and checked with the allotment records of this office.

SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT LAND.

Prior to June 30, 1913, the field work of surveying the surface of 431,080 acres of segregated coal and asphalt lands under the act of February 19, 1912, into suitable tracts for sale, had been completed with the exception of 15,732 acres classified as suitable for town-site property. The survey of these lands and the preparation of plats of the same was completed during the past fiscal year. After the field work had been completed it required considerable time for draftsmen to complete plats of the same. The work was finally completed on February 15, 1914.

The appraisers first appointed to appraise the surface of these lands, as provided by the act of February 19, 1912, began work April 23, 1912, and resigned on November 14, 1912, and other appraisers, Henry M. Tidwell, of Muskogee, Okla., Royal J. Allen, of Duncan, Okla., and Robert L. Kidd, of Poteau, Okla., were appointed by the President and entered on duty August 14, 1913, continuing the work anew, reappraising the land already gone over by the first appraisers and completing the work February 7, 1914.

The Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913, extended the time for the completion of the classification and appraisement of these lands to December 1, 1913. The work was not completed on December 1, and by joint resolution approved December 8, 1913, Congress extended the time for the completion of such work for a period of 60 days from that date and provided that any unfinished work in connection therewith should thereafter be completed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Such work not having been quite completed on February 6, 1914, and as the law provided the work should be completed by the Secretary of the Interior, he continued the three appraisers above named for the period of one day and the work was completed and final

schedules showing the classification and appraisement of these lands were submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and to June 30, 1914, the schedules showing the grazing and agricultural land in Haskell, Le Flore, Latimer, Pittsburg, Atoka, and Coal Counties, and also the schedules showing the town-site property in Coal, Haskell, Le Flore, Latimer, and Pittsburg Counties had been approved. There were still pending before the department on June 30, 1914, the schedules showing the classification and appraisement of the grazing and agricultural land in Murray, Carter, Jefferson, Pushmataha, Pontotoc, and Johnston Counties and supplemental schedules of Haskell, Le Flore, and Pittsburg Counties. Also the schedule of the town-site property in Pushmataha County and one schedule of town-site property in Pittsburg County were pending before the department. The number of tracts, acreage, and the appraisement of the land and improvements on the schedules approved by the department is shown by the following table:

Statement of survey and appraisement of segregated coal and asphalt lands approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LAND.

| County. | Number of tracts. | Area. | Appraisal-ment of land. | Average appraisal-ment per acre. | Appraisal-ment of improve-ments of tribes. | Appraisal-ment of improve-ments of private persons. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | <i>Acres.</i> | | | | |
| Haskell..... | 488 | 43,635.60 | \$593,931.80 | \$13.61 | \$23,577.50 | \$6,450.00 |
| Le Flore..... | 1,313 | 138,430.57 | 892,093.28 | 6.44 | 78,892.00 | 7,185.00 |
| Latimer..... | 365 | 50,218.82 | 232,713.21 | 4.63 | 11,130.00 | 19,110.00 |
| Pittsburg..... | 802 | 89,132.49 | 460,067.90 | 5.16 | 30,518.50 | 33,525.00 |
| Atoka..... | 234 | 24,897.07 | 117,278.61 | 4.71 | 6,320.00 | 1,420.00 |
| Coal..... | 312 | 39,548.01 | 222,112.81 | 5.82 | 13,505.00 | 4,140.00 |
| Total..... | 3,514 | 385,862.56 | 2,518,200.61 | 6.53 | 163,943.00 | 71,830.00 |

TOWN-SITE PROPERTY.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Haskell..... | 144 | 1,110.29 | \$25,930.00 | \$19.00 | \$429.00 | \$5,950.00 |
| Le Flore..... | 542 | 4,280.09 | 49,113.10 | 11.47 | 5,256.00 | 3,995.00 |
| Latimer..... | 419 | 4,275.56 | 74,310.00 | 17.39 | 3,692.50 | 52,350.00 |
| Pittsburg..... | 1,612 | 15,223.71 | 228,851.00 | 15.03 | 9,883.00 | 86,640.00 |
| Coal..... | 795 | 10,634.56 | 160,214.25 | 15.07 | 8,574.75 | 41,160.00 |
| Total..... | 3,512 | 35,854.21 | 538,448.35 | 15.02 | 27,835.25 | 190,095.00 |

SUMMARY.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Agricultural and grazing land.... | 3,514 | 385,862.56 | \$2,518,200.61 | \$6.53 | \$163,913.00 | \$71,830.00 |
| Town-site property..... | 3,512 | 35,854.21 | 538,448.35 | 15.02 | 27,835.25 | 190,095.00 |
| Grand total..... | 7,026 | 421,716.77 | 3,056,648.96 | 7.25 | 191,778.25 | 261,925.00 |

The schedules pending before the department which have not been acted upon cover a total of 84 tracts of grazing and agricultural land aggregating 9,325.11 acres and 40 town lots aggregating 138.73 acres.

The department on April 17, 1914, in accordance with authority conferred by joint resolution of December 8, 1913, directed this office

to make necessary investigations with a view to appraising the surface of any tracts omitted or overlooked by the appraisers and to prepare and submit supplemental schedules showing the proper classification and appraisal of the same, together with any improvements overlooked or the appraisal of which was omitted on the original schedules; such supplemental schedules also to correct any errors found in the previous classification and appraisal. Under such instructions supplemental schedules of the agricultural and grazing land in Haskell, Le Flore, Latimer, Pittsburg, Altoka, and Coal Counties were submitted for departmental action on June 29, 1914, and were approved July 14, 1914; such supplemental schedules were principally for the purpose of correcting minor errors in listing improvements.

Under instructions from the department the owners of improvements on these lands not belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes or to coal companies were notified of the amount of appraisal of their improvements, and they were advised if the appraisal as made was not satisfactory to them and they desired to remove their improvements they should make request to this office to do so. Very few of such requests had been received up to June 30, 1914.

Regulations governing the sale of these lands had not been approved prior to June 30, 1914.

DEPOSIT OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1058-1070), contains the following provision:

The net receipts from the sales of surplus and unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, after deducting the necessary expense of advertising and sale, may be deposited in national or State banks in the State of Oklahoma in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, such depositories to be designated by him under such rules and regulations governing the rate of interest thereon, the time of deposit and withdrawal thereof, and the security therefor as he may prescribe. The interest accruing on such funds may be used to defray the expense of the per capita payments of such funds.

Under such law the Secretary of the Interior on June 16, 1911, approved regulations and on October 27, 1911, new regulations were prescribed, governing the matter of depositing such funds in national banks in the State of Oklahoma. February 21, 1912, said regulations were amended so as to permit deposits to be made in State banks. On July 28, 1913, the regulations were amended so as to provide that the banks holding deposits of these funds should render accounts to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs semiannually instead of monthly. On February 14, 1914, the regulations were amended to provide that all banks holding such deposits shall within 10 days after the 1st day of January of each year remit all accrued interest thereon to the special disbursing agent to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. On May 19, 1914, the regulations were amended so as to provide that all payments of either principal or interest by banks holding deposits should be made by exchange pay-

able to the Treasurer of the United States and forwarded direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Under the law referred to and the regulations prescribed thereunder banks have been designated depositories from time to time and deposits made therein upon the furnishing of bond satisfactory to the department.

All national and State banks in Oklahoma were notified of the provision in the act of March 3, 1911, and the regulations of the department prescribed thereunder, and all banks indicating a desire to make application for a deposit have been furnished full information in reference to the procedure by this office, and when formal applications are received they are at once transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration and action. After a bank is designated a depository it is then called upon to furnish a surety company bond, the amount of such bond to exceed the deposit by 10 per cent. After bond is submitted and approved by the Secretary of the Interior the deposit is made direct from the Treasury Department. Banks are required to render an account current semiannually to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs covering the deposit made. Interest on such deposits is computed on June 30 and December 31 of each year and at other dates in case of withdrawal of funds or where a fractional account is rendered. These deposits are not subject to check, but it is contemplated that they shall remain in the banks until necessary to be withdrawn for payment to Indians when authorized by law.

On June 30, 1914, there was on deposit in national and State banks in Oklahoma, the sum of \$5,083,988.82, not including interest, as shown by the following table which gives the amount of funds belonging to each tribe on deposit:

Deposits in banks June 30, 1914.

| Fund. | National. | State. |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Choctaw..... | \$2,468,600.00 | \$169,749.00 |
| Chickasaw..... | 924,681.45 | 115,408.37 |
| Creek..... | 943,750.00 | 123,500.00 |
| Cherokees..... | 301,628.70 | 5,000.00 |
| Seminole..... | 26,671.30 | 5,000.00 |
| Total..... | 4,665,331.45 | 418,657.37 |

The interest on these deposits amounts to about \$220,000 annually. The rate of interest paid varies from 4 to 6 per cent per annum and averages about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The department requires that banks shall have been in operation at least one year; that they must have a surplus equal to 10 per cent of the capital stock and be free from indebtedness before deposits of these funds will be made. Deposits have been made in 203 national banks and 57 State banks and have been withdrawn from 6 national banks and 5 State banks. Seven State banks holding deposits of these funds have nationalized.

Banks now holding deposits are located in 69 counties in the State. The distribution of these funds by counties is shown below:

Deposits in banks, by counties.

| Counties. | National. | State. | Counties. | National. | State. |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Adair..... | \$15,000.00 | ..... | Love..... | \$15,000.00 | ..... |
| Alfalfa..... | 35,000.00 | \$2,500.00 | Major..... | 25,000.00 | ..... |
| Atoka..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | Marshall..... | 100,000.00 | ..... |
| Beckham..... | 45,000.00 | 35,900.00 | Mayer..... | 25,000.00 | \$24,999.00 |
| Blaine..... | 20,000.00 | 5,000.00 | McClain..... | 75,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Bryan..... | 255,000.00 | ..... | McCurtain..... | 30,000.00 | ..... |
| Caddo..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | McIntosh..... | 135,000.00 | ..... |
| Canadian..... | 85,000.00 | 15,000.00 | Murray..... | 40,000.00 | 9,999.37 |
| Carter..... | 60,000.00 | ..... | Muskogee..... | 150,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Cherokee..... | 30,000.00 | 20,000.00 | Nowata..... | 65,000.00 | ..... |
| Choctaw..... | 90,000.00 | 5,000.00 | Okfuskee..... | 15,000.00 | ..... |
| Cleveland..... | 65,000.00 | ..... | Oklahoma..... | 307,500.00 | ..... |
| Coal..... | 15,000.00 | ..... | Okmulgee..... | 125,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Comanche..... | ..... | 2,250.00 | Osage..... | 25,000.00 | ..... |
| Craig..... | 50,000.00 | ..... | Ottawa..... | 25,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Creek..... | 60,000.00 | 10,000.00 | Pawnee..... | 13,636.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Custer..... | 34,545.45 | 5,000.00 | Payne..... | ..... | 5,000.00 |
| Delaware..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | Pittsburg..... | 180,000.00 | 22,000.00 |
| Dewey..... | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | Pontotoc..... | 125,000.00 | 17,500.00 |
| Ellis..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | Pottawatomie..... | 177,500.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Garfield..... | 25,000.00 | 7,500.00 | Pushmataha..... | 35,000.00 | ..... |
| Garvin..... | 200,000.00 | ..... | Roger Mills..... | ..... | 25,000.00 |
| Grady..... | 283,000.00 | 20,000.00 | Rogers..... | 60,000.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Grant..... | 15,000.00 | 12,500.00 | Seminole..... | 90,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Greer..... | 50,000.00 | ..... | Sequoyah..... | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Haskell..... | 40,000.00 | ..... | Stephens..... | 115,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Hughes..... | 139,500.00 | 11,000.00 | Texas..... | 65,000.00 | ..... |
| Jackson..... | 65,000.00 | ..... | Tillman..... | 35,000.00 | ..... |
| Jefferson..... | 60,000.00 | 10,000.00 | Tulsa..... | 155,450.00 | ..... |
| Johnston..... | 95,000.00 | ..... | Wagoner..... | 82,500.00 | ..... |
| Kingfisher..... | 95,000.00 | ..... | Washington..... | 50,000.00 | ..... |
| Kiowa..... | 54,800.00 | 15,000.00 | Washita..... | 30,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Latimer..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | Woodward..... | 50,000.00 | ..... |
| Le Flore..... | 85,900.00 | 10,000.00 | | | |
| Lincoln..... | 20,000.00 | ..... |  |  |  |
| Logan..... | 75,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | |
| | | | Total..... | 4,665,331.45 | 418,657.37 |

TRIBAL REVENUES.

Section 11 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), provided that all revenues accruing to the Five Civilized Tribes should be collected by an officer designated by the Secretary of the Interior under regulations to be prescribed by him and that the Secretary of the Interior should pay all legal claims against said tribes which may have been contracted after July 1, 1902, or for which warrants have been regularly issued. Under instructions from the department this office has had charge of matters pertaining to unallotted or tribal land and property and the collection of revenues due the tribes.

Practically all of the unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes had been disposed of prior to July 1, 1913, with the exception of a portion of the timber lands in the Choctaw Nation, therefore but a small amount of grazing fees was collected for the use of tribal land during the fiscal year just closed, outside of the segregated coal and asphalt lands. Mr. E. T. Johnson, who had for a number of years been employed as grazing fee collector, and who had charge of the collection of grazing fees in the field, resigned to take up other work, effective December 31, 1913. Owing to the fact that the amount to be expended in the work of collecting grazing fees was limited by the

Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913, to 10 per cent of the collections, it was not considered that sufficient funds were available to send out field parties to collect these grazing fees or rentals, as has heretofore been done, and therefore the bulk of such grazing fees was collected by means of correspondence direct from the office. Such work commenced January 1, 1914, and during March and April, after the bulk of collections had been made, two field men were sent out to investigate cases where there were controversies and to endeavor to collect rental in cases where the office had been unable to obtain results by correspondence. During the year collections were made from about 3,000 persons aggregating \$78,385.99, as indicated below:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Segregated coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. | \$76, 876. 24 |
| Unallotted land: | |
| Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations..... | 1, 181. 35 |
| Creek Nation..... | 61. 40 |
| Seminole Nation..... | 287. 00 |
| Total..... | 78, 385. 99 |

In two or three instances during the year where parties had a large number of cattle which were permitted to run at large on tribal land without authority and failed and refused to pay rental or to keep their stock up when notified, the matter was referred to the United States attorney for the eastern district, Oklahoma, with the request that proper action be taken to collect the grazing fees due.

MISCELLANEOUS TRIBAL PROPERTY.

The Indian appropriation act of April 30, 1908, provided that the Secretary of the Interior should take possession of all buildings used for governmental, school, or other tribal purposes, together with the furniture therein and the land appertaining thereto and to appraise and sell the same when deemed advisable and to lease such property until disposed of.

During the fiscal year 1914 the following amounts were received from the sale and leasing of such miscellaneous tribal properties, including damages for right of way and other sundry items of revenue accruing to the tribes:

Receipts from sale and lease of miscellaneous tribal purposes.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., damages for right of way.... | \$2, 566. 43 |
| R. C. Gardner, sale of desk..... | 1. 50 |
| H. T. Pugh, sale of blown-down timber..... | 3. 20 |
| Fort Smith & Western Railroad Co., damages for right of way..... | 171. 20 |
| W. B. Pitchlynn, clerk of Alderson Township, Pittsburg County, damages for tribal land taken for road..... | 121. 80 |
| James H. Reed, trustee Bucklucksy Township, Pittsburg County, damages for land taken for road..... | 2. 00 |
| H. W. Berneathy, treasurer Bucklucksy Township, Pittsburg County, damages for land taken for road..... | 8. 30 |
| E. E. Ish, payment for 4½ perch of stone..... | . 45 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Clerk district court Coal County, damages for land condemned for road | \$480. 74 |
| Clerk United States court, damages for right of way for Public Service Co. | 259. 70 |
| Fort Smith & Western Railway Co., damages for right of way | 125. 00 |
| Lawrence E. Wood, balance second payment on Lebanon Academy | 550. 00 |
| Lawrence E. Wood, interest on above | 35. 29 |
| W. M. Porter, balance purchase price 1 acre for Eagletown courthouse | 30. 00 |
| W. M. Porter, interest on above | 1. 80 |
| W. H. Bingham, funds in hands of Chickasaw tribal treasurer recovered by decree of court | 257. 98 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., damages for right of way | 159. 24 |
| Sterrett & Wallace, damages for timber | 8. 75 |
| Choctaw Railway & Lighting Co., damages for right of way | 113. 20 |
| School district No. 49, Atoka County, school building | 100. 00 |
| Oklahoma State Penitentiary, damages for coal mined | 4. 96 |
| B. W. Ward, damages for timber | 20. 00 |
| School sites (act of May 29, 1908) | 120. 00 |

CHEROKEE NATION.

| | |
|---|------------|
| From United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, for improvements of Cherokee Orphan Asylum | 10. 47 |
| From United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, for improvements Cherokee Orphan Asylum | 80. 00 |
| Cherokee County, for iron safe | 100. 00 |
| Collate Missionary Baptist Association, final payment on Cherokee Colored High School | 525. 00 |
| Collate Missionary Baptist Association, interest on above | 36. 56 |
| Cherokee County, final payment national jail building and lot 1, block 95, in Tahlequah | 2, 062. 50 |
| Cherokee County, interest on above | 139. 90 |
| Cherokee County, final payment Cherokee Advocate Building and lot 8 and east 5 feet of lot 7, block 89, Tahlequah | 937. 50 |
| Cherokee County, interest on above | 63. 59 |

CREEK NATION.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Creek Baptist Academy, part final 50 per cent payment on Pecan Creek Boarding School | 1, 307. 44 |
| Creek Baptist Academy, interest on above | 94. 28 |
| Okmulgee County, rental for Creek Capitol Building | 300. 00 |
| Okmulgee County, interest on above | 16. 10 |

COAL AND ASPHALT TRIBAL LEASES.

The existing tribal coal and asphalt leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were entered into under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and the act of March 4, 1913. The latter act provided for the leasing of additional acreage from segregated coal land not exceeding 640 acres in any one case, providing such additional area to be leased adjoins leases actually in operation and is necessary for the continued operation of mines. Regulations governing the leasing of such additional lands under the act of March 4, 1913, were approved by the department on June 18, 1913. The leases entered into under the act of June 28, 1898, run for a period of 30 years from their date. The following statement shows the leases entered into under the act of June 28, 1898, and those made under the act of March 4, 1913:

Coal leases.

UNDER ACT OF JUNE 28, 1908.

| Lessee. | No. | Acres. | Date of lease. | Tons. | Royalty. |
|--|-----|----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Bache & Denman Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Apr. 1, 1902 | 36,430 | \$1,728.60 |
| Bolen-Darnall Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | July 3, 1899 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 960.0 | Aug. 20, 1901 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 960.0 | Sept. 16, 1902 | 41,619 | 3,739.44 |
| Brewer Coal & Mining Co. | 1 | 610.0 | Aug. 27, 1902 | 50,723 | 3,967.12 |
| Cameron Coal & Mercantile Co. | 1 | 960.0 | July 5, 1902 | 44,403 | 1,044.02 |
| Central Coal & Coke Co. | 4 | 3,840.0 | Apr. 16, 1902 | | |
| Do. | 3 | 2,880.0 | July 3, 1899 | 119,451 | 6,533.52 |
| Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co. | 19 | 17,760.0 | Feb. 21, 1899 | 619,027 | 52,252.01 |
| Coalgate Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Aug. 23, 1902 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 960.0 | Apr. 7, 1902 | 126,145 | 11,083.12 |
| Geo. T. Cutts, trustee | 6 | 5,640.0 | Mar. 20, 1902 | 161,135 | 20,550.16 |
| Degnan & McConnell | 1 | 1,000.0 | Sept. 26, 1899 | 58,324 | 4,097.20 |
| Degnan & McConnell Coal & Coke Co. | 5 | 4,800.0 | Feb. 21, 1899 | 27,744 | 2,500.00 |
| Denison Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Sept. 23, 1902 | | |
| Dow Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Apr. 29, 1902 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 320.0 | Sept. 6, 1902 | 65,870 | |
| Eastern Coal & Mining Co. | 2 | 1,960.0 | Sept. 26, 1899 | 83,139 | 6,004.44 |
| Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Sept. 21, 1900 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 960.0 | June 30, 1902 | | |
| Do. | 7 | 6,580.0 | Apr. 5, 1901 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 720.0 | Apr. 4, 1902 | 450,757 | 34,776.32 |
| Great Western Coal & Coke Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Aug. 14, 1900 | | |
| Do. | 2 | 2,050.0 | Feb. 21, 1899 | 61,398 | 7,440.88 |
| Hailey-Ola Coal Co. | 2 | 2,040.0 | do. | | |
| Do. | 2 | 1,920.0 | May 15, 1902 | 175,133 | 16,544.24 |
| Indian Coal & Mining Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Mar. 15, 1899 | 13,166 | 1,000.00 |
| Kali-Inla Coal Co. | 2 | 480.0 | Feb. 21, 1899 | 64,473 | 5,900.32 |
| Le Bosquet Coal & Mining Co. | 1 | 960.0 | May 5, 1902 | 96 | 904.64 |
| McAlester & Galveston Coal Mining Co. | 1 | 480.0 | Sept. 6, 1900 | 11,814 | |
| McAlester Coal & Coke Co. | 2 | 1,400.0 | Dec. 19, 1899 | 101,601 | 7,455.76 |
| McAlester-Edwards Coal Co. | 2 | 1,920.0 | July 3, 1899 | 67,733 | 5,708.04 |
| McMurray, John F. | 5 | 4,800.0 | Mar. 15, 1899 | | |
| McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co. (by transfer) | 1 | 960.0 | do. | | 2,000.00 |
| Mazzard Coal & Mining Co. | 1 | 960.0 | May 16, 1902 | 55,289 | 5,040.32 |
| Milby & Dow Coal & Mining Co. | 2 | 1,920.0 | Feb. 21, 1899 | 88,290 | 9,012.21 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Dec. 21, 1900 | 127,764 | 10,028.64 |
| Osage Coal & Mining Co. | 7 | 6,680.0 | Apr. 5, 1901 | 141,937 | 19,521.53 |
| Panama Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Oct. 11, 1899 | | 500.00 |
| Pocahontas Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Mar. 15, 1899 | 47,706 | 4,132.24 |
| Poteau Coal & Mercantile Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Feb. 21, 1901 | 26,176 | 1,615.06 |
| Samples Coal & Mining Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Nov. 2, 1899 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 280.0 | Sept. 24, 1900 | 24,472 | |
| Sans Bois Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Apr. 27, 1900 | | |
| Do. | 4 | 3,800.0 | June 21, 1901 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 960.0 | Feb. 26, 1902 | | |
| Do. | 1 | 960.0 | July 2, 1902 | | |
| St. Louis-Galveston Coal & Mining Co. | 2 | 1,920.0 | Oct. 2, 1899 | 340 | 2,222.16 |
| Turkey Creek Coal Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Feb. 26, 1902 | | 359.36 |
| Total. | 109 | 99,800.0 | | 2,892,294 | 247,692.35 |

UNDER ACT OF MAR. 4, 1913.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------|---------------|--|----------|
| Gaines Creek Coal Co. | 1 | 160.0 | Dec. 9, 1913 | | \$100.00 |
| Phoenix Coal Co. | 1 | 444.9 | Jan. 14, 1914 | | 100.00 |
| Taylor & Williamson | 1 | 40.0 | Apr. 22, 1914 | | 100.00 |
| McAlester Coal & Coke Co. (addition) | 1 | 640.0 | May 8, 1914 | | |
| Total. | 4 | 1,280.9 | | | 300.00 |

Asphalt leases.

| Lessee. | No. | Acres. | Date of lease. | Tons. | Royalty. |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------|----------------|-------|----------|
| American Mineral Wax Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Oct. 1, 1900 | 9 | \$506.40 |
| Choctaw Asphalt Co. | 1 | 960.0 | Mar. 8, 1902 | | 500.00 |
| Downard Asphalt Co. | 1 | 360.0 | Sept. 15, 1900 | 632 | 500.00 |
| Downard, J. S. | 1 | 960.0 | Jan. 22, 1902 | 766 | |
| Gilsonite Roofing & Paying Co. | 1 | 960.0 | July 18, 1902 | | 500.00 |
| Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co. | 1 | 640.0 | Aug. 22, 1902 | 69 | 506.90 |
| Tar Springs Asphalt Co. | 1 | 120.0 | Mar. 7, 1901 | | |
| Total. | 7 | 4,960.0 | | 1,476 | 2,512.30 |

Thirty applications for leases or additions to leases were made under the act of March 4, 1913, but as shown above only four leases had actually been approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 30, 1914.

A number of applications have been approved by the department, but leases not yet executed and other applications are still pending. During the year coal lease No. 4 of John F. McMurray was assigned to the McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co., such assignment being approved by the department on May 23, 1914. A sublease of the Mazzard Coal & Mining Co. to the Bokoshe Smokeless Coal Co., covering a portion of its coal lease was approved by the department on August 28, 1913.

The royalty paid on coal is 8 cents per ton, mine run, and on crude asphalt 10 cents per ton, and on refined asphalt 60 cents per ton.

The mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations check the records of each operator and submit report at the end of each quarter showing the amount of coal mined by each lessee during each month, which reports are carefully checked with the records of the United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency, to whom all payments of royalty are made; and where lessees are found to be delinquent or any discrepancies are discovered in the payment the matter is at once taken up with the lessee and proper adjustment made.

The following statement gives the coal production of each fiscal year since such operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the total revenue collected from coal and asphalt leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for each year, including all amounts paid as advance royalty and payment on account of failure to mine the required output of 3,000 tons the first year, 4,000 tons the second year, 7,000 tons the third year, 8,000 tons the fourth year, and 15,000 tons the fifth and each succeeding year from date of approval:

Coal production and royalty.

| Fiscal year ended June 30— | Output. | Royalty. | Fiscal year ended June 30— | Output. | Royalty. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Tons.</i> | | | <i>Tons.</i> | |
| 1899..... | 1,404,442 | \$109,061.35 | 1907..... | 3,079,733 | \$240,199.23 |
| 1900..... | 1,900,127 | 138,486.40 | 1908..... | 2,780,649 | 273,196.82 |
| 1901..... | 2,398,156 | 199,663.55 | 1909..... | 2,728,437 | 218,376.07 |
| 1902..... | 2,735,365 | 247,361.36 | 1910..... | 2,692,291 | 250,161.76 |
| 1903..... | 3,187,035 | 261,929.84 | 1911..... | 2,265,063 | 178,314.57 |
| 1904..... | 3,198,862 | 277,811.60 | 1912..... | 2,736,192 | 252,924.97 |
| 1905..... | 2,859,516 | 248,428.36 | 1913..... | 3,103,071 | 217,226.61 |
| 1906..... | 2,722,200 | 251,947.02 | 1914..... | 2,892,294 | 250,504.65 |

Section 2 of the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912, provides as follows:

That after such classification and appraisalment has been made each holder of a coal or asphalt lease shall have the right for sixty days, after notice in writing, to purchase, at the appraised value and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, a sufficient amount of the surface of the land covered by his lease to embrace improvements actually used in present mining operations or necessary for future operations up to five per centum of such surface, the number, location, and extent of the tracts to be thus purchased to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, enlarge the amount of land to be purchased by

any such lessee to not more than ten per centum of such surface: *Provided further*, That such purchase shall be taken and held as a waiver by the purchaser of any and all rights to appropriate to his use any other part of the surface of such land, except for the purpose of future operations, prospecting, and for ingress and egress, as hereinafter reserved: *Provided further*, That if any lessee shall fail to apply to purchase under the provisions of this section within the time specified, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, with the consent of the lessee, designate and reserve from sale such tract or tracts as he may deem proper and necessary to embrace improvements actually used in present mining operations, or necessary for future operations under any existing lease, and dispose of the remaining portion of the surface within such lease, free and clear of any claim by the lessee, except for the purposes of future operations, prospecting, and for ingress and egress, as hereinafter reserved.

In accordance with said provision all coal and asphalt lessees were notified that the department had approved the classification and appraisalment of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, and that they should prepare maps and make applications to either purchase the surface of the land which they need for present or future mining operations not exceeding the limit prescribed in such act, or, in case they did not elect to purchase, to make application to have such portion of the surface of their leases reserved from sale as they desired for mining purposes. All lessees submitted maps in accordance with such request, with the exception of the following: John F. McMurray, 5 leases; McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co., 1 lease; Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co., 10 leases; Sans Bois Coal Co., 7 leases; Gaines Creek Coal Co., 1 lease.

All the maps and applications of lessees to have land reserved for mining purposes that were submitted were referred to Dr. J. J. Rutledge, representative of the Bureau of Mines, at McAlester, Okla., who, in conjunction with the mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, made investigations as to the necessity for the reservations asked for.

A committee representing the coal operators had a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on March 6 and 7, 1914, with a view to arriving at an understanding with reference to certain matters pertaining to coal mining, which did not appear to be fully covered by the act of February 19, 1912. At this conference a tentative agreement was reached whereby the coal operators are to cooperate with the Interior Department in relinquishing the portion of the surface of their leases which they do not anticipate will be needed in mining operations, subject to certain restrictions to run with the land, as follows:

1. That the purchaser shall take title to the surface subject to all the rights of the lessee.
2. That the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and the lessee shall not be liable for any subsidence damage or damages of any kind that may arise from failure of surface support or for any damage done to the surface of such lands by drainage water or smoke and fumes from mines or waste piles.
3. The purchaser of the surface of land so relinquished shall have the right to sink wells for water or drill for oil and gas only in such manner as not to interfere with present or prospective coal-mining operations.
4. The general terms of such agreement to be embodied in a formal contract to be entered into with each lessee.

A form of such contract was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, where the matter is now pending.

TOWN SITES.

No tribal land has been set aside or surveyed for town-site purposes during the year. In the survey of the segregated coal and asphalt lands 35,993 acres were classified as suitable for town lots and surveyed and platted into tracks from 1 to 40 acres each. This land, however, is not considered as regular town sites but more in the nature of agricultural land, which has some additional value by reason of its proximity to established towns. On December 20, 1913, the 109 forfeited town lots in Lee, Creek Nation, were offered for sale at public auction. At such sale 66 lots were disposed of.

Town lots to be disposed of are as follows:

Town lots to be disposed of.

CHOCTAW NATION.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Vacant lots..... | 1, 448 |
| Forfeited lots..... | 45 |
| Lots reserved for coal lessees..... | 783 |

CREEK NATION.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Forfeited lots..... | 47 |
| Lots recovered and unsold..... | 121 |
| Total..... | 2, 444 |

There are 1,200 lots that have been sold but final payment not yet made.

There are two cemeteries of five acres each set aside for town sites where the towns have failed to make payment of the appraised value. One of these cemeteries is located at the town of Lee, Creek Nation, and will be offered for sale when the remaining forfeited town lots at that place are advertised. Recommendation has been made that the other cemetery at Gilbert, now Sawyer, in the Choctaw Nation, be canceled and the land offered for sale as unallotted land. There are also several suits still pending to recover lots in the Creek Nation alleged to have been fraudulently scheduled.

A total of 308 towns, with various additions, have been surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, as follows:

Towns surveyed and platted.

| Nation. | Number of towns. | Area. |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Creek..... | 26 | 10, 689. 10 |
| Cherokee..... | 64 | 9, 531. 47 |
| Choctaw..... | 98 | 21, 118. 77 |
| Chickasaw..... | 130 | 23, 797. 82 |
| Total..... | 308 | 65, 137. 16 |

The following statement shows the amounts received by the United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency as payments on town lots by fiscal years:

Receipts from town lots.

| Fiscal year ended June 30— | Creek. | Cherokee. | Choctaw and Chickasaw. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1900..... | | \$74.02 | \$11,129.48 | \$11,213.50 |
| 1901..... | | 10.02 | 25,080.91 | 25,100.93 |
| 1902..... | \$80,536.66 | | 157,188.83 | 237,725.39 |
| 1903..... | 211,410.22 | 21,236.40 | 337,437.21 | 570,123.83 |
| 1904..... | 106,479.26 | 73,568.24 | 374,574.22 | 554,621.72 |
| 1905..... | 106,579.47 | 139,349.74 | 541,749.55 | 786,718.76 |
| 1906..... | 149,049.53 | 244,450.74 | 581,728.65 | 975,228.92 |
| 1907..... | 22,701.96 | 146,582.23 | 289,589.61 | 558,873.80 |
| 1908..... | 21,636.57 | 93,687.94 | 249,134.19 | 364,458.70 |
| 1909..... | 11,030.82 | 28,858.05 | 86,049.20 | 125,938.07 |
| 1910..... | 6,844.84 | 12,837.30 | 67,386.07 | 87,068.21 |
| 1911..... | 21,797.03 | 11,932.72 | 99,164.51 | 132,894.26 |
| 1912..... | 370.00 | 372.00 | 45,023.35 | 45,765.35 |
| 1913..... | 100.00 | | 40,238.64 | 40,338.64 |
| 1914..... | 181.34 | 198.00 | 15,794.15 | 16,173.49 |
| Total..... | 737,717.60 | 773,247.40 | 3,024,278.57 | 4,535,243.57 |

Practically all payments have been made on town lots that have been disposed of with the exception of a very few towns where sales were held in 1910 and 1911. The remaining lots in the Creek Nation yet to be disposed of should be offered for sale in November or December, 1914, in order that the tribal affairs in that nation may be closed. Most of the remaining lots in the Choctaw Nation are in mining towns within the segregated coal area where there is but little demand for town lots at present. Such lots can be offered for sale when the other tribal property in the Choctaw Nation is disposed of.

TOTAL TRIBAL REVENUES COLLECTED.

Since the passage of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), the Secretary of the Interior has collected the tribal revenues accruing to the Creek and Cherokee Nations. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations the tribal officers continued to collect their revenues until the passage of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), except where the law provided that they should be collected by the Secretary of the Interior, such as coal and asphalt royalties, receipts from sale of town lots, etc. Said act of April 26, 1906, abolished all taxes assessed under tribal laws of the Five Civilized Tribes and provided that all revenues accruing to said tribes should be collected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The following table shows the total revenues collected and deposited to the credit of the Five Civilized Tribes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, by the United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency and this office, such collections being under the supervision of the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory up to July 1, 1907, and of this office since that date. This table does not include collections by the tribal authorities or the Commissioner

of Indian Affairs, nor any individual Indian moneys collected by the United States Indian Superintendent, Union Agency.

Tribal revenues collected, by fiscal years.

| Fiscal year. | Choctaw and Chickasaw. | Creek. | Cherokee. | Seminole. | Total. |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1899..... | \$113,131.22 | \$4,913.63 | \$3,150.87 | ..... | \$121,195.72 |
| 1900..... | 150,728.98 | 26,370.19 | 19,529.07 | ..... | 196,628.24 |
| 1901..... | 236,203.66 | 30,827.60 | 19,402.67 | ..... | 286,433.93 |
| 1902..... | 480,227.31 | 97,733.35 | 17,060.08 | ..... | 595,020.74 |
| 1903..... | 674,042.05 | 237,760.71 | 58,820.88 | ..... | 970,623.64 |
| 1904..... | 698,728.12 | 120,025.76 | 115,265.75 | ..... | 934,019.63 |
| 1905..... | 850,573.50 | 142,026.42 | 154,801.03 | ..... | 1,147,400.95 |
| 1906..... | 852,336.27 | 225,378.59 | 259,503.73 | ..... | 1,337,218.59 |
| 1907..... | 652,564.20 | 36,672.50 | 157,432.78 | ..... | 845,669.48 |
| 1908..... | 608,509.54 | 35,728.64 | 106,164.14 | ..... | 750,402.32 |
| 1909..... | 397,996.75 | 27,516.24 | 83,193.25 | \$69.40 | 508,775.64 |
| 1910..... | 450,625.10 | 57,129.10 | 18,339.90 | 128.70 | 526,122.80 |
| 1911..... | 1,803,449.47 | 173,213.47 | 65,427.87 | 11,776.40 | 2,053,867.21 |
| 1912..... | 1,580,741.96 | 119,132.32 | 73,506.05 | 6,266.88 | 1,779,646.21 |
| 1913..... | 2,847,389.45 | 151,737.23 | 78,367.32 | 13,022.44 | 3,090,516.44 |
| 1914..... | 1,872,819.28 | 45,953.66 | 30,574.57 | 6,931.51 | 1,956,279.02 |
| Total..... | 14,269,966.86 | 1,531,124.41 | 1,260,539.96 | 38,195.33 | 17,099,826.56 |

The above revenues were derived from the following sources:

Sources of tribal revenues.

| | Choctaw and Chickasaw. | Creek. | Cherokee. | Seminole. | Total. |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Town lots..... | \$3,024,278.57 | \$737,717.60 | \$773,247.40 | ..... | \$4,535,243.57 |
| Coal and asphalt royalty..... | 3,615,594.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,615,594.16 |
| Sale of unallotted lands, including interest..... | 6,522,832.48 | 395,672.71 | 178,564.49 | \$36,771.70 | 7,133,841.38 |
| Sundry sources, including grazing fees, damages for right of way, sale of tribal buildings, etc..... | 1,107,261.65 | 397,734.10 | 308,728.07 | 1,423.63 | 1,815,147.45 |
| Total..... | 14,269,966.86 | 1,531,124.41 | 1,260,539.96 | 38,195.33 | 17,099,826.56 |

In addition to the above actual collections \$5,628,950 is due and unpaid on unallotted land sold, which amount is drawing 6 per cent interest for the tribes.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND ATTORNEYS.

During the year ended June 30, 1914, warrants were drawn as shown below for salaries and expenses of tribal officers, attorneys, and other expenses of the tribal governments:

Warrants issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| Nation. | Total warrants issued. | Approved. | Disapproved. | Pending. |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Chickasaw..... | \$17,704.09 | \$16,711.33 | \$825.14 | \$167.62 |
| Choctaw..... | 25,319.78 | 25,227.66 | 91.92 | ..... |
| Creek..... | 25,173.61 | 24,970.12 | 42.43 | 161.06 |
| Cherokee..... | 16,400.14 | 16,399.96 | .18 | ..... |
| Seminole..... | 3,401.24 | 3,365.42 | 35.82 | ..... |

On June 30, 1914, the tribal officials and attorneys of the Five Civilized Tribes were as follows:

Tribal officials of Cherokee Nation.

| | Salary per annum. |
|--|----------------------|
| W. C. Rogers, principal chief..... | \$1,500 |
| D. M. Faulkner, assistant chief..... | 600 |
| H. M. Vance, executive secretary..... | 1,000 |
| Joseph L. Manus, interpreter..... | 900 |
| W. W. Hastings, national attorney..... | 5,000 |
| H. B. Teehee, probate attorney..... | 2,500 |
| S. F. Parks, probate attorney..... | 2,500 |
| J. P. Boyd, probate attorney..... | 2,500 |

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the four Cherokee tribal officers first above named were requested to tender their resignations before July 1, 1914, to be effective when accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, and all such resignations were accepted effective June 30, 1914, except that of the principal chief, who was continued for a short time to execute deeds.

Mr. W. W. Hastings was continued as tribal attorney for the Cherokee Nation during a contract approved by the President July 11, 1913, having served in that capacity for a number of years, for a period of one year from July 1, 1913, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from his office on tribal business. Under such contract Mr. Hastings was paid during the fiscal year 1914 \$5,000 salary and \$365.32 expenses.

On November 13, 1913, the President approved a supplemental contract with Mr. Hastings whereby he was authorized to expend not to exceed \$6,666 for the employment of three attorneys at not to exceed \$2,500 per annum each and their actual expenses, for the purpose of making proper investigations and taking action for the protection of the estates of minors and defective members of the tribe. Such contract being in effect from date of approval thereof to June 30, 1914. Under such supplemental contract Mr. H. B. Teehee, S. F. Parks, and John P. Boyd were employed as attorneys, the total expenditure under such supplemental contract for salary and expenses, including clerical help, being \$5,647.06. It is not anticipated that a tribal attorney will be necessary in the Cherokee Nation after June 30, 1914.

Tribal officers of the Creek Nation.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Moty Tiger, principal chief..... | \$2,000 |
| Maude D. Roberts, executive secretary..... | 1,500 |
| G. W. Grayson, interpreter..... | 1,200 |
| R. C. Allen, national attorney..... | 5,000 |
| W. M. Harrison, probate attorney..... | 2,500 |
| Nat Ligon, probate attorney..... | 2,500 |
| Frank L. Montgomery, probate attorney..... | 2,500 |

Mr. M. L. Mott was employed as national attorney for the Creek Nation under contract approved by the President January 11, 1913, running for a period of one year from January 15, 1913, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses while away from his office at Muskogee, Okla., and also providing for the expenditure of an additional sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of providing legal services to guard-

ians of minors and incompetent members of the Creek Tribe, the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens, etc. Under this contract Mr. Mott was paid during the fiscal year 1914 the sum of \$2,694.31 salary and \$701.49 expenses. Under the provision providing for \$10,000 for the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens, etc., a total of \$3,444.82 was expended during the fiscal year 1914.

Mr. W. L. Sturdevant, of St. Louis, Mo., was also employed as additional Creek attorney to prosecute cases involving the fraudulent scheduling of town lots. The work in connection with these suits was practically completed some two or three years ago, but there are still several cases pending and Mr. Sturdevant is to represent the Creek Nation in such cases under the terms of his employment until the suits are finally disposed of. He receives no salary at present, but under the terms of his employment he is to get 10 per cent of the amount recovered up to \$100,000 and 5 per cent of the excess above that amount recovered.

Mr. R. C. Allen was employed as tribal attorney for the Creek Nation after the expiration of the contract of Mr. Mott, his contract being approved by the President February 16, 1914, covering the period from February 19, 1914, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from headquarters at Muskogee, Okla., and by the terms of the contract was allowed a clerk at \$75 per month and not to exceed \$50 per month for office expenses. Under such contract a total of \$1,833.33 was paid Mr. Allen as salary and \$1,245.90 for expenses, clerical hire, etc.

Mr. William H. Harrison was employed as probate attorney in the Creek Nation, his contract being approved by the President March 10, 1914, covering the period from February 26, 1914, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum and expenses when away from headquarters, including a clerk at \$75 per month and not to exceed \$50 per month for office expenses.

On March 10, 1914, the President approved a contract of Nat Ligon, as probate attorney for the Creek Nation covering the period from February 28, 1914, to June 30, 1914, and on March 10, 1914, the President approved the contract of Frank L. Montgomery, as probate attorney in the Creek Nation covering the period from February 28, 1914, to June 30, 1914, the contracts of Messrs. Ligon and Montgomery providing for the same compensation and expenses as the contract of Mr. Harrison above referred to. Under the contracts of such probate attorneys the following amounts were paid: William M. Harrison, salary, \$868.04, expenses \$619.50; Nat Ligon, salary \$854.15, expenses \$566.23; Frank L. Montgomery, salary \$854.15 and expenses \$322.06.

Tribal officers of the Seminole Nation.

| | |
|---|---------|
| John F. Brown, principal chief..... | \$1,000 |
| Alexander W. Crain, tribal secretary..... | 1,200 |

There is no tribal attorney for the Seminole Nation but a special assistant to the Attorney General is located at Wewoka who gives attention to illegal conveyances and other matters affecting restricted Indians.

Tribal officers of the Chickasaw Nation.

| | |
|--|----------|
| D. H. Johnston, governor----- | \$3, 000 |
| Frankie Johnston, private secretary----- | 1, 000 |
| Eastman Johnson, interpreter----- | 300 |
| J. Hamp Willis, mining trustee----- | 4, 000 |
| Reford Bond, national attorney----- | 5, 000 |
| Jacob B. Moore, probate attorney----- | 2, 500 |
| W. H. Woods, probate attorney----- | 2, 500 |

Mr. Reford Bond was employed as tribal attorney for the Chickasaw Nation under contract approved by the President October 29, 1913, covering the period from October 20, 1913, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from headquarters. Under such contract Mr. Bond was paid \$2,943.38 salary and \$1,592.86 expenses.

On December 1, 1913, the President approved the contract of Jacob B. Moore as probate attorney in the Chickasaw Nation, covering the period from December 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum and traveling expenses when away from headquarters. On May 4, 1914, a supplemental contract of Mr. Moore was approved by the President, covering the period from April 10, 1914, to June 30, 1914, being practically the same as the original contract, but allowing Mr. Moore a clerk at \$75 per month and not to exceed \$50 per month for office expenses. Under the original contract of Mr. Moore he was paid \$895.82 salary and \$71.20 expenses. and under the supplemental contract he was paid \$354.16 salary. On account of serious illness of Mr. Moore, his expense accounts under his supplemental contract had not been submitted in proper shape for action on June 30, 1914.

On December 1, 1913, the President approved the contract of William H. Woods, as probate attorney in the Chickasaw Nation, covering the period from December 11, 1913, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum and his traveling expenses when away from headquarters. On May 4, 1914, the President approved a supplemental contract with Mr. Woods, covering the period from April 9, 1914, to June 30, 1914, being practically the same as the original contract, but allowing Mr. Woods a clerk at \$75 per month and not to exceed \$50 per month for office expenses. Under the original contract Mr. Woods was paid \$819.42 salary and \$167.48 expenses, and under the supplemental contract he was paid \$361.11 salary and \$128.22 expenses.

Tribal officers of the Choctaw Nation.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Victor M. Locke, jr., principal chief----- | \$2, 000 |
| Benjamin D. Locke, private secretary----- | 1, 000 |
| William R. McIntosh, mining trustee----- | 4, 000 |
| P. J. Hurley, national attorney----- | 5, 000 |
| W. F. Semple, probate attorney----- | 2, 500 |
| S. S. Lawrence, probate attorney----- | 2, 500 |

Mr. P. J. Hurley was employed as tribal attorney for the Choctaw Nation under contract approved by the President November 23, 1912, for a period of one year, from November 27, 1912, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from his office. Under such contract Mr. Hurley was paid, during the fiscal year 1914, \$2,027.75 salary and \$621.71 expenses.

On November 20, 1913, the President approved the contract of Mr. P. J. Hurley, whereby he was employed as national attorney for the Choctaw Nation, covering the period from November 27, 1913, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from headquarters. Under this contract there was paid, \$2,972.17 salary and \$1,169.69 expenses.

Mr. Thomas B. Latham and William F. Semple were employed as Choctaw tribal attorneys, especially to look after probate matters under contract approved by the President February 17, 1913, covering the period from February 14, 1913, to February 13, 1914, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, \$200 per month for employment of a clerk, \$1,000 per annum for a stenographer, and not to exceed \$600 per annum for office expenses, and were also allowed their expenses when away from headquarters. Under this contract there was paid during the fiscal year 1914, the sum of \$3,097.24 salary and \$3,430.11 expenses, including clerical hire.

On April 7, 1914, the President approved the contract of William F. Semple as probate attorney covering the period from February 14, 1914, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum and his expenses when away from headquarters and was allowed a clerk at \$75 per month and not to exceed \$50 per month for office expenses. Under such contract Mr. Semple was paid \$937.49 salary and \$657.17 expenses.

On April 7, 1914, the President approved a contract with Squire S. Lawrence as probate attorney in the Choctaw Nation covering the period from March 18, 1914, to June 30, 1914, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum and his expenses when away from headquarters and allowed a clerk at \$75 per month and not to exceed \$50 per month for office expenses. Under such contract Mr. Lawrence was paid \$624.99 salary and \$343.03 expenses.

All tribal officers, except mining trustees, who pay their own expenses from salaries allowed, are reimbursed for their office expenses and for their traveling expenses and subsistence while on official business when away from their headquarters.

The duties of the principal chiefs or governors are to represent the respective nations pending settlement of tribal affairs, execute patents to town lots, allotments, unallotted land sold and other tribal property, all such patents being prepared by this office. The duties of other officers are clerical, attending to correspondence and assisting this office and the United States Indian superintendent of Union Agency in furnishing information concerning tribal matters, acting as interpreters, etc.

The duties of the attorneys in the several tribes are generally to represent the nations in all matters where an attorney is necessary in the United States court, State courts of Oklahoma, committees of Congress, the Interior Department, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The officials of the Interior Department in Oklahoma and the probate attorneys give special attention to the protection of the estates of minors and incompetent citizens, make investigations in probate matters involving estates of minors and dependent citizens with a view to seeing that proper guardians are appointed and render proper accounts, take steps to remove guardians where deemed advisable, and to recover land unlawfully sold and clear the same of clouds upon the title. In some of the tribes suits are pend-

ing involving tribal funds and the right of additional claimants to be enrolled and participate in the distribution of tribal property and money, which matters are of vast importance to the tribes.

The tribal councils have not met for a number of years.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

During the year the total receipts of the disbursing office were \$2,150,157.04, including \$346,219.24 received by Treasury warrants on requisition. The total actual disbursements were \$325,212.29, including \$221,770.86 for equalization of allotments, the balance being deposited, making an aggregate of \$4,300,314.08 handled during the year.

The amount received from sales of unallotted lands during the year, including interest on deferred payments of previous sales, was \$1,539,700.96.

There were sold 113 paper-bound copies of the rolls of citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes at \$1.75 each, 93 copies of paper-bound indexes to the above, at \$1.75 each, 1 map of the Chickasaw Nation at \$1, and 1 map of the Cherokee Nation at \$1, the total receipts therefrom amounting to \$362.50.

The receipts from certified copies of the records furnished to the public in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), amounted to \$13,729.

The following is a statement of the classification, number, and price per copy of certified copies of records furnished to the public during the year:

Statement showing certified copies of records furnished.

| Classes. | Quantity. | Price. | Receipts. |
|---|-----------|--------|------------|
| Deeds..... | 3,540 | \$1.00 | \$3,540.00 |
| Rolls..... | 2,747 | .25 | 686.75 |
| Removal of restrictions..... | 121 | 1.00 | 121.00 |
| Allotment plats (single)..... | 379 | .50 | 189.50 |
| Allotment plats (number)..... | 2,379 | .25 | 594.75 |
| Schedules..... | 1,083 | .25 | 270.75 |
| Miscellaneous records (words)..... | 1,202,750 | .10 | 11,202.75 |
| Census cards..... | 5,666 | 1.00 | 5,666.00 |
| Blue prints..... | 45 | .50 | 22.50 |
| Maps (photolithograph) unallotted timber lands..... | 2,890 | .50 | 1,445.00 |
| Total..... | | | 13,729.00 |

¹Rate per hundred words.

The following statement shows the number of certified copies of records prepared for official use, as requested by the Department of Justice, Union Agency, and allottees whose enrollment papers have been lost or destroyed:

Certified copies prepared for official use.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Deeds and patents..... | 830 |
| Rolls..... | 89 |
| Removal of restrictions..... | 7 |
| Allotment plats (single)..... | 1 |
| Allotment plats (number)..... | 44 |
| Miscellaneous records (words)..... | 108,000 |
| Census cards..... | 154 |

There were also used officially in connection with the sale of the unallotted timber lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations 85 photolithographic maps.

Receipts and disbursements, office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Sale of paper-bound copies of rolls, indexes, and maps----- | \$362. 50 |
| Sale of certified copies of the records in the custody of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to the public in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137)----- | 13, 729. 00 |
| Sale of four typewriters (Government property)----- | 40. 00 |
| Withdrawal deposit and interest from Bank of Hanna, Hanna, Okla. (transferred to Commissioner of Indian Affairs)----- | 6, 287. 45 |
| Interest on unallotted land from Commissioner of Indian Affairs for John T. Mayfield----- | 12. 60 |
| McAlester Country Club for 160 acres of land in sec. 17, T. 5 N., R. 15 E.----- | 2, 409. 00 |
| Rental on agricultural lease (transferred to Union Agency)----- | 35. 00 |
| Camp No. 434, Woodmen of the World, for 5 acres of land----- | 50. 00 |
| Advance royalties (coal leases)----- | 4, 900. 00 |
| Trustees Mount Zion Cemetery for 2 acres of land----- | 6. 00 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. for expense of appraising railroad spur----- | 40. 55 |
| Overpayment accounts (appropriation administration affairs Five Civilized Tribes)----- | 7. 70 |
| Overpayment accounts (sale of certified copies section 8, act of Apr. 26, 1906)----- | 2. 82 |
| Redeposit official checks to equalize allotments----- | 309. 47 |
| Appraisement of improvements on unallotted timber lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations----- | 1, 410. 45 |
| Tribal collections, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:----- | |
| Amount on hand beginning fiscal year 1914----- | 678. 90 |
| Sale of unallotted lands----- | \$673, 282. 95 |
| Interest, deferred payments unallotted lands----- | 373, 047. 34 |
| Sale unallotted timber lands----- | 437, 952. 86 |
| Interest, deferred payments unallotted timber lands----- | 859. 03 |
| Rentals, unallotted and segregated lands----- | 78, 712. 49 |
| Condemned land for railroad right of way----- | 3, 355. 56 |
| Condemned land for public highway----- | 612. 84 |
| Damages, right of way for power line----- | 259. 70 |
| Timber depredations----- | 81. 95 |
| Removal of coal from segregated land (State penitentiary)----- | 4. 96 |
| Damages, removing stone----- | . 45 |
| Sale of allotment of Emily Amos, deceased----- | 1, 042. 20 |
| Sale of tribal property (one desk)----- | 1. 50 |
| Balance on hand from treasurer of Chickasaw Nation----- | 257. 93 |
| Interest on deferred second 25 per cent payment on 10, 801. 90 acres of timber and Indian land, sold for \$287,000----- | 4, 305. 00 |
| Sale of school building, District No. 49----- | 100. 00 |
| Balance second 25 per cent payment and interest on Lebanon Academy, land and building, sold for \$5,000----- | 585. 29 |
| Balance purchase price and interest for 1 acre of land formerly reserved for Eagletown courthouse, sold for \$40----- | 81. 80 |
| Withdrawal deposits tribal funds from various banks----- | 47, 455. 00 |
| Withdrawal interest on tribal deposits from various banks----- | 84, 158. 17 |

Tribal collections, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—
Continued.

| | | |
|---|--------|----------------|
| Overpayment accounts..... | \$1.30 | |
| Overpayment to equalize allotments..... | 1.40 | |
| Total collections Choctaw and Chickasaw Na- tions..... | | \$1,656,054.72 |

Tribal collections, Cherokee Nation:

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Sale of unallotted lands..... | 21,845.26 | |
| Interest, deferred payments unallotted lands..... | 89.92 | |
| Sale of improvements, Cherokee Orphan Asylum..... | 90.47 | |
| Withdrawal deposits tribal funds from various banks..... | 10,000.00 | |
| Withdrawal interest on tribal deposits from vari- ous banks..... | 4,365.15 | |
| Sale of tribal property (iron safe)..... | 100.00 | |
| Final payment and interest on Cherokee Colored Boarding School..... | 561.56 | |
| Second and final payment and interest for Chero- kee national jail building and lot 1, block 95, Tahlequah..... | 2,202.40 | |
| Second and final payment and interest for Chero- kee Advocate Building, lot 8, and the east 5 feet of lot 7, block No. 89, Tahlequah..... | 1,001.09 | |
| First National Bank of Nowata, Nowata, Okla., amount paid to equalize allotment of Mary Riley, account check being cashed by fraudu- lent indorsement..... | 201.20 | |
| Overpayment to equalize allotments..... | 40.00 | |
| Total collections Cherokee Nation..... | | 40,497.05 |

Tribal collections, Creek Nation:

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Sale of unallotted lands..... | 25,492.24 | |
| Interest, deferred payments unallotted lands..... | 732.43 | |
| Rental of unallotted land..... | 61.40 | |
| Withdrawal deposits tribal funds from various banks..... | 32,127.79 | |
| Withdrawal interest on tribal deposits from vari- ous banks..... | 9,550.42 | |
| Part final payment and interest on Pecan Board- ing School..... | 1,401.70 | |
| Rent and interest of Capitol Building, Okmulgee..... | 316.10 | |
| Total collections, Creek Nation..... | | 69,632.03 |

Tribal collections, Seminole Nation:

| | | |
|---|----------|--------------|
| Sale unallotted lands..... | 4,923.57 | |
| Interest, deferred payments, unallotted lands..... | 1,475.36 | |
| Rental unallotted lands..... | 267.00 | |
| Withdrawal deposits tribal funds from various banks..... | 500.00 | |
| Withdrawal interest on tribal deposits from various banks..... | 265.53 | |
| Total collections, Seminole Nation..... | | 7,431.51 |
| Treasury warrants on requisition..... | | 346,219.24 |
| Grand total..... | | 2,150,157.04 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

Appropriation, administration affairs Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
homa, 1914:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Salary of commissioner and employees, regular and irregular..... | \$13,262.45 |
| Rent of barn and lot for storeroom..... | 180.00 |
| Electricity..... | 183.62 |
| Traveling expenses of commissioner and em- ployees..... | 578.99 |
| Printing and binding..... | 274.18 |
| Telephone rent, long-distance messages, and tele- graphing..... | 184.30 |

Appropriation, administration affairs Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1914—Continued.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Miscellaneous, ice, laundry for office, postoffice box rent, etc..... | \$143. 46 |
| Purchases..... | 65. 41 |
| Repairs to Government property..... | 51. 90 |
| Registry, official letters and notices..... | 31. 80 |
| Court reports, recording and abstracts of title affecting Indian lands..... | 21.20 |
| Pasturage for Government stock..... | 8. 13 |
| Express charges..... | 10. 03 |

\$14, 945. 47

Funds derived from sale of certified copies, section 8, act of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137):

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries of employees, regular and irregular..... | 12, 182. 50 |
| Printing of various forms in connection with the sale of certified copies..... | 126. 90 |
| Purchase (manuscript covers)..... | 22. 50 |

12, 331. 00

Tribal funds, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Expense of grazing collections— | |
| Salaries of grazing-fee collectors and employees in connection with collection of tribal revenues and protecting tribal property on segregated and unallotted land.... | 3, 874. 66 |
| Traveling expenses in connection with the above..... | 2, 353. 08 |
| Printing forms necessary in connection with collection of grazing fees, etc..... | 47. 35 |
| Telephoning, long distance messages, and telegraphing..... | 11. 50 |
| Office rent..... | 157. 50 |
| Subsistence and care of Government stock.... | 106. 00 |
| Postoffice box rent..... | 2. 25 |
| | <u>6, 552. 29</u> |

Expenses in connection with the surveying, appraising, and classifying the segregated coal and asphalt lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (acts of Feb. 19, 1912, and Aug. 24, 1912)—

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Salaries of appraisers, chief surveyor, surveyors, chainmen, rodmen, clerks, and stenographers..... | 17, 694. 98 |
| Traveling expenses in connection with the above..... | 1, 359. 78 |
| Per diem of appraisers..... | 1, 320. 00 |
| Subsistence and care of Government stock.... | 228. 00 |
| Office rent..... | 457. 50 |
| Rent of transits..... | 174. 67 |
| Miscellaneous purchases..... | 219. 14 |
| Postoffice box rent..... | 3. 25 |
| Telephone rent, long-distance messages and telegraphing..... | 83. 95 |
| Repairs of Government property..... | 33. 49 |
| Freight, express charges and drayage..... | 19. 95 |
| Blue prints..... | 88. 55 |
| | <u>21, 683. 21</u> |

Miscellaneous expenses, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Rent of storeroom for storing tribal records.... | 720. 00 |
| Refund rentals, unallotted and segregated lands..... | 88. 00 |

**Tribal funds, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Con.
Miscellaneous expenses, Choctaw and Chickasaw
Nations—Continued.**

Equalization payment to 471 allottees of the
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations having
remnant allotments due them in accord-
ance with the act of Congress approved
Mar. 3, 1909..... \$5,089.16

Refunds authorized by the department to
purchasers of unallotted lands which were
damaged by overflow of rivers, etc..... 3,900.90

9,748.06

Tribal funds, Choctaw Nation:

Monument to memory of Green McCurtain..... 500.00

Total disbursements from Choctaw and Chick-
asaw tribal funds..... \$38,483.56

Tribal funds, Cherokee Nation:

Equalization payment to 4,262 allottees of the
Cherokee Nation having remnant and entire
allotments due them, as provided by the acts
of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906, and Mar.
3, 1909..... 216,061.44

Deposit for court cost of condemnation proceed-
ings on certain unallotted land to protect the
interest of the Cherokee Nation..... 36.00

Refund payment unallotted lands, canceled by
department..... 11.25

Total disbursements from Cherokee tribal funds..... 216,108.69

Tribal funds, Creek Nation:

Refund to purchasers of unallotted lands of
payments made on tracts damaged by over-
flow of rivers (canceled by department)..... 67.01

Advertising Pecan Boarding School..... 21.00

Total disbursements from Creek tribal funds..... 88.01

Appropriation to equalize allotments of Chickasaw
freemen in accordance with act of Apr. 4, 1910..... 620.26

Expenses in connection with appraisement and sale
of improvements on segregated coal and asphalt
lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (act
of Aug. 24, 1912) (reimbursable):

Salaries of employees, regular and irregular.... 1,425.00

Traveling expenses in connection with above.... 1,345.09

2,770.09

Appropriation: Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civil-
ized Tribes (reimbursable, 1914), act of Aug. 24,
1912, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:

Salaries of employees, regular and irregular.... 20,952.71

Traveling expenses in connection with the above.. 417.95

Printing and binding..... 178.62

Registry-registering notices to purchasers of
unallotted lands..... 62.70

Purchase (envelopes)..... 75.65

Freight charges on envelopes..... 10.73

30,693.36

Sale unallotted timberlands, Choctaw and Chicka-
saw Nations:

Salaries of auctioneers..... 120.00

Per diem of auctioneers..... 28.00

Traveling expenses of employees and auctioneers.. 389.17

Sale unallotted timberlands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Continued.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Advertising in newspapers..... | \$4,453.01 |
| Printing descriptive lists, circulars, notices, etc.. | 2,115.71 |
| Photolithographic maps, showing location of timberlands, January sale, 1914..... | 530.00 |
| Blue prints, showing location of timberlands, November sale, 1914..... | 48.00 |
| Etching, showing railroad facilities, places, and date of sale of timberlands, November sale, 1914..... | 4.62 |
| | <hr/> 7,683.51 |

Total disbursements from congressional appropriation (reimbursable from Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations).....

\$41,156.96

Sale of unallotted lands:

Cherokee Nation—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Salaries of employees, regular and irregular..... | 442.89 |
| Salary of auctioneer..... | 59.00 |
| Per diem of auctioneer..... | 12.00 |
| Traveling expenses in connection with the sale of unallotted lands..... | 88.55 |
| Printing and binding..... | 46.02 |

647.96

Creek Nation—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Salaries of employees, regular and irregular..... | 528.91 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 48.89 |
| Salary of auctioneer..... | 1.00 |
| Advertising..... | 104.82 |
| Printing and binding..... | 16.74 |

700.86

Seminole Nation—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Salaries of employees, regular and irregular..... | 120.05 |
| Binding deeds..... | .07 |

129.12

Total actual disbursements.....

325,212.29

Miscellaneous:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Refund various persons amounts tendered on unallotted lands where sales were not approved, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations..... | 664.07 |
| Refund overpayment interest on unallotted land..... | 3.75 |
| Refund to banks, payments on unallotted lands, owing to checks tendered being protested..... | 754.10 |
| Duplicate and excess deposits unallotted lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations..... | 50.95 |
| Duplicate deposit unallotted lands, Creek Nation..... | 84.00 |
| Refund amounts tendered by various persons for rental unallotted and segregated lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations..... | 669.90 |
| Refund to Choctaw Railway & Lighting Co., excess remittance for power line..... | 86.80 |
| Transfer to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, remittance from Bank of Hanna, Hanna, Okla..... | 6,287.45 |
| Transfer to Union Agency, remittance of agricultural lease..... | 35.00 |
| Transfer to Union Agency, advance royalties, coal leases..... | 2,500.00 |
| Refund Home Smokeless Coal Co., amount tendered on coal lease..... | 100.00 |
| Refund to Frank Beutelschies of amount tendered on coal lease..... | 100.00 |
| Payment of 95 per cent of appraisalment of improvements on unallotted timber lands..... | 870.23 |
| Refund to John T. Mayfield, remittance from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, interest on unallotted land..... | 12.60 |
| Expenses appraising land for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway spur..... | 40.55 |
| Refund for 2 acres of unallotted land, Cherokee Nation, for Mount Zion Cemetery..... | 6.00 |

Deposits to credit of Treasurer of the United States,
as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Payments unallotted lands and interest | \$1,482,736.62 |
| Rentals unallotted and segregated lands | 78,057.59 |
| Timber depredations | 31.95 |
| Damages railroad right of ways, public highways and power line | 4,007.57 |
| Damages removing coal from segregated lands for State penitentiary | 4.96 |
| Withdrawal deposits, tribal funds, from various banks | 47,455.00 |
| Withdrawal interest, tribal funds, from various banks | 34,153.17 |
| Sale of allotment of Emily Amos, deceased | 1,042.20 |
| Sale of desk | 1.50 |
| Damage removing stone | .45 |
| Balance purchase price and interest for one acre of land formerly reserved for Engletown courthouse | 31.80 |
| Balance on hand from treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation | 257.93 |
| Interest on deferred 25 per cent payment on 10,801.90 acres of timber and Indian land | 4,305.00 |
| Balance second 25 per cent payment and interest on Lebanon Academy | 585.29 |
| Sale of school building, district No. 49 | 100.00 |
| Erroneous payment to equalize allotments | 1.40 |
| Overpayment accounts | 1.30 |
| Total for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations | \$1,652,773.73 |
| Cherokee Nation— | |
| Payments unallotted lands and interest | 21,935.18 |
| Sale of improvements, Cherokee Orphan Asylum | 90.47 |
| Sale of iron safe | 100.00 |
| Balance final payment and interest on Cherokee Colored Boarding School | 561.56 |
| Second and final payments and interest on national jail building, and lot 1, block No. 95, Tahlequah | 2,202.40 |
| Second and final payment and interest on Cherokee Advocate building, lot 8 and the east 5 feet of lot 7, block No. 89, Tahlequah | 1,001.09 |
| Refund by First National Bank of Nowata, Nowata, Okla., of check fraudulently indorsed to equalize allotment of Mary Riley | 201.20 |
| Overpayment to equalize allotments | 40.00 |
| Withdrawal deposits, tribal funds, from various banks | 10,000.00 |
| Withdrawal interest, tribal funds, from various banks | 4,365.15 |
| Total for Cherokee Nation | 40,497.05 |
| Creek Nation— | |
| Payments unallotted lands and interest | 26,033.47 |
| Withdrawal deposits, tribal funds, from various banks | 32,127.79 |
| Withdrawal interest, tribal funds, from various banks | 9,550.42 |
| Rentals, unallotted lands | 61.40 |
| Part 50 per cent payment and interest on Pecan Boarding School, \$1,401.70 less expense of advertising same, \$21 | 1,380.70 |

Deposits to credit of Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Creek Nation—Continued.

Rent and interest on capitol building, Okmulgee -----

\$316. 10

Total for Creek Nation -----

\$60, 469. 83

Seminole Nation—

Payment unallotted lands and interest ---

6, 393. 93

Withdrawal deposit, tribal funds -----

500. 00

Withdrawal interest, tribal funds -----

265. 53

Rentals, unallotted lands -----

267. 00

Total for Seminole Nation -----

7, 431. 51

5 per cent of appraisal of improvements on unallotted timberlands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations -----

193. 22

Overpayment of accounts -----

10. 52

Sale of Government property -----

40. 00

Unexpended balances—

Sale of rolls, indexes, and maps -----

362. 50

Sale of certified copies, section 8, act of April 26, 1906 -----

1, 397. 10

Cherokee orphan fund -----

10, 062. 63

Interest on Cherokee school fund -----

4, 131. 64

Equalizing allotments, Chickasaw freedmen, Five Civilized Tribes -----

879. 74

Cherokee school fund -----

1, 192. 03

Cherokee national fund -----

6, 164. 92

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc. -----

88. 87

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw royalties, grazing, etc. -----

23. 73

Choctaw 3 per cent fund -----

2, 762. 52

Chickasaw national fund -----

920. 83

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor—

Cherokee town lots -----

1, 690. 70

Choctaw town lots -----

2, 357. 88

Chickasaw town lots -----

786. 01

Choctaw unallotted land -----

74. 34

Chickasaw unallotted land -----

24. 76

Cherokee unallotted land -----

1, 807. 55

Creek unallotted land -----

132. 99

Administration of affairs Five Civilized Tribes (Oklahoma, 1914) -----

54. 53

Sale of unallotted land Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable, 1914) -----

135. 69

Appraisalment and sale of improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (reimbursable) -----

372. 81

Total -----

35, 672. 06

Balances to fiscal year 1915:

Railroad right of ways -----

133. 73

Country Club site (McAlester) -----

2, 400. 00

Applications for coal leases -----

2, 200. 00

Woodmen of the World, remittance for cemetery -----

50. 00

Appraisalment on improvements of unallotted timberlands -----

347. 00

Unallotted lands and interest, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations -----

1, 596. 59

Unallotted lands and interest, Creek Nation -----

107. 20

Total -----

6, 834. 52

Grand total -----

2, 150, 157. 04

UNION AGENCY.

The United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency has charge of matters affecting the moneys and allotments of individual Indians within the restricted class under direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The restricted Indians include those of three-fourths or more Indian blood and the homestead allotments of those having one-half or more Indian blood and less than three-fourths Indian blood, the Secretary of the Interior being authorized by law to remove the restrictions wholly or in part from this class of Indians. About one-third of the members of the Five Civilized Tribes are within the restricted class, and the sale of their allotments or the leasing of the same for mineral purposes, etc., together with the supervision of the proceeds and the protection of their estates, the magnitude of which is not easily comprehended, forms the principal work of the Union Agency.

The annual report of said superintendent, transmitted herewith, shows that 79,472 letters were received during the year and 138,846 letters mailed; 72,229 vouchers, circulars, etc., were received and 119,977 sent out.

The total actual collections were \$3,135,638.19, and the total receipts, including collections, moneys received from the Treasury Department on requisition, and balances carried forward from the previous year, amounted to \$6,669,609.70, all of which had to be disbursed or properly accounted for.

FIELD SERVICE.

The field work of the Union Agency was organized in 1908 in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908, providing for the appointment of district agents, who were in 1912 succeeded by field clerks, of whom there are now 18 located at convenient points throughout the 40 counties into which the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes has been divided. Each field clerk, therefore, has an average of about 2,000 restricted Indians under his supervision.

The Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913, provided that the Secretary of the Interior could employ such attorneys as he deemed necessary in connection with probate matters affecting individual allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes. Under such provision three probate attorneys were employed in the Cherokee Nation, two in the Creek Nation, and three in the Choctaw Nation, payable from the appropriation by Congress, and in addition thereto three attorneys were employed in the Cherokee Nation, three in the Creek Nation, two in the Choctaw Nation, and two in the Chickasaw Nation to assist the regular tribal attorneys in probate matters, payable from tribal funds. The field clerks, who formerly looked into probate matters and took such steps as they could properly do to protect the estates of restricted Indians, are now relieved from much of the detail of such work, but continue to make field investigations and inspections for the probate attorneys and county judges in connection with such work, in addition to the other work in connection with the removal of restrictions, supervising the sale of land, leasing and the proceeds received therefrom.

There are 12 Government farmers employed in the field for the purpose of advising with and assisting Indians in arriving at a better knowledge of agriculture, placing idle land in cultivation, etc. During the year the field clerks and Government farmers supervised the erection of 423 houses and 115 barns. The field force also assists the State and Federal officers in prohibiting the traffic in drugs and alcoholic liquors. During the year 3,953 probate cases were examined by the field force and 767 complaints filed with the court, 1,635 lease complaints were handled, 1,878 applications for removal of restrictions were investigated, and 7,714 individual accounts of Indians supervised. The following moneys were disbursed to individual Indians under the supervision of the field clerks:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Proceeds of land sales..... | \$588, 846. 87 |
| Royalties, approximately..... | 500, 000. 00 |
| Equalization of allotments..... | 73, 842. 01 |
| Per capita payments, approximately..... | 300, 000. 00 |
| Total | 1, 462, 688. 88 |

It is estimated that about \$507,000 was actually saved to Indian allottees by the field force in connection with the probate and lease matters, etc.

ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

Under the act of May 27, 1908, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to remove restrictions on the sale of land by Indians within the restricted class under rules and regulations, concerning the terms of sale and disposal of the proceeds, to be prescribed by him. Where the Indian is considered competent to handle proceeds from the sale to his best interests restrictions are removed unconditionally, in which case the amount of the purchase price is paid to him and no further supervision exercised by the department over the same. In other cases the restrictions are removed conditionally and the sale of the land made under the supervision of the United States Indian superintendent and the proceeds received from such sale are held by the superintendent and disbursed from time to time as the interests of the Indian may require. It is endeavored so far as possible in the case of Indians who have no business experience to sell a portion of the allotment and with the proceeds provide a home, purchase live stock and equipment to engage in farming on the remainder of the allotment. There are other cases where land is sold in order to relieve destitution, provide for the health of the allottee, etc. Considerable hinderance to the sale of land has been experienced from the fact that long-time leases appear of record against the land. many of them taken in violation of law which have to be canceled or the matter adjusted before an advantageous sale of the land can be made. During the year 1,462 new applications were received for removal of restrictions as compared with 1,238 applications during the previous fiscal year. This makes the total number of applications for removal of restrictions received since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, 11,056, of which 4,770 have been approved conditionally and 2,232 unconditionally, making a total of 7,002 cases where restrictions have been removed covering a total of 412,153.64 acres, of which 288,107.04 were conditional removals, and the land sold under the supervision of the United States Indian superin-

tendent for \$2,844,302.30. During the year 934 tracts were sold, the acreage being 66,104.33 and the total purchase price \$636,042.80. During the year 1,027 new land sale accounts were opened and 830 old accounts closed, making a net increase of 197 accounts.

In addition to the regular land sales the superintendent's office makes investigations concerning the sale of inherited lands, which includes that class of allotments made subsequent to the death of an enrolled member of the tribes which enjoins the heirs to take such allotments. Very few of such inherited-land deeds were presented for consideration during the past year, as recent rulings of the courts have disposed of many of the complicated questions affecting such sales.

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

The Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to approve assessments against the allotments of restricted Indians in the Creek Nation for drainage ditches and levees made under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, in what is known as the "Verdigris Drainage District No. 1," in Wagoner County, and the act of Congress approved March 27, 1914, provided for payment of assessments for drainage projects levied against restricted allotments from any moneys under control of the United States belonging to the tribes of which the allottees are members, the amount so paid to be charged against the per capita share of such allottees in said funds.

The report of the United States Indian superintendent shows that steps have been taken to organize a drainage district in Rogers County, but assessments have not yet been made against the lands of the restricted Indians affected thereby.

LEASING OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

During the year there were filed at Union Agency 3,338 leases covering restricted allotments and 1,322 assignments. This makes a total number of leases filed 31,866, of which 29,820 are for oil and gas and 463 for coal and asphalt, 1,443 agricultural leases, and 140 for miscellaneous purposes. Of the total number of leases filed 8,811 were approved and are still in effect, 9,048 have been surrendered or canceled after approval, 4,674 removed from departmental supervision after approval on account of the removal of restrictions of the allottees by operation of law. All leases filed had been acted upon, except 547 pending at the Union Agency and 332 pending before the department.

On July 1, 1913, the prevailing price of crude oil in the mid-continent field was 88 cents per barrel, which was gradually increased until the price reached \$1.05 per barrel. However, during the latter part of the fiscal year the price was reduced from time to time until it reached 75 cents per barrel in the midcontinent field and 50 cents per barrel in what is known as the Healdton field in the southern part of the Chickasaw Nation. On June 30, 1913, the number of open royalty accounts of individual Indians was 9,723. On June 30, 1914, the number of such accounts was 10,853, an increase of 1,130. Of the total number of oil and gas leases in effect only 1,152 are producing leases. A total of 45 Cherokee and 52 Creek Indians were

required to pay income tax on account of royalties from oil and gas leases, the total amount of tax so paid amounting to \$6,213.31.

The increase in the price of oil resulted in more activity in the oil and gas business and has necessitated considerable increase in the total work handled by the superintendent. Since the appointment of probate attorneys all guardianship cases, where land has been leased for oil and gas purposes and the income is of any considerable amount, have been checked up, and where it was found that moneys had not been properly handled by guardians no further moneys were disbursed to them until proper accounting had been made. In some cases guardians have been removed because of mismanagement of funds of their wards.

The following table shows the receipts of oil, gas, and other individual royalties from 1904 to 1914:

Receipts and disbursements of individual Indian royalties.

| Fiscal year. | Receipts. | Disbursements. |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1904..... | \$1,300.00 | ..... |
| 1905..... | 91,624.40 | \$61,931.38 |
| 1906..... | 323,555.40 | 239,279.01 |
| 1907..... | 775,489.15 | 679,347.45 |
| 1908..... | 1,092,627.55 | 1,645,675.26 |
| 1909..... | 1,813,460.28 | 1,802,893.20 |
| 1910..... | 1,420,804.97 | 1,301,508.99 |
| 1911..... | 1,365,824.52 | 1,191,997.18 |
| 1912..... | 1,134,432.34 | 1,123,854.08 |
| 1913..... | 1,496,179.31 | 1,301,362.99 |
| 1914..... | 2,113,820.25 | 1,520,198.38 |
| Total..... | 12,229,210.17 | 11,008,057.92 |

The oil inspector, together with his assistants, has been overrun with work during the past year. He has made 858 reports covering operations, and 1,681 reports upon investigations and inspections made. The discovery of oil in the Cushing field and the Healdton field and the extension of other fields has added greatly to the field of operations. Large numbers of stipulations were filed renewing or modifying existing leases, which, together with many new leases filed, require field investigations to determine the adequacy of bonuses, etc. During the year a total of about \$140,000 was collected for allottees as bonuses where the amount of bonus as first agreed upon by the allottees was considered inadequate.

The sales of oil during the fiscal year 1914 is given as 56,201,000 barrels, exceeding the sales for the previous year by about 7,000,000 barrels. These figures only apply to the area of the Five Civilized Tribes. The daily production of oil on June 30, 1913, was about 135,000 barrels, while on June 30, 1914, it was about 322,000 barrels. Many of the wells drilled in the Cushing field have an initial daily capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 barrels, and range in depth from 2,650 to 2,750 feet. Many small pipe lines and a number of independent refineries have been constructed during the year to take care of the increase in production, but such facilities are still inadequate to care for the production. For instance, the daily output in the Cushing field is about 158,000 barrels per day, while the capacity of the pipe lines and refineries serving such field is 62,500 barrels per day, necessitating the storage of about 100,000 barrels per day.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

Only one per capita payment was authorized during the year, being a payment of \$200 to each of the enrolled Seminole Indians, the total amount authorized being \$624,000. In the act of Congress authorizing this payment it was also provided that accumulated taxes which were a proper charge against the land should be paid from the amount due such allottee. Accordingly about \$26,000 in taxes were paid on lands of 360 allottees. There was disbursed during the year under this per capita payment \$585,635.90. Practically all of the balance of the payment is withheld awaiting the results of suits to determine whether the land is subject to taxation.

SCHOOLS.

A copy of the annual report of John B. Brown, supervisor of schools in the Five Civilized Tribes is transmitted. Mr. Brown also has supervision over other tribal schools in Oklahoma and Kansas under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Mr. Brown states that various schools have been visited and inspected at frequent intervals with a view to bettering conditions and increasing the efficiency of teachers and other employees; that teachers' meetings were held at least once at the different schools during the year for discussion of schoolroom methods. He states that changes were made in the superintendent of Bloomfield and Nuyaka schools; that in September, 1913, Mr. Gabe E. Parker, superintendent of Armstrong Academy, resigned to accept the position of Register of United States Treasury, and that in June, 1914, the superintendent of Jones Academy was transferred to an agency in Oregon; that no changes were made in the management of the other boarding schools.

No epidemic of a serious nature occurred during the year. A traveling dentist was assigned to the schools of the Five Civilized Tribes and the results have been very beneficial. Trachoma treatment has been carried on satisfactorily except in two or three schools. Instruction in the practice of prevention of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and other diseases have been continued. Regular outdoor exercises have been insisted upon in all schools. Industrial and domestic science work have been carried on and satisfactory progress made.

New frame school buildings were constructed at Nuyaka and Tuskahoma, the latter, however, having been destroyed by fire immediately after being occupied. Bloomfield Academy in the Chickasaw Nation was also destroyed by fire during the year.

Of the \$300,000 appropriated by the act of June 30, 1913, to aid the public schools of eastern Oklahoma on account of the large per cent of allotted lands being nontaxable, \$291,920.37 was distributed in 2,129 districts, in which were enrolled 8,067 restricted Indian pupils, 16,490 unrestricted Indians, and 2,443 Freedmen, and \$7,785.43 for administration, making the total expenditure \$299,705.80. Mr. Brown states that the distributions of these funds to the public schools has been attended with less difficulty than formerly, owing to the adjustment of many of the problems which

arose when the work was first taken up during the previous years. Such payment is now made direct to the county treasurer of the different counties instead of to each district separately.

The districts to which payment of these funds are made are visited as they can be reached by the day-school superintendents or the tribal-school representatives. County and State school officials have given their hearty cooperation to this work.

Four tribal boarding schools have been maintained in the Choctaw Nation, two in the Chickasaw Nation, four in the Creek Nation, and one in the Seminole Nation. During the year the Cherokee Orphan Training School near Tahlequah was purchased by the United States for \$5,000, as authorized by the Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913. Such school is now being conducted for the benefit of the orphan Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes belonging to the restricted class, the expense thereof being paid from congressional appropriations. One tribal day school was maintained, being the Hilderbrand school at Estella, Okla., in the Cherokee Nation, with an enrollment of 20. The enrollment and cost of maintaining the schools in the various tribes is given in the following table:

Cost of tribal schools.

| Number. | Enrollment. | Cost of buildings and repairs. | Cost of maintenance. | Total cost. | Board collected from employees. | Net cost. |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Choctaw Nation No. 4..... | 535 | \$20,464.33 | \$74,171.46 | \$94,635.79 | \$5,522.21 | \$89,113.58 |
| Chickasaw Nation, No. 2..... | 165 | 1,788.08 | 26,335.38 | 28,123.46 | 1,619.69 | 26,503.77 |
| Creek Nation No. 4..... | 428 | 11,260.84 | 61,895.53 | 73,156.37 | 3,641.70 | 69,514.67 |
| Seminole Nation, No. 1..... | 146 | 605.36 | 21,648.36 | 22,253.72 | 1,268.09 | 20,985.63 |
| Total | 1,274 | 34,118.61 | 184,050.73 | 218,169.34 | 12,051.69 | 206,117.65 |

At the orphan school in the Cherokee Nation paid from congressional appropriation, 84 pupils were enrolled, the net total cost being \$21,394.06.

The tribal boarding schools being maintained are as follows:

TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Choctaw Nation.—Armstrong Male Academy, Academy, Okla.; Jones Male Academy, Hartshorne, Okla.; Wheelock Female Academy, Millerton, Okla.; Tuskahoma Female Academy, Tuskahoma, Okla.

Chickasaw Nation.—Bloomfield Seminary, Hendricks, Okla.; Collins Institute, Frisco, Okla.

Creek Nation.—Eufaula Boarding School, Eufaula, Okla.; Euchee Boarding School, Sapulpa, Okla.; Nuyaka Boarding School, Nuyaka, Okla.; Tullahassee Boarding School, Tullahassee, Okla.

Seminole Nation.—Mekusukey Academy, Mekusukey, Okla.

A total of 507 Choctaw and Chickasaw pupils were enrolled in eight contract schools at a total cost of \$42,841.61. Two hundred and thirty-four pupils from the Five Civilized Tribes were enrolled in Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans., and 238 in Chilocco Training School at Chilocco, Okla.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The work of finally winding up the tribal affairs of these tribes has progressed rapidly during the year. Allotments are completed and payments are being made from tribal funds of various amounts to such citizens as did not receive their full proportionate share of allotted lands.

Practically all of the remaining tribal lands have been disposed of with the exception of about 980,000 acres of timberlands, 25,000 acres of other tribal lands and 400,000 acres of the surface of the coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, all of which will be offered during the present calendar year, but it will require at least two years to dispose of same, after which the proceeds, together with other tribal funds, can be distributed to members of the tribes entitled thereto.

Before the tribal affairs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations can be finally settled, further legislation will be required to dispose of the coal and asphalt mineral underlying the surface of the segregated lands, also provision to make per capita payments to Indians from time to time from tribal funds on hand as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable.

Legislation will also be needed for the final disposition of 12 tribal boarding schools, together with land reserved for each, which are now being maintained from tribal funds or some arrangements made for the setting aside of specific necessary amounts for their permanent maintenance in order that other tribal funds may be disposed of.

Concerning the affairs of individual Indian still under the supervision and control of the department, which include the more incompetent mixed bloods and all full bloods, attention is again invited to the fact that while such Indians can not dispose of their lands without the approval of the department, they are permitted to lease their surplus allotted lands for agricultural and grazing purposes for five years and their homesteads for one year without the approval of the department. As a result many Indians, not realizing the value of their lands and being in constant need of funds, have leased their entire allotments for grossly inadequate rentals, and where such leases are set aside for fraud or other reasons, new ones are made for no better consideration.

Although liberal appropriations are much desired and should be made for education until lands can be taxed for such purpose, and provision made in an earnest endeavor to eradicate disease and improve the health of the Indians, I venture to suggest that not much permanent, beneficial results in such direction will obtain until legislation is enacted, as heretofore repeatedly recommended, providing that all leases made by Indians under the supervision of the department be approved by some local authority designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thereby obtaining for the Indian means to enable him to improve his home and general conditions of himself and family.

The State probate courts have jurisdiction over estates of all Indian minors, but owing to the extent of country and number of Indian minors in each county, together with the large population of

white people, it has been demonstrated that it is practically impossible to protect estates of such minors, and in some instances large sums have been recovered as a result of investigations made by tribal attorneys and the Union Agency.

As a result of a personal visit of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs in January last, and earnest conferences held by him with all the probate judges, county, tribal, and Federal attorneys, there has been adopted a uniform rule of procedure in the handling of such minors' estates and an expressed desire on the part of all for closer cooperation with all Government officials for the better protection of minors' property, and the increased Federal appropriations available for investigation, and the vigorous personal attention to such matters given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs make it apparent that a very material saving and recovery of minors' estates will result. However, as such minors will be relieved of such assistance and protection upon reaching their majority, after which those remaining under the supervision of the department can lease their land without approval, the importance of having such leases approved by some local authority as above suggested is apparent if they are to be further protected.

Respectfully,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE UNION AGENCY, 1914.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., August 3, 1914.

The annual report covering, in a general way, the activities of the Union Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, is respectfully submitted.

INTRODUCTORY.

Similar reports in previous years have explained in some detail the relation of this branch of the governmental force to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. Therefore, it need only be here said that the duties of the superintendent of the Union Agency have been almost wholly confined to the property interests of the restricted class, there being separate offices and organizations handling the tribal affairs and educational work.

Frequent reference being necessary to the tables showing the number of Indians belonging to these tribes, the following is resubmitted for the purposes of this report:

Enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes, corrected to date.

| Nations. | Restricted class. | | | | Unrestricted class. | | | Grand total. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--|------------|--------|--------------|
| | Full bloods. | Mixed, three-fourths or more. | One-half to three-fourths. | Total. | Less than one-half, including intermarried whites. | Freed-men. | Total. | |
| Chickasaws..... | 1,515 | 252 | 706 | 2,473 | 3,821 | 4,661 | 8,482 | 10,955 |
| Choctaws..... | 7,074 | 706 | 1,644 | 9,424 | 9,673 | 5,994 | 15,667 | 25,091 |
| Mississippi Choctaws..... | 1,344 | 85 | 27 | 1,456 | 183 | ..... | 183 | 1,639 |
| Cherokee..... | 8,621 | 1,783 | 2,966 | 13,370 | 23,407 | 4,916 | 28,323 | 41,693 |
| Creeks..... | 6,830 | 538 | 1,150 | 8,518 | 3,387 | 6,807 | 10,194 | 18,712 |
| Seminole..... | 1,250 | 132 | 344 | 1,726 | 407 | 946 | 1,353 | 3,119 |
| Total..... | 26,634 | 3,496 | 6,837 | 36,967 | 40,878 | 23,364 | 64,242 | 101,209 |

MAILING RECORD.

During the fiscal year there were received at and dispatched from the Union Agency general office a total of 410,524 pieces of mail, of which 218,318 pieces were recorded and indexed, an increase of

46,806 over the year 1913. The remainder represents unnumbered vouchers, remittances, etc., which became part of special files. The following statement gives an idea of the volume of business transacted by mail:

Record of mail.

INCOMING MAIL.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Departmental letters..... | 5, 195 |
| Miscellaneous letters..... | 74, 277 |
| Total..... | 79, 472 |
| Unnumbered vouchers, remittances, circulars, etc., received... | 72, 229 |
| Total incoming mail..... | 151, 701 |

OUTGOING MAIL.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Departmental letters..... | 8, 363 |
| Miscellaneous letters..... | 130, 483 |
| Total..... | 138 846 |
| Unnumbered vouchers, circulars etc..... | 119. 977 |
| Total outgoing mail..... | 258, 823 |
| Grand total..... | 410, 524 |

FINANCIAL.

The accounting statistics shown by the following statements indicate an increase of approximately \$2,000,000 in the year's business over the next preceeding year, accordingly adding to the tremendous amount of detailed accounting by the cashier of the agency. At the close of the fiscal year there was 13,313 active ledger accounts, principally covering royalties, land sale, and equalization funds, an increase of 975, as against June 30 of the previous year. During the year 4,973 new accounts were opened and 3,998 closed, making a total of 17,311 open accounts handled by the agency during the year, an increase of 2,179. The collections for the year totaled \$3,135,638.19, covered by 33,959 remittance items, practically all of these receipts placed to the credit of individual Indians for various purposes, as shown in the tabulations. Disbursements for all purposes totaled \$3,926,117.43, requiring 37,581 vouchers. To properly handle these funds national-bank depositories in eastern Oklahoma are utilized, with approved surety bonds, to the number of 69.

It is almost impossible to portray the amount of clerical work necessary to handle this enormous number of accounts, the thousands of checks required, calculation of interest, etc. The total of actual collections and disbursements for the year amounted to \$7,061,755.62, which, with moneys received from the Treasury for transfer or disbursement, and balances brought forward from previous year, make a grand total of \$10,218,206.69 handled during the fiscal year. The detail of the agency financial transactions for the year follows:

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Tribal collections:

| | Choctaw: | Chickasaw. | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations— | | | |
| Coal royalties..... | \$185,994. 27 | \$61,998. 08 | |
| Asphalt royalties..... | 1,884. 23 | 628. 07 | |
| Town lots..... | 11,845. 62 | 3,948. 53 | |
| Pipe-line damages, unallotted lands..... | 781. 10 | 260. 37 | |
| Sale of school sites..... | 84. 00 | 28. 00 | |
| Sale of town-site maps..... | 13. 96 | 7. 02 | |
| Sale of property purchased from tribal funds..... | 17. 50 | 12. 50 | |
| | <u>200,620. 68</u> | <u>66,882. 57</u> | \$267,503. 25 |
| Cherokee Nation— | | | |
| Town lots..... | | 198. 00 | |
| Rent of jail at Tahlequah..... | | 120. 72 | |
| | | | <u>318. 72</u> |
| Creek Nation— | | | |
| Town lots..... | | 181. 34 | |
| Pipe-line damages, unallotted lands..... | | 30. 28 | |
| Sale of town-site maps..... | | 5. 60 | |
| Stipulated judgments, Creek town-lot suits..... | | 8,794. 35 | |
| | | | <u>9,011. 57</u> |
| | | | <u>276,833. 54</u> |

Individual Indian moneys:

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Royalties— | | | |
| Oil and gas leases..... | \$2,010,314. 14 | | |
| Coal and asphalt leases..... | 19,406. 10 | | |
| Agricultural and tentative leases..... | 24,162. 85 | | |
| Grazing leases..... | 4,750. 59 | | |
| Limestone and rock leases..... | 439. 20 | | |
| Glass-sand leases..... | 303. 76 | | |
| Mineral leases..... | 434. 50 | | |
| Water contracts..... | 15. 00 | | |
| Redeposits to individual Indian accounts and transferred from overpayments..... | 13,809. 32 | | |
| | <u>2,073,635. 46</u> | | |
| Damages— | | | |
| Pine lines and telephone lines..... | | 5,142. 37 | |
| Individual Indian bank accounts— | | | |
| Proceeds from land sales..... | 637,083. 42 | | |
| Transferred from other agencies..... | 10,457. 57 | | |
| Lands transferred between restricted Indians..... | 2,175. 00 | | |
| Redeposits to individual Indian accounts..... | 15,124. 50 | | |
| Interest on sales accounts and deferred payments..... | 21,186. 57 | | |
| Interest on Cherokee equalization accounts..... | 14,378. 04 | | |
| Interest on royalty accounts..... | 20,882. 18 | | |
| Transferred from general royalties to bank accounts..... | 375,345. 44 | | |
| | <u>1,097,232. 72</u> | | |
| | | <u>8,176,010. 58</u> | |

Miscellaneous:

| | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| Class 1, sale of town-site maps and other Government property..... | \$61. 90 | |
| Class 4, sale of lease blanks..... | 5, 278. 50 | |
| Class 4, certified copies of records..... | 1, 738. 83 | |
| Class 4, filing fees, oil and gas leases, assignments, and stipulations..... | 21, 720. 00 | |
| Class 4, pipe-line inspection fees..... | 396. 24 | |
| Class 4, interest on special deposits and individual Indian moneys..... | 9, 048. 48 | |
| Class 5, advertising fees on allotted lands..... | 1, 356. 00 | |
| Overpayments on advanced royalty..... | 16, 126. 55 | |
| Redeposits account per capita payments..... | 2, 065. 52 | |
| | | \$57, 792. 02 |

Funds reimbursed:

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| General expenses, Indian Service, 1913..... | 49. 70 | |
| Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1914..... | 265. 00 | |
| Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1913..... | 4. 85 | |
| Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1914..... | 11. 93 | |
| Pay of Indian police, 1914..... | 15. 00 | |
| Industrial work and care of timber, 1913..... | 1. 05 | |
| Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes, 1912..... | 6. 04 | |
| Indian schools support, 1913..... | . 20 | |
| Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1913..... | . 40 | |
| Cherokee national fund..... | 15. 00 | |
| Interest on Cherokee school fund..... | . 34 | |
| Interest on Creek general fund..... | 253. 91 | |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc..... | 1, 479. 43 | |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw royalties, grazing, etc..... | 413. 17 | |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Union Agency..... | 6. 50 | |
| | | 2, 522. 52 |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Total..... | ¹ 3, 513. 159. 63 | |
| Received by Treasury warrants on requisition..... | 1, 505, 203. 71 | |
| Total receipts..... | 5, 018, 362. 34 | |

Balance carried over from previous year:

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Individual Indian moneys— | | |
| Lease royalties, general account..... | 199, 595. 24 | |
| Lease royalties, bank accounts..... | 454, 755. 59 | |
| Land sales, bank accounts..... | 504, 332. 99 | |
| Cherokee equalization, bank accounts..... | 482, 528. 99 | |
| Pipe-line damages..... | 5, 082. 48 | |
| Telephone damages..... | 71. 26 | |
| Condemned allotted lands for railway purposes..... | 193. 07 | |
| Overpayments on advanced royalty..... | 3, 550. 25 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts, classes 4 and 5..... | 837. 49 | |
| | | 1, 651, 247. 86 |
| Grand total..... | ² 6, 669, 609. 70 | |

¹ Deducting \$377,520.44 transfers between accounts shows \$3,135,638.19 actually collected.

² The amount on hand on June 30, 1913, pending audit, is credited and included in above receipts in separate amounts under various items.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:

Administration of affairs Five Civilized Tribes,
Oklahoma, 1914—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Salaries of regular employees..... | \$181,991.81 |
| Salaries of temporary employees..... | 3,140.50 |
| Traveling expenses of regular employees..... | 20,583.18 |
| Traveling expenses of temporary employees..... | 1.50 |
| Traveling expenses of Indian police..... | 7,511.31 |
| Salaries of probate attorneys..... | 9,208.39 |
| Traveling and other expenses of probate attorneys..... | 1,719.48 |
| Telephoning and telegraphing..... | 1,711.35 |
| Office rents of field clerks..... | 3,548.75 |
| Advertising land sales, binding, and miscel- laneous purchases..... | 1,899.93 |
| Repairs to Government property and sun- dry expenses..... | 1,101.58 |

\$232,417.78

Industrial work and care of timber, 1914—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 13,807.21 |
| Traveling expenses of regular employees..... | 5,737.13 |
| Purchase of two teams and harness..... | 725.62 |

20,269.96

General expenses, Indian service, 1914, traveling
expenses of regular employees.....

150.00

Indian schools and agency buildings, 1914—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Office rents for Union Agency..... | 9,424.00 |
| Office rents for Commission Five Civilized Tribes..... | 1,800.00 |
| Office rents for supervisor of Indian schools..... | 600.00 |
| Office rents for farmers..... | 300.33 |

12,124.33

Relieving distress and prevention of diseases
among Indians, 1914, purchase of medical sup-
plies.....

75.15

Pay of Indian police, 1914, salaries of regular
employees.....

8,753.00

Court costs, etc., in suits of Indian allottees, Five
Civilized Tribes, costs in suits to clear title of
Indian allottees.....

623.35

Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus
court fees—

| | |
|--|----------|
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 3,500.84 |
| Traveling expenses of regular employees..... | 1,028.00 |
| Telegraphing and telephoning..... | 90.49 |

4,628.42

Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1914—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Payments for aid of district schools in east- ern Oklahoma..... | 201,921.86 |
|--|------------|

Administrative expenses—

| | |
|--|----------|
| Salaries..... | 7,184.33 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 474.06 |
| Printing, binding, and miscellaneous pur- chases..... | 127.04 |

Indian schools support, 1913, traveling expenses
of supervisor of Indian schools.....

78.80

Indian schools support, 1914, traveling expenses
of supervisor of Indian schools.....

329.72

Payment of drainage assessments on Creek allot-
ted lands in Oklahoma, reimbursable 1914.....

12,125.61

Total disbursed from Congressional appropria-
tions.....

591,274.12

Tribal funds:

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Tribal officers, salaries and expenses..... | \$35,762.63 | |
| Tribal attorneys under contract, salaries and expenses..... | 89,810.92 | |
| Tribal probate attorneys and expenses..... | 16,011.16 | |
| Improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands..... | 2,980.00 | |
| Repairs and expenses of tribal schools..... | 15,621.74 | |
| Expenses of Seminole per capita payment..... | 2,998.99 | |
| Per capita payments..... | 616,270.37 | |
| | | \$728,955.81 |

Individual Indian and miscellaneous moneys:

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Lease royalties, general account..... | 1,067,354.96 | |
| Lease royalties, bank accounts..... | 452,843.42 | |
| Lease royalties, transfer from general accounts to bank accounts..... | 375,345.44 | |
| Land-sale bank accounts..... | 588,846.87 | |
| Cherokee equalization bank accounts..... | 72,142.01 | |
| Land purchased from restricted Indians..... | 1,700.00 | |
| Pipe-line damages..... | 5,039.55 | |
| Telephone damages..... | 23.25 | |
| Overpayments on advanced royalty..... | 15,714.44 | |
| Transfer from overpayments to lease royalties, general account..... | 17.45 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts, class 4— | | |
| Salaries of regular and temporary employees..... | 12,754.18 | |
| Traveling expenses of employees..... | 3,508.45 | |
| Traveling expenses of Indian police..... | 1,176.79 | |
| Traveling and other expenses of probate attorneys..... | 156.12 | |
| Purchases, printing, and sundry expenses..... | 7,668.30 | |
| Transfer and returns of excess and erroneous remittances..... | 423.01 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts, class 5— | | |
| Advertising of allotted Indian land sales..... | 1,173.26 | |
| | | 2,605,837.50 |
| Total disbursements..... | | 3,926,117.43 |

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Agency proper..... | \$135,379.24 | |
| District service, appraisers, farmers, police, oil inspection, and medical work..... | 131,137.07 | |
| School supervision and payment in aid of common schools..... | 305,334.94 | |
| Probate work..... | 19,422.87 | |
| | | \$591,274.12 |

Tribal funds:

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Indian tribal officers and attorneys and expenses..... | 97,063.70 | |
| Expenses tribal schools..... | 15,621.74 | |
| Paid Indians per capita..... | 616,270.37 | |
| | | 723,955.81 |

Individual and miscellaneous moneys..... 2,605,837.50

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Grand total actual disbursements..... | 3,926,117.43 |
| Deposited Indian moneys to credit of the Five Tribes..... | 276,433.54 |
| Deposited account sale of Government property..... | 61.90 |
| Deposited to reimburse tribal funds..... | 2,161.85 |
| Deposited to reimburse appropriations..... | 95.67 |
| Deposited unexpended balances..... | 189,920.46 |

Balance on hand June 30, 1914:

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Lease royalties, general account..... | \$263, 643. 51 |
| Lease royalties, bank accounts..... | 905, 023. 58 |
| Land sales, bank accounts..... | 599, 420. 31 |
| Cherokee equalization bank accounts..... | 426, 057. 89 |
| Pipe-line damages..... | 5, 162. 05 |
| Telephone damages..... | 71. 26 |
| Condemned lands for railway purposes..... | 193. 07 |
| Overpayments on advanced royalty..... | 3, 944. 91 |
| Miscellaneous receipts, classes 4 and 5..... | 11, 299. 27 |
| | <u>\$2, 274, 818. 85</u> |

Grand total..... 6, 669, 609. 70

NOTE.—The amount of moneys pending audit on hand June 30, 1914, aggregates \$290,665.82.

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

| | Schools. | Agency. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Salaries, regular and temporary employees..... | \$10, 685. 17 | \$108, 490. 24 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 1, 897. 28 | 1, 003. 42 |
| Advertising land sales, printing, binding, and miscellaneous purchases..... | 181. 14 | 1, 899. 93 |
| Repairs to Government property and sundry expenses..... | | 1, 101. 58 |
| Telegraphing and telephoning..... | 99. 49 | 1, 711. 35 |
| Court costs..... | | 623. 35 |
| Rent of agency buildings..... | 600. 00 | 11, 224. 00 |
| Aid of district schools..... | 291, 921. 86 | |
| Payment of drainage assessment..... | | 12, 125. 61 |
| | <u>\$105, 334. 04</u> | <u>138, 179. 48</u> |
| | | <u>\$443, 514. 42</u> |

Field work:

District field service, including appraisers, oil inspection, and probate work—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries..... | 85, 850. 46 |
| Traveling and other expenses..... | 24, 999. 49 |

Industrial work—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries..... | 13, 807. 21 |
| Traveling and other expenses..... | 6, 763. 08 |

Indian police—

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Salaries..... | 8, 753. 00 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 7, 511. 31 |

Medical work among Indians..... 75. 15

147, 759. 70

Total congressional appropriations..... 591, 274. 12

Analysis of disbursements of tribal funds.

| | Choctaw. | Chickasaw. | Cherokee. | Creek. | Seminole. | Total. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Salaries and expenses of tribal school employees..... | \$1, 941. 36 | \$630. 10 | \$1, 972. 60 | | \$451. 50 | \$4, 995. 56 |
| Expenses of per capita payment..... | | | | | 2, 998. 99 | 2, 998. 99 |
| Insurance and repairs to tribal school and other buildings..... | 9, 140. 84 | 364. 10 | | \$1, 121. 24 | | 10, 626. 18 |
| Tribal officers and expenses..... | 9, 420. 15 | 8, 917. 94 | 4, 735. 17 | 9, 224. 05 | 3, 465. 32 | 35, 762. 63 |
| Tribal attorneys and expenses, including probate work..... | 15, 808. 28 | 7, 793. 39 | 11, 664. 79 | 20, 055. 62 | | 55, 322. 08 |
| Per capita payments..... | 13, 892. 49 | 6, 074. 17 | 7, 493. 28 | | 589, 810. 43 | 616, 270. 37 |
| Payments for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands..... | 2, 235. 00 | 745. 00 | | | | 2, 980. 00 |
| Total..... | <u>52, 438. 12</u> | <u>24, 524. 70</u> | <u>25, 865. 84</u> | <u>30, 400. 91</u> | <u>595, 726. 24</u> | <u>728, 955. 81</u> |

¹ School expense shown for supervision and tuition only. Boarding school cost paid by respective superintendents.

FIELD WORK.

The field organization, to look after the needs of the Indians of the restricted class and the protection of their property interests, was first established in July, 1908, and consisted of district agents, who were later succeeded by field clerks, located at convenient points throughout the 40 counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes. There are 18 of these districts, each of which has work equal to an ordinary Indian agency with two or three thousand Indians.

Assisting the probate courts in connection with the estates of minors and incompetents has been one of the most important duties of the field clerks, and one that has resulted in large savings, and largely disclosed a condition that later resulted in a specially equipped organization of attorneys for the particular purpose of co-operating with State officials. On account of the constant increase of business, and additional duties, the field clerks' opportunities to initiate probate work have been gradually restricted, their time being largely spent in an endeavor to assist Indians in the proper handling and supervision of their lands and funds, and in their educational and industrial advancement. During the latter part of the year, Government and tribal probate attorneys were appointed to take active part in the efforts of probate judges to require guardians to properly account for funds reaching their hands, and in connection with matters requiring action in the courts. The work of the field clerks, in connection with probate matters, is now largely in making field investigations and inspections for the probate attorneys and county judges. This phase of the work is more fully discussed herein under its proper subject.

To protect the uneducated full-blood Indian against his own improvidence and prodigality is a weighty problem and worthy of great concern. Our work is unlike that on reservations, as the property rights of the Five Tribes Indians have been individualized and handled more or less by them, with varying restrictions; the Government having no supervision over their person, but supervises the sale of excess lands and disbursement of funds held in trust for those among the restricted class. With the little thought many Indians have of improving their condition, and lacking in initiative, the Government exercising no jurisdiction over his person, he must be sought out as an individual and encouraged to adopt modern ideas and methods.

It is the aim of the field service to instill in the Indian the principles of frugality and advancement, and since the probate-attorney service is assisting the courts in probate matters, much more time has been devoted by the field clerks to the placing of idle allotments in a state of cultivation and seeking out and administering to the needs of the real full-blood Indian living in the remote districts, who seldom seeks the advice and assistance of the agents of the department. The permanent improvements supervised by the field clerks and Government farmers during the fiscal year include the erection of 423 houses and 115 barns.

The death of an allottee operates to remove Government supervision from his land, except where he is survived by issue born subsequent to March 4, 1906, in which case the supervision is continued by law on the homestead of the deceased allottee. The sale of land

by full-blood Indian heirs must be approved by the probate court having jurisdiction before such sale is effected. It frequently develops that heirs are approached and deeds taken within a few hours after the death of the allottee, and generally for a grossly inadequate consideration. Prompt and effective steps on the part of the field clerks, in cooperation with the courts, have prevented the consummation of a great many of these transactions, and has been quite remunerative to the Indian heirs.

In supervising the expenditure of individual funds of Indians, field clerks endeavor to impress upon their minds the best method of obtaining the necessities of life, and the comparison of cost with quantum that should be purchased for a given sum. While this is often upon a small scale, it is of much benefit to the individual, and tends to improve the habit of buying anything seen, without regard to price or necessity therefor. Considerable time has been given to advising Indians along agricultural lines, and at the same time an interchange of thought and advice has been given, along the lines of health and sanitation, and it is believed the limited but earnest effort in this regard is bearing fruit.

In some of the Five Tribes there are certain factions—principally full-blood Indians—who have opposed the dissolution of the tribal governments and the allotting of the lands in severalty. They have been so firm in their belief and contention that the old tribal custom should and would again prevail, that they have persistently refused to accept the patents to their allotments, and for several years many of this class could not be approached in any way regarding these matters. The field men have likewise been unyielding in their efforts to show them the futility of further opposition, and impress upon their minds how much better would be their circumstances if they realized the necessity and advisability of accepting their land, and advice and assistance in improving same. Within the past year a change of attitude has become apparent among many of this class, and a goodly percentage have been induced to accept their patents. Frequently they now call upon the field men for advice, and some of their leaders are strongly urging their followers to accept conditions as they now exist.

That which has done much to retard the advancement and has been a great menace to the health of the Indian is the stupor-producing drugs usually sold them by unscrupulous dealers as intoxicants, which, although having the desired effect, do not contain alcohol, and are therefore more difficult to control. While both the State and Federal officials have diligently sought to eradicate this evil, and are securing a great many convictions, the exorbitant prices dealers are able to obtain renders the suppression of this traffic most difficult. Our field force is particularly charged with assisting the officials in their efforts to prohibit this traffic among the Indians, and much assistance has been rendered in the securing of evidence to aid in the prosecution of the dealers.

The duties of the field clerks are varied and numerous. They furnish a large number of appraisements and inspections of Indian lands for the probate courts, probate attorneys, and the Department of Justice, in connection with the many matters handled by them and this office. Applications for removal of restrictions are secured and reported upon, and the sale of lands from which restrictions have

been conditionally removed is conducted by them. They supervise the disbursement of land sale, royalty, equalization and other Indian funds, and the purchase and erection of homes. There is also a large amount of urgent miscellaneous matter constantly requiring their attention in preparing data and information for the various departments handling matters pertaining to the welfare and interest of the Indians. The many agricultural lease complaints handled, arising from ill-advised leases made by incompetent Indians without any supervision, as authorized by law, and advice and assistance given others in making advantageous leases, have taken up much of their time, and resulted in much pecuniary benefit to the individuals affected thereby.

The following statement gives a rather incomplete but general idea of the work of the field force:

Business transacted by field force, fiscal year 1914.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Probate complaints filed..... | 767 |
| Probate complaints disposed of..... | 753 |
| Probate cases examined, investigated, and handled..... | 8,953 |
| Lease complaints handled..... | 1,635 |
| Departmental leases forwarded to superintendent..... | 814 |
| Applications for removal of restrictions received and considered..... | 1,878 |
| Number of houses built..... | 423 |
| Number of barns built..... | 115 |
| Number of land-sale or other individual accounts supervised..... | 7,714 |

Amount of money disbursed to individual Indians under immediate supervision of field clerks:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Land sales..... | \$588,846.87 |
| Royalties (approximately)..... | 500,000.00 |
| Equalization..... | 73,842.01 |
| Per capita payments (approximately)..... | 300,000.00 |
| | <hr/> 1,462,688.88 |

Amount of money actually saved for Indian allottees by field force:

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Probate matters..... | 254,505.82 |
| Lease matters..... | 64,150.50 |
| Oil-lease bonus..... | 140,583.00 |
| Intruder cases..... | 2,800.00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 45,583.29 |

507,622.61

PROBATE.

With the inauguration of statehood in the year 1907, county courts, besides the other duties charged to their offices (which, in other parts of the State and in other States are sufficient to constitute a normal volume of business), were also charged with supervision over the estates of minor, deceased, and incompetent allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, the total of which approximate an average of 1,800 in each of the 40 counties comprising the Five Tribes. So enormous a volume of business, with the limited force available to the court, made impossible a minute examination into the many transactions in each case. Many guardians, and in some instances attorneys, it developed from later events, were unscrupulous, and the estates of minors, deceased, and incompetent Indians were being exploited to the profit of those who have been appointed for their conservation.

Since the organization of the regular district service of the department these field men, in every possible way, have assisted and cooperated with the county courts in the supervision of the estates of minor and incompetent Indians, and many thousands of dollars were saved through appraisements and other information furnished at the request of the courts. As much time as possible was given by the officers of the department in checking the reports of guardians, bringing apparent irregularities to the attention of the judges, helping to issue citations to delinquent guardians, and generally assisting the probate courts in the handling of Indian cases. In many counties the courts recognize the insufficiency of many personal bonds given by guardians, and through the assistance of the district agents and field clerks these bonds were renewed with solvent personal or corporate sureties, or increased, as the condition of the estate might require. Many suits were instituted to recover shortages and steps taken to remove unsatisfactory guardians. By reason of oil development, many of the estates of minors were of immense value, and through the operations of some unscrupulous or incompetent guardians moneys of the wards were invested in property for exorbitant considerations or loaned upon insufficient security. Such course could hardly do less than extinguish the estates and make the minor a pauper by the time he became of age, or at least very materially reduce instead of conserve and increase his property holdings. In other cases parents of minor Indians were appointed legal guardians, many such themselves being wholly uneducated and hardly able to speak the English language, who made excessive charges for the maintenance of the minor and in many cases used the entire income for the general living expenses of the family. The other many and varied duties of the field clerks made so irresistible a demand upon their time, and the uncorrected condition, largely caused by the great volume of probate work in the Five Tribes, made it clear that additional force that could give its whole time to this work should be detailed by the Government.

As stated above, the regular field men have saved to this class of estates, by cooperation with the courts, hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the work which they have accomplished which is of far greater importance and value to the Indians is the revelation of conditions as they existed. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs personally visited the Five Tribes in the early part of January, 1914, and, with practically all of the county judges, many of the district judges and county attorneys, and the tribal attorneys, held meetings at Muskogee, McAlester, and Ardmore to discuss ways and means to assist in remedying probate conditions in eastern Oklahoma. These meetings were of splendid character and brought about a desire for closer cooperation between the officials of the Government and the county courts and other State officials in the care and protection of the estates of minors and incompetents. The final fruit of these meetings was the promulgation by the county judges of uniform rules of procedure to be followed in the handling of these estates. These rules were generally put in effect by the respective county courts, and on June 11, 1914, were also formally adopted and promulgated by the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, pursuant to section 5347, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, as the rules for the conduct of the business of said court and the other courts of record

of said State, in connection with probate matters. These rules, as adopted, are as follows:

Now, on this 11th day of June, 1914, the justices of the supreme court, pursuant to section 5347, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, meet at the capital of the State of Oklahoma for the purpose of revising their general rules and making such amendments in addition thereto as may be required for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State. After due consideration, the justices of said supreme court promulgated and adopted the following rules:

RULE 1. The _____ of each _____ are hereby set apart and designated as the dates on which the court will hear guardians' reports; provided that such reports have been on file and notice given, as provided in Rule 3.

RULE 2. All guardians are required to make annual or semiannual reports unless otherwise directed, under oath, showing fully and completely the description, character, kind, and value of all property held for their wards. All items of receipts and disbursements must be in detail and receipts produced and filed for sums paid out. All securities and assets should be listed in each report, and copies of deeds, mortgages, etc., evidencing same recorded and attached thereto as exhibits. Upon an approval of any order of court to invest the funds of a ward, guardians shall attach to their reports copies of evidence of title or other investment. The date and amount of guardian's bond, premium paid, if any, as well as the names, addresses, and solvency of sureties thereon, must be given. The name, age, sex of the ward and relationship, if any, to the guardian should be stated, and the school advantages disclosed. All reports must be self-explanatory. A failure or refusal to file reports as due will be grounds for removal.

RULE 3. Upon the filing of the reports and fixing of the date for hearing thereof, the judge shall cause notice to be given of the date of such hearing to the persons having custody of the ward, the representative of the Interior Department, or probate attorney at least 10 days before the date of the hearing. Any person or persons interested may appear and make objections, if so desired, to the approval of such reports and offer evidence to support such objections.

RULE 4. No receipts from the ward upon the final accounting of a guardian will be accepted or considered unless the ward be brought into open court, and upon the hearing of said final receipt the stenographic notes shall be transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. In the consideration of any reports, annual or final, any item included in any previous reports may be reviewed.

RULE 5. Petitions for the sale of land of minors and incompetents will be heard _____ of each _____. On the hearing on petitions for sale the guardian, person in custody, and the ward himself, when over 14 years of age, must be present and must be examined as to the necessity for said sale and the truth of the allegations of the petition, and furnish such additional evidence as the court may require. The evidence offered must be taken down and transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. No bid will be considered by the court unless a certified check in the amount of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid be deposited either in court or with the guardian offering the land for sale.

RULE 6. In the sale of minors' lands or minors' interest in land the guardians shall be required to render to the court, for his approval before confirmation of sale, an account of sale showing each item of expense incurred in such sale, and in no case shall abstract fees be charged against the minor's estate, except by a special agreement with the court at or prior to the time of filing bid. Confirmation will not be had except on the _____.

RULE 7. Under the sale of real estate by guardian, no fees in excess of the following schedule of fees will be allowed attorneys:

| | Per cent. |
|---|-----------|
| On the first \$500 or less..... | 10 |
| From \$500 to \$1,500, inclusive..... | 5 |
| From \$1,500 to \$3,000, inclusive..... | 2 |
| For all above \$3,000..... | 1 |

But in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of \$300. The minimum fee will be \$25, unless the court in granting the petition for the sale shall stipulate that the fee and costs incident thereto shall be borne by the purchaser.

RULE 8. No petition for the sale of ward's property, or voucher for the payment by the Interior Department of money to the guardian, will be considered if said guardian is delinquent in making reports or filing inventory as required by law.

RULE 9. No oil and gas, or other mineral lease, covering lands belonging to minors or incompetents, will be approved except after sale in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder. All petitions for the approval of oil and gas leases shall be filed at least five days before the same are sold as provided herein, and notice of such sale must be given by posting and by publication where publication is practicable, and shall be on _____ of each _____.

RULE 10. Deeds conveying inherited lands of full-blood Indian heirs shall be approved only on the verified petitions of grantors, which shall set forth the names of the parties, description of the land, roll number of the decedent, and grantors and quantum of blood, the permanent residence of the deceased allottee at the time of death, and the character and extent of the interest sold. Said petitions shall be set down for hearing not less than 10 days from the date of filing and on one of the two days hereinbefore provided for the confirmation of sale by guardian, advertised in the county where the land is located for one week, and probate attorney or local counsel for the tribe of which the grantor is a member shall be notified upon the filing of the petition. Said land shall be appraised, and testimony of disinterested parties may be required as to the value of the land conveyed, when deemed necessary by the court. The grantors shall be present and be examined in open court and before such deeds shall be approved, and the court must be satisfied that the consideration has been paid in full in the presence of the court. No petition will be considered when any deed has been previously placed of record upon the land, or taken within 30 days after the death of the allottee. The evidence shall be transcribed by the stenographer and filed of record, in the case, the expense of which, including attorneys' fees, must be borne by the grantee. When it shall appear for the best interests of the Indian, approval will be withheld unless the grantor agrees in writing for the deposit of the proceeds derived from the sale of the land to be expended subject to the approval of the county court.

RULE 11. Guardians shall not expend for or on account of their wards any sum unless first authorized by the court, except in case of sickness of the ward, or other emergency, in which event notice must be given immediately to the court.

RULE 12. The national attorney, or any of the probate attorneys for the Five Civilized Tribes, or the representative of the Department of the Interior (or Department of Justice in the Seminole Nation) will be recognized in any matter involving the person or property of a citizen of such nation.

RULE 13. Trust funds must be deposited by the guardian as trustee, and not to his personal account, and where an individual is guardian for several persons or estates, the accounts shall be deposited and kept separate and apart.

RULE 14. In the settlement of a guardian's account, where the guardian is the parent of the ward, no allowance will be made from the ward's estate for board and keep, except it is made to appear a positive injustice would result from the enforcement of such rule, and unless said parent is unable to support said ward.

RULE 15. All guardians shall be required to secure loans for funds in their hands belonging to their wards, with real estate first-mortgage security, not to exceed 50 per cent valuation of the land, approved by the county court, for such length of time as will insure the collection of the principal and interest before the arriving at majority of the wards.

RULE 16. No will or other instrument purporting to be a will covering the lands of a restricted Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes, whether such land be his individual allotment or inherited land, when submitted by the allottee or other person to the proper probate court, as required under existing law, shall receive the acknowledgment of nor be admitted to probate by such probate court until after notice shall have been given to the local probate or tribal attorneys for the tribes or for the Department of the Interior, or a representative thereof.

RULE 17. These rules shall also apply to executorships and administrations in so far as they are applicable, especially inasmuch as sales of property and accountings are concerned.

RULE 18. All advertisements not required by law may be waived with the consent of the county court upon the approval of the probate attorney or tribal attorney.

It is ordered and directed by the supreme court that the judge of any court wherein said rules may be applicable shall, immediately after conference with the probate attorney assigned to his county or district by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fill in all blank spaces in said rules, left vacant by the justices of the supreme court, to suit the convenience of said judges and facilitate the efficient and orderly transaction of business in their respective courts.

And it is further ordered and directed that the rules so promulgated and adopted shall apply to the supreme court, district courts, superior courts, county courts, and all other courts of record throughout the State in which they may be applicable, and that they shall be of full force on and after the 15th day of July, 1914.

To further assist in the protection of the heirs of deceased Indians who sell their inherited land with the approval of the county courts, and to give such courts additional supervisory powers, the following resolution was adopted by the county judges at the time of their conferences with the commissioner:

That the Department of the Interior, through its Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommend to Congress the passage of a law so amending the act of May 27, 1908, as to provide that the county courts of Oklahoma shall have the power to supervise and control the proceeds of the sale of such lands, to the end that they may be conserved for the benefit of such heirs, and that the Oklahoma delegation in Congress be requested to initiate and support legislation in Congress to accomplish this purpose.

Based upon this resolution, I recommended that Congress be asked to make the necessary change in existing law, suggesting the following amendment:

Section 9 of the act approved May 27, 1908, entitled "An act for the removal of restrictions from part of the lands of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes" (35 Stats., 312), is hereby amended by adding, at the end of the first proviso of said section, after the word "allottee," the words "And said court shall, in its discretion, supervise the disposal or expenditure of the proceeds arising from sales under such conveyances, under such rules as may be prescribed by said court."

For more effective assistance to and better understanding and closer cooperation with the county judges, 19 probate attorneys were appointed by the department. Under the rules of procedure as adopted, and with the cooperative endeavors of the tribal and probate attorneys and the county courts, a distinctly noticeable improvement in the probate work is revealed, and now that the supreme court of the State has adopted the rules of procedure, carefully drawn as they are to eradicate the evils that have prevailed in probate work, a correction of these abuses is assured of accomplishment. One especially noticeable and beneficial change is that there is now uniformity of probate procedure in the different counties, and this is particularly desirable because of the fact that allotted lands or other estate of one minor may be in several counties, and the Indians themselves frequently move from one jurisdiction to another, and have also many times been induced, by designing persons, to so move, who, failing to accomplish what they desired in one court, thought they might do so in another, where a different procedure existed.

The act of Congress of April 26, 1906, amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides that Indians of lawful age and sound mind may, by their last will and testament, bequeath their estates, except their homesteads if they have issue born since March 4, 1906, to whomsoever they may desire, provided that no parent, spouse, or

offspring is disinherited, and provided that the will is acknowledged before and approved by a judge of the United States court, a United States commissioner, or a county judge. Rule 16 of the probate procedure, as incorporated herein, provides that no will devising an Indian's estate shall be acknowledged or admitted to probate until after notice shall have been given to the local probate attorney or tribal attorney or representative of the Department of the Interior. The United States judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma gave similar instructions to the United States commissioners, and with the close watch that will now be given these wills it is believed proper protection will be given the families and heirs of Indians in this respect.

Some months ago the county court of Adair County held, in a case where the guardian, by misrepresentation to the court, had effected the sale of the land of his ward, and dissipated the estate, that the guardian and his bondsmen were liable to the ward for the true value of the land sold. This ruling of the court follows the provision of section 6404 of the Statutes of Oklahoma, which provides:

Misconduct of sale.—If there is any neglect or misconduct in the proceedings of the executor or administrator in relation to any sale, by which any person interested in the estates suffers damage, party aggrieved may recover the same in an action on the bond of the executor or administrator or otherwise.

As many sales of the lands of minors have been made where the wards' interests have not been safeguarded by the guardians in the securing of adequate considerations, where collusion existed, and where the sale was attended by mismanagement on the part of the guardian, this ruling, if sustained by higher courts, will have a beneficial effect in the future management of these estates, and will result in the ultimate recovery of losses to the minors.

Before any payments from moneys held at the Union Agency are made to guardians of minors, or to the administrators of any estate, the approval of the local probate attorney is required. Before such approval is granted, the probate records must show that the guardian or administrator, as the case may be, is not delinquent in his reports, and that the bond is acceptable, and that he has been handling the estate in a commendable manner.

ALIENATION OF LANDS.

When the tribal lands of the Five Tribes were allotted in severalty they were received by the members of these tribes with restrictions against alienation imposed thereon. By various acts of Congress the restrictions have been removed from the land of all allottees having less than one-half Indian blood, and from the surplus allotments of those having one-half and less than three-fourths Indian blood, the degree of blood being determined by the approved roll of each tribe. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to remove restrictions from the lands of Indians of the restricted class wholly or in part, under such rules and regulations concerning terms of sale and disposal of proceeds as he may prescribe.

This subject deals with the removal of restrictions on alienation of lands of the restricted class of Indians by what is termed unconditional removals and conditional removals. Where applicants are found to be competent and experienced in business affairs, the Secretary's order providing for the removal imposes no conditions on the terms of sale or the disposal of the proceeds, but where there is a manifest lack of business experience and probability that the land or the proceeds will be wasted, the orders providing for the removal impose the condition that the land shall be sold and the proceeds used for the benefit of the respective applicants under the direction of the department.

The principal purpose sought to be accomplished for the inexperienced and incompetent is to permit the sale of surplus lands, and with the proceeds provide a home, live stock, and equipment sufficient to engage in farming. In many cases removals are granted and land sold in order to relieve destitution, provide medical attention, or for other urgent requests.

In still other cases it is found that prior to the settlement of the various questions of law by decisions of the higher courts, or acting in ignorance of existing laws but in good faith nevertheless, parties have attempted to purchase from Indians parts of their allotments, paying at the time adequate considerations, and subsequently settling upon and improving such lands. These cases are considered, equitably adjusted, and the would-be purchasers enabled to secure valid titles.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

There was a substantial increase in the number of applications for removal of restrictions received over the next preceding year, 1,462 applications having been filed, against 1,238 for the fiscal year 1913. There were also received and handled 266 renewals or reinstated cases. The total number of applications for removal of restrictions received under authority of the act of May 27, 1908, and May 29, 1908 (school sites), is 11,056, and of the cases approved, on 412,354.21 acres the restrictions have been removed. The following statistical report shows the status of removal of restrictions applications and action thereon on June 30, 1914:

Status of applications for removal of restrictions June 30, 1914.

| Nation. | Pending. | | Approved. | | | Other disposition. | | | Total. |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|------------|--------|
| | Agency. | Department. | Conditional. | Unconditional. | School. | Cancelled. | Denied. | Dismissed. | |
| Choctaw..... | 167 | 23 | 1,891 | 678 | 57 | 116 | 335 | 709 | 3,976 |
| Cherokee..... | 117 | 24 | 1,511 | 1,073 | 30 | 67 | 620 | 544 | 3,936 |
| Chickasaw..... | 20 | 2 | 376 | 250 | 13 | 18 | 117 | 144 | 940 |
| Creek..... | 40 | 6 | 630 | 238 | 33 | 39 | 231 | 405 | 1,622 |
| Mississippi Choctaw..... | 25 | 2 | 330 | 35 | 3 | 21 | 13 | 75 | 604 |
| Seminole..... | 6 | 5 | 32 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 78 |
| Total..... | 375 | 62 | 4,770 | 2,232 | 137 | 262 | 1,322 | 1,896 | 11,056 |

Acreage from which restrictions have been removed.

| Nation. | School sites. | Conditional (land sold). | Uncondi- tional. |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Choctaw..... | 87.57 | 150,827.10 | 53,655.92 |
| Cherokee..... | 25.50 | 53,080.96 | 38,109.89 |
| Chickasaw..... | 32.50 | 24,652.44 | 19,698.31 |
| Creek..... | 43.00 | 32,410.48 | 11,629.08 |
| Mississippi Choctaw..... | 8.00 | 26,258.42 | 684.86 |
| Seminole..... | 4.00 | 877.64 | 268.54 |
| Total..... | 200.57 | 288,107.04 | 124,046.60 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Acres. |
|---|------------|
| Conditional (land sold)..... | 288,107.04 |
| Unconditional..... | 124,046.60 |
| Act of May 29, 1908 (school sites)..... | 200.57 |
| Total..... | 412,354.21 |

For several years this work has been greatly hindered by illegal deeds and long term and overlapping agricultural leases. The courts have passed upon many of the questions raised in connection with the suits instituted by the Department of Justice to cancel illegal deeds, a large number of titles have been cleared, and with the effective steps being taken by the United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma to quiet titles in other cases many needy allottees have been greatly benefited. There has been no change in the laws affecting the authority of the Indians to execute agricultural leases, and therefore the miscreated and demoralizing lease system in effect continues to be a source of much trouble and the bar to effectual relief to the incompetent class of Indians.

INHERITED-LAND DEEDS.

Inherited-land deeds and that class of allotments made subsequent to death of the enrolled member of the Five Tribes whose enrollment entitled the heirs to take the same, characterized by departmental opinion of July 25, 1912, known as the Benjamin Harrison case, as direct grant from the nation or tribe, continue to present many perplexing questions of law. On account of lack of court decisions upon many questions involving title to inherited lands, there were a great many inherited deeds presented to this office for approval within the past few years. Recent rulings of the courts have settled many of these questions, and apprehending the ruling of the courts in other cases very few inherited-land deeds were filed with this office during the year.

The fact that the Government determined not to appeal from the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of "United States v. Knight & Avery" (206 Fed., 145), that every conveyance of enrolled full-blood Indian heirs, without regard to date of death of the deceased allottee, executed subsequent to May 27, 1908, and approved by the county court having jurisdiction of the settlement of such estates, does not require departmental approval, has resulted in the dismissal of practically all petitions for approval

of such conveyances. In many cases grantees, in deeds taken previous to May 27, 1908, obtain other conveyances and secure approval thereof by the proper county court.

The majority of perplexing questions arise from the allotments made subsequent to death. On December 10, 1913, the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior rendered an opinion concurring in the so-called Benjamin Harrison opinion, in so far as it held that the heirs or representatives of the decedent did not inherit title to the allotment, but received same by direct grant from the tribe, but was of the opinion that such heirs were unrestricted in the alienation of such allotments prior to April 26, 1906. The conclusion naturally follows that a conveyance executed prior to that date transferred title. This opinion is in accord with that in the case of *Reed v. Welty* (197 Fed., 419), which, in effect, extended and applied to this class of allotments; also the opinion in the case of *Mullen & Jansen v. United States* (224 U. S., 448). The opinion of the courts regarding alienation of such allotments in the Cherokee Nation are at variance. (*Morris v. Greenlees* (Kans), 135 Pac., 569; *Greenlees v. Wettack* (Okla.), 141 Pac., 282.)

The question of whether or not such allotments, without regard to any particular tribe or nation, in the hands of the heirs on April 26, 1906, are restricted is undetermined. There is now pending before the United States Supreme Court the Government's appeal from the decision of the circuit court in the case of *Bartlett & Lashley v. United States* (203 Fed., 410), in which it was held that if restrictions on the alienation had expired, they could not be reimposed. The determination of this case will finally settle one of many important questions involved in these cases.

A further question arising in connection with allotments made subsequent to death is the law determining the heirship, whether the heirship is determined by the law in force at the time of allotment or whether by the law in force at the time certificate of allotment was issued. In the case of *Brady v. Sizemore* (124 Pac., 615), the Supreme Court of Oklahoma held that the date of issuance of certificate governs, while the United State Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of *McKee v. Henry* (201 Fed., 74) held, in substance, that the date of allotment must govern. The former case is now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

In the case of *United States v. H. McBride*, instituted in the United States court, eastern district of Oklahoma, by which it was sought to cancel conveyance made subsequent to April 26, 1906, by full-blood heirs upon land allotted subsequent to death of decedent, it was alleged that the heirs had not inherited title, but received same by direct grant from the Indian Nation, and were without authority to alienate same in the absence of an order of the Secretary of the Interior removing restrictions. The defendant filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that the bill failed to allege any matter of equity entitling complainant to relief or sufficient interest in the subject matter to entitle it to maintain suit. The bill was dismissed, and the Department of Justice directed the abandonment of the proposed appeal.

There are other classes of allotments made subsequent to death, those made subsequent to the acts of Congress of April 26, 1906, and

May 27, 1908, where it has not been judicially determined that the heirs take title subject to restrictions on alienation.

There are many thousand acres of land allotted to members of the Five Tribes now held by persons claiming title that are under this question of title. Many of the purchasers entered into the transactions in good faith, and their title will be under a cloud until these questions have been finally settled.

Status of inherited land cases by nations.

| Nation. | Pending. | | Action taken. | | | Total. |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| | Agency. | Department. | Approved. | Disapproved. | Dismissed. | |
| Creek..... | 188 | 8 | 384 | 6 | 83 | 660 |
| Choctaw..... | 71 | 4 | 139 | 2 | 95 | 311 |
| Cherokee..... | 40 | 3 | 83 | | 46 | 172 |
| Chickasaw..... | 12 | | 37 | | 15 | 64 |
| Mississippi Choctaw..... | 12 | | 18 | 1 | 12 | 43 |
| Seminole..... | 5 | 1 | 6 | | 4 | 16 |
| Total..... | 328 | 16 | 667 | 9 | 255 | 1,275 |

PIPE LINES AND OTHER RIGHTS OF WAY.

The unprecedented production in the oil fields during the year required the construction of many short pipe lines to connect with the refineries, railroads, loading stations, and storage on tank farms. There were filed, for departmental approval, 18 pipe-line applications for lines crossing restricted lands, and in addition a large number of lines have been constructed which do not traverse restricted lands, the approval of which by the department was not required. Many producers are providing tankage to store their oil, and a number of sites for the erection of storage tanks upon Indian lands have been approved.

Pipe-line right of way and tank sites are appraised by a local representative of the department and the amounts assessed as damages are paid the Indian allottees through this office. On account of the benefits accruing to the Indian lessors by reason of the additional marketing facilities this class of work is handled with the greatest dispatch.

No applications for the approval of telephone rights of way were received during the year. Eighteen railroad maps were filed under the provisions of the Enid and Anadarko act, and one railroad has been constructed from Ardmore to Ringling, Okla. It is proposed by the builders to extend this road through territory, rich agriculturally, now practically inaccessible to marketing facilities. This added railway service will be of inestimable value to the people in the territory affected.

LAND SALES.

In cases where the applicant for the removal of restrictions is found to be incapable of handling his affairs restrictions are removed from his land upon condition that the sale thereof and the proceeds therefrom be supervised. The lands are sold to the highest bidder after extensive advertising, provided the bid equals or exceeds the

value fixed by an experienced land appraiser working under the direction of the Department of the Interior. The proceeds from these sales are placed in individual bank accounts, with bonded Government depositories, and disbursements therefrom are made under direction of the department for such needs as are found to exist after careful investigation of the allottee's condition by the local field representative. Under this system allottees are enabled to dispose of excess lands, are assured of receiving adequate considerations, and realize the greatest benefit from the proceeds.

During the past year 934 tracts of land were sold under conditional orders of removal, including an acreage of 66,104.33, the total consideration received therefor being \$636,042.80. The tracts sold during the year exceeded the number sold the preceding year by 199. This considerable increase is gratifying, in the face of the fact that a large portion of the Five Tribes' area suffered a severe drought during the crop season of 1913. This increase, notwithstanding the adverse conditions, is attributed largely to the extensive advertising carried in newspapers and farm magazines throughout the United States and to the distribution of printed circulars advertising the sales, through which were interested many nonresidents of the States who have or are planning to establish homes upon the lands acquired through these sales. One factor that has added to the increase of sales is the adoption of the "deferred-payment" plan, which has proven an entire success. Out of 97 sales made thereunder, in no case has it been found necessary to bring foreclosure proceedings to force collections of payments when due. These sales, with the resulting benefit to the Indian, could be increased manyfold if it were possible to correct the agricultural lease system now existing.

The following statement will show the land sales consummated during the year as compared with the preceding years:

Comparative statement of sales consummated.

| Fiscal year ended June 30— | Tracts sold. | Acres sold. | Consideration received. |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1909 | 150 | 10,924.21 | \$149,423.20 |
| 1910 | 629 | 53,192.75 | 566,666.57 |
| 1911 | 871 | 67,790.47 | 674,730.71 |
| 1912 | 504 | 38,277.39 | 315,032.66 |
| 1913 | 735 | 51,817.89 | 502,406.36 |
| 1914 | 934 | 66,104.33 | 636,042.80 |
| Total | 3,823 | 288,107.04 | 2,844,302.30 |

In addition to these sales, 16 tracts, aggregating 26.5 acres, were sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by various allottees, to local school districts for school sites. By the construction of buildings and organization of schools in these districts, much-needed school facilities will be added to the communities affected, and considerable benefit will accrue to such Indian children as reside in these districts.

SUPERVISION OF LAND-SALE PROCEEDS.

In the disposal of the proceeds arising from the sale of allotted lands for the benefit of the respective allottees, field representatives of the department, under whose immediate supervision this matter

comes, encourage, so far as possible, Indians in initiating contracts for the construction of improvements and purchase of farm equipment and live stock, in order that the Indians may acquire business experience. The field representatives, in such cases, merely supervise contracts or purchase. This plan of allowing Indians of the restricted class to dispose of a part of their allotments, and with the proceeds to equip themselves with a comfortable home and the necessary facilities for successful farming, has proven a great advantage. Some Indians who have availed themselves of this opportunity and profited by the advice and direction of the Government farmers attached to his office are growing live stock profitably and are excelling their white neighbors in the quality and quantity of farm products. During the past year there were completed, under the supervision of the field representatives, for Indians, from land sale funds, 242 houses and 49 barns, aside from other improvements made in the way of outbuildings, fencing, wells, and clearing and placing in cultivation of farm lands.

The results which have attended the purchase of personal property for Indians by the trustee plan of purchase, as authorized by the amended regulations of April 23, 1913, have been most satisfactory. In only four instances has it been found necessary to resort to legal action to recover property so purchased which Indians have attempted to dispose of. Recoveries were made in three cases, and in the other, the property having been mortgaged and foreclosure suit brought, the property is still in litigation, the case having been docketed for trial. The interests of the Government and the Indians are being looked after by the United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma.

In many cases where Indians have been found to be without means and suffering from dangerous maladies applications for sale of land have been considered, sales made, and medical attention provided with the proceeds. These cases are always expedited as much as possible, and all possible relief given.

During the year, 1,027 new land sale accounts were opened, and 830 old accounts were closed, making a net increase of 197 accounts. The total disbursements made by official checks from bank accounts for the benefit of Indians reached \$588,846.87. This exceeded the disbursements for the preceding fiscal year by \$84,513.88, an increase of 16½ per cent.

The following statement will show the amount of land-sale funds handled during the year ended June 30, 1914:

Land-sale funds handled during year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| In individual Indian bank accounts..... | \$504, 332. 99 |
| Held pending closing and auditing of sales..... | 95, 824. 21 |

Received:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Account of land-sale bids..... | 626, 415. 15 |
| Account of interest on individual Indian bank accounts..... | 21, 340. 16 |
| Account redeposits to individual Indian bank accounts..... | 14, 223. 99 |

Transfers:

| | |
|--|------------|
| From Cherokee equalization accounts..... | 1, 700. 00 |
| From other agencies..... | 9, 140. 21 |

1, 272, 976. 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Disbursed for benefit of allottees..... | \$588, 846. 87 |
| Returned to bidders on account of rejection of bids..... | 29, 827. 84 |
| Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1914: | |
| In individual Indian bank accounts..... | 599, 420. 31 |
| Held pending closing and auditing of sales..... | 54, 881. 69 |
| | <hr/> 1, 272, 976. 71 |

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

There are thousands of acres of fertile land lying along the streams of eastern Oklahoma which are idle or are bringing in little revenue to the owners on account of being subject to overflow. To remedy this condition steps are being taken to reclaim and make these lands valuable for farming purposes by drainage projects, the expense of which is met by pro rata assessments on the acreage affected. Congress by act of March 27, 1914 (Public, No. 77), provided for payment of assessments for drainage projects levied against restricted Indian allotments from funds or moneys arising from any source under the control of the Interior Department or the United States, belonging to the tribe of which the allottees are members, the amount so paid to be charged against the per capita share in such funds of each allottee benefited. Provision is also made for the detail by the Secretary of the Interior of some one expert in the knowledge of drainage to review the schedules of assessment against each tract of land, and to ascertain if the assessments against Indian lands are equitable. Preliminary steps have been taken to organize one drainage project in Rogers County, known as the "Rogers County Drainage District," but assessments have not as yet been made against the lands of the various restricted Indians to be benefited thereby.

LEASES.

FILED AND HANDLED.

The leasing of lands for oil and gas mining purposes has continued active throughout the past year, due to the discovery of an extensive field in the southern part of the Chickasaw Nation, known as the Healdton Pool, and to showings of oil and gas found in different localities in the Choctaw Nation. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, there were received and filed at the Union Agency 3,338 leases, 1,322 assignments, and a large number of stipulations for renewal of leases, bringing the total number of leases received, principally oil and gas, beyond the 30,000 mark. The following statement will show the disposition of these leases:

Status of lease work at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

TOTAL LEASES FILED.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Oil and gas..... | 29, 820 |
| Coal and asphalt..... | 463 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 140 |
| Agricultural..... | 1, 443 |
| Total..... | <hr/> 31, 866 |

DISPOSITION OF LEASES FILED.

| | | | |
|---|-------|--------|---------|
| Approved and in effect: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 7, 701 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 73 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 14 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 1, 023 | |
| | | | 8, 811 |
| Surrendered or canceled by department after approval: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 8, 850 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 141 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 22 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 35 | |
| | | | 9, 048 |
| Canceled by agreement after approval: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 225 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 4 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | | |
| Agricultural | ----- | | |
| | | | 229 |
| Expired: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 278 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 14 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 23 | |
| | | | 315 |
| Removed from departmental supervision after approval: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 4, 543 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 84 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 13 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 34 | |
| | | | 4, 674 |
| Withdrawn or disapproved by department: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 6, 805 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 93 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 76 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 194 | |
| | | | 7, 168 |
| Canceled for failure to refile: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 537 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 39 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 12 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 19 | |
| | | | 607 |
| Returned to lessee—no jurisdiction: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 101 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 5 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 4 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 25 | |
| | | | 135 |
| Pending at department: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 310 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 4 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 2 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 16 | |
| | | | 332 |
| Pending in this office: | | | |
| Oil and gas | ----- | 463 | |
| Coal and asphalt | ----- | 9 | |
| Miscellaneous | ----- | 1 | |
| Agricultural | ----- | 74 | |
| | | | 547 |
| Total leases filed | | | 31, 866 |

Disposition of leases filed during fiscal year.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Pending in this office July 1, 1913----- | 1, 132 |
| Filed during year----- | 3, 340 |
| Total----- | 4, 472 |
| Leases forwarded to department----- | 3, 896 |
| Returned to lessee—no jurisdiction----- | 29 |
| Pending in office, June 30, 1914----- | 547 |
| Total----- | 4, 472 |

Status of assignments.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Assignments pending July 1, 1913----- | 291 |
| Assignments filed during year----- | 1, 322 |
| Total----- | 1, 613 |
| Assignments forwarded to department----- | 1, 474 |
| Returned to lessees—no jurisdiction----- | 51 |
| Pending June 30, 1914----- | 88 |
| Total----- | 1, 613 |

At the beginning of the fiscal year the prevailing price of crude oil in the Mid-Continent field was 88 cents, but gradually increased to \$1.05 per barrel. The bright outlook for the future of the oil industry gave a decided impetus to drilling operations. The rapid strides in development have considerably extended a number of known oil and gas producing areas, and several important discoveries have been made, with the result that the ever-increasing production attending these operations has seriously overtaxed the marketing facilities. The large purchasing pipe-line companies announced several cuts in the price of oil during the latter part of the year, reducing the price to 75 cents per barrel in the northern or general Oklahoma fields, and 50 cents in the Healdton or extreme southern district. The apparently unlimited possibilities of the Mid-Continent field as a producer of crude oil is one of the most interesting phases of the development of the mineral resources of this State.

The southwestern part of the Five Tribes's area was the scene of a large number of tests; the opening of the Healdton field in Carter County having greatly stimulated the search for other producing areas. While the drilling of outside and remote districts has covered a wide range, the general results thus far have not been very encouraging. A few discoveries of minor importance have been made. The reduction in the price of crude oil and inadequate marketing facilities have checked much exploration in unknown territory, and the unsatisfactory conditions give no encouragement to the resumption of the activity which characterized drilling in remote districts during the latter part of last year.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LEASE EVIL.

The provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, which allows Indians of the restricted class to lease their surplus allotments for a period of not to exceed five years, and their homesteads for a period of not to exceed one year, constitute, in fact,

the most demoralizing of created obstacles met with in the supervision of the affairs of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. Under this provision Indians lease all of the allotments of the family that have any value for agricultural and grazing purposes for considerations that, as a rule, are from 10 to 50 per cent of a fair value. The sole business of many lessees is the taking of leases on this class of land and subletting them to tenant farmers for the real value.

The common practice is when the first year of a five-year lease has elapsed to take a second five-year lease, and when the second year has elapsed, the performance is repeated. This practice is especially noticeable in the case of the aged or infirm Indians, and, as a result, when the Indian finally dies, and the land becomes alienable, the lessee has effectually stifled competition, and can dictate, in a large measure, the terms of sale.

At the time Congress granted the Indians of the restricted class authority to lease their lands for certain periods without supervision, it was believed that they would materially profit by the experience to be gained therefrom; but because the uneducated full-blood Indian is just as incompetent to lease his property as he is to sell it without supervision, there are hundreds of cases where such Indians are seldom in possession of, or derive much benefit from their allotments; the small rentals received therefrom being only sufficient for their meager existence, or barely preventing destitution, unless they receive per capita payments, are fortunate enough to have some land of prospective oil value, or sell a portion of their own or inherited allotments. At a conservative estimate, the losses due to improvident agricultural leasing by full-blood Indians will undoubtedly nearly reach—if not exceed—the million-dollar mark annually. In fact, the existing conditions in this respect retard, rather than promote, the progress of the Indian, as he grows to depend on these small rentals, instead of producing anything himself, which is naturally detrimental to the advancement of eastern Oklahoma.

A further evil effect is that when the Indian desires to dispose of his excess lands and with the proceeds improve the remaining tract for a home and equip himself for farming, the existence of leases of this character often prevents a successful sale.

This system has also a bad effect on the economic condition of the State aside from the Indian citizenship for the reason that a large portion of the acreage in the eastern part of the State is occupied by a class of tenants who are of small advantage in the permanent development of the agricultural resources. If all lands which Indians may desire to sell were freed from this class of leases, sales could readily be made and the land would be occupied by home owners and home builders.

The field clerks have been active in their efforts to improve this situation, especially in the securing for Indians of more adequate rentals. Their efforts are, however, restricted from the fact that they have no actual authority, and can only give advice and assistance where it is sought by the Indian. During the past year 1,635 complaints in regard to agricultural leases were received from allottees by the field clerks, and in these cases they have been able to effect savings to the Indians in various sums, aggregating \$64,150.50.

This problem ought to be eventually solved, if, as I have frequently recommended and urged, Congress would amend the existing law to prevent adult fullbloods from leasing their lands for agricultural purposes, except under local federal supervision, the leasing of minor allotments being controlled, as at present, by the probate courts. Indians who by reason of age and infirmity or other circumstances are unable to actually cultivate their lands, should of course be permitted to lease them for proper periods and for adequate consideration, but the actual homesteads upon which an able-bodied Indian resides should be placed in a proper state of improvement and cultivation by use of funds from other lands, and then the Indian not be permitted to dispossess himself by an improvident rental contract for the sole purpose of securing a mere pittance without working. Under this plan the lands not actually needed and occupied by the Indians could be sold for better prices and reach the hands of bona fide farmers who could be guaranteed immediate possession and who would proceed with the improvement thereof, making thousands of now idle acres—at present tied up with speculative leases or in the hands of a poor tenantry—productive to the degree so much desired and necessary to the advancement of the agricultural resources of eastern Oklahoma.

ROYALTIES—INDIVIDUAL—OIL AND GAS.

The agency force assigned to the collection and supervision of disbursements of royalties and rentals from oil and gas and other leases was taxed to its utmost during the past year. From a total of 9,723 live accounts upon the agency books July 1, 1913, the number of accounts at the close of the year had increased to 10,853, as shown by the following classified statement:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of open accounts June 30, 1913..... | 9,723 |
| Number of open accounts June 30, 1914: | |
| Producing leases (individual)..... | 1,152 |
| Nonproducing leases (individual)..... | 9,192 |
| Canceled leases—bond held..... | 92 |
| Old blanket leases (accounts)..... | 99 |
| Tribal leases (coal and asphalt)..... | 119 |
| Tentative leases..... | 78 |
| Overpayments..... | 121 |
| | 10,853 |
| Increase..... | 1,130 |

The individual lease accounts are further segregated by nations, producing and nonproducing, adult and minor, as follows:

Oil and gas accounts.

| Nations | Nonproducing. | | Producing. | | Leases canceled but bond held. | Grand total. |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Adult. | Minor. | Adult. | Minor. | | |
| Cherokee..... | 2,130 | 541 | 637 | 179 | 32 | 3,519 |
| Creek..... | 3,206 | 1,415 | 190 | 121 | 53 | 4,984 |
| Choctaw and Chickasaw..... | 1,082 | 328 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 1,442 |
| Seminole..... | 440 | 51 | | | | 491 |
| Total..... | 6,857 | 2,335 | 848 | 304 | 92 | 10,436 |

A strict enforcement of the amendment of June 29, 1911, to the leasing regulations making payment of delinquent rental and royalty in lieu of production obligatory has caused lessees to more carefully relinquish their leases before payment periods, and at the end of the

year there were only 92 cases where the sureties were being held for lessees' delinquencies under canceled leases, as against 1,530 at the close of the year 1913, and the department having announced that the opinion of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in the Knight-Avery case (206 Fed., 145) is accepted as the law, supervision over many accounts in inherited land cases coming within the court's ruling, has been relinquished. On account of the many complications arising in connection with these cases they have heretofore been most difficult to handle, and therefore the closing of these accounts has given some relief to the congested condition of this work.

A marked increase in the oil and gas leasing has necessitated a vast amount of detailed work in connection with the supervision of the disbursement of royalties accruing under these leases, every effort being made to impress upon adult lessors that the monthly income from royalty on production is not permanent, and, as experience shows, rapidly decreases. It is therefore much to their interest to have excess receipts over and above their immediate needs accumulate until a sufficient amount is secured with which they can improve their homes or make other permanent investments. This supervision of royalties is handled in the same manner as proceeds from the sale of land through the field clerks and probate attorneys, and has proven an exceptionally important step in conserving the incomes of many lessors who have no conception of the value of money. Conditions found in connection with so many guardianship cases have necessitated similar disposition of funds of minor Indians. Since the appointment of the probate attorneys all guardianship cases of large denominations have been checked in all details, and no moneys disbursed to the guardian unless it was found that the funds previously reaching their hands were being properly handled. In many cases guardians have been removed because of mismanagement or the incurrence of expenses in excess of the income from investments from funds of the ward.

Quite a number of restricted Indian lessors were required to pay the Federal income tax, as shown by the following statement, classified by nations:

Income tax.

| Nation. | Number of accounts. | Income, Mar. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913. | Exemptions and general deductions. | Amount of tax paid. |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cherokee..... | Adults, 30 Minors, 15 | \$161, 119. 16 105, 621. 04 | \$93, 313. 20 43, 994. 99 | \$678. 06 618. 43 |
| Creek..... | Adults, 21 Minors, 31 | 275, 899. 98 310, 506. 57 | 81, 949. 13 98, 641. 05 | 2, 505. 79 2, 411. 03 |
| Total..... | 97 | 853, 116. 70 | 317, 898. 37 | 6, 213. 31 |

From the 1,152 producing oil leases, the pipe line, and other purchasing agencies reported and remitted upon production during the past year as shown by the following statement:

Actual royalty on Indian oil, fiscal year 1914.

| Nation. | Gross barrels. | Royalty. |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Creek..... | 7, 226, 551 | \$887, 592. 63 |
| Cherokee..... | 8, 289, 081 | 607, 335. 12 |
| Choctaw and Chickasaw..... | 55, 739 | 4, 324. 74 |
| Total..... | 12, 571, 321 | 1, 499, 252. 49 |

The above figures show that the Creek Nation produced the largest amount of oil, much of which came from the Cushing field, where many wells produce from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels daily. Receipts for gas sales aggregate \$40,062.33 and those for coal production on allotments \$16,791.07, representing 211,910 tons, of which 201,072 were produced in the Creek Nation.

Receipts and disbursements on account of oil, gas, and other individual royalties, 1904 to 1914.

| Fiscal year. | Receipts. | Disbursements. |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1904..... | \$1,300.00 | ..... |
| 1905..... | 91,624.40 | \$61,931.38 |
| 1906..... | 323,555.40 | 339,279.01 |
| 1907..... | 775,498.15 | 679,347.45 |
| 1908..... | 1,662,627.55 | 1,685,675.26 |
| 1909..... | 1,813,460.28 | 1,802,883.20 |
| 1910..... | 1,421,894.97 | 1,301,508.99 |
| 1911..... | 1,365,826.52 | 1,191,997.18 |
| 1912..... | 1,134,432.34 | 1,123,834.08 |
| 1913..... | 1,496,179.31 | 1,301,362.99 |
| 1914..... | 2,059,826.14 | 1,520,198.38 |
| Total..... | 12,175,216.06 | 11,008,067.92 |

For the first time since the Mid-Continent field has really become a factor in the oil business the price of crude oil, in August, 1913, passed the dollar mark. At the beginning of the fiscal year the prevailing market price was 88 cents per barrel, and advanced to \$1.05 in February, 1914. In April, by a series of 5-cent cuts, the price was reduced to 75 cents per barrel, where it still remains, this price being applicable to the general Mid-Continent field, while the price was reduced to 50 cents per barrel in the recently discovered Healdton field, in southern Oklahoma.

The following tabulation shows the prices paid in the Mid-Continent field (except Healdton) from 1903 to 1914:

Oil prices, 1903 to 1914.

| | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| January..... | | \$1.20 | \$0.77 | \$0.52 | \$0.39 | \$0.41 | \$0.41 | ..... | \$0.44 | { \$0.53 .55 .57 .60 } | { \$0.81 .88 } | ..... |
| February..... | | 1.15 | .70 | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .60 | ..... | \$1.05 |
| March..... | | 1.06 | ..... | ..... | .41 | ..... | ..... | \$0.38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| April..... | \$0.94 | 1.00 | .68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | { .62 .64 } | ..... | { 1.00 .95 .90 .85 .80 .75 } |
| May..... | .92 | .97 | .57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .46 | { .66 .68 } | ..... | ..... |
| June..... | ..... | 1.03 | .53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .38 | ..... | .48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| July..... | .96 | .95 | .50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .35 | ..... | ..... | .70 | { .83 .98 } | ..... |
| August..... | ..... | .90 | ..... | .48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.03 | ..... |
| September..... | 1.02 | ..... | .52 | .39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | .50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| October..... | 1.10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| November..... | 1.15 | .87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .42 | ..... | { .73 .76 .78 .80 .83 } | ..... | ..... |
| December..... | 1.20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

ROYALTIES—TRIBAL—COAL AND ASPHALT.

The royalties collected from the coal and asphalt leases on the segregated lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations show a

considerable increase of output over the next preceding year. The collections aggregate \$250,504.65, of which \$2,512.30 represents royalties on asphalt. The following comparative statement shows royalties collected for the fiscal years 1899 to 1914:

Choctaw and Chickasaw coal and asphalt royalties received. 1899 to 1914.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1899----- | \$110, 145. 25 | 1908----- | \$273, 196. 82 |
| 1900----- | 138, 486. 40 | 1909----- | 218, 376. 07 |
| 1901----- | 199, 663. 55 | 1910----- | 250, 161. 76 |
| 1902----- | 247, 361. 36 | 1911----- | 178, 314. 57 |
| 1903----- | 261, 929. 84 | 1912----- | 252, 924. 97 |
| 1904----- | 277, 811. 60 | 1913----- | 217, 226. 61 |
| 1905----- | 248, 428. 36 | 1914----- | 250, 504. 65 |
| 1906----- | 251, 947. 02 | | |
| 1907----- | 240, 199. 23 | Total----- | 3, 616, 678. 06 |

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS.

The activity in development is unprecedented, and never before has the daily production been equaled since the inception of the oil industry in the midcontinent field. The following comparative statement shows the approximate average daily output from the different fields in the Five Tribes area at the close of the fiscal years 1913 and 1914:

Approximate daily oil production.

| Field | On June 30, 1913, number of barrels. | On June 30, 1914, number of barrels. |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Cherokee: | | |
| Deep sand..... | 53,014 | 56,998 |
| Shallow sand..... | 15,795 | 14,276 |
| Creek (Cushing)..... | 20,000 | 168,183 |
| Creek (miscellaneous)..... | 46,297 | 47,550 |
| Healdton (estimated)..... | | 35,000 |
| Total..... | 135,106 | 322,007 |

The most conspicuous and far-reaching developments which have contributed to the ever-increasing production of crude oil are those of the Bartlesville sand in the Cushing field and the Healdton district in the Choctaw Nation. It is conservatively estimated that not one-fourth of the drillable territory within the Five Tribes has as yet been tested. Every period of heavy and scattering drilling is rewarded by a further increase in production, until to-day the State of Oklahoma stands as the premier high-grade oil producing area of the world as to quantity and quality of production and of easy accessibility.

In the Cushing field several oil strata were discovered, but the life of production being of short duration the field was rapidly declining, when by drilling below the known producing sands this field was for the second time brought into prominence by the discovery of the so-called "Bartlesville" sand. Many of the wells which were drilled into this stratum have shown an initial daily capacity of from 2,000 to over 3,000 barrels, keeping up this production for a remarkably long time. These wells range in depth from 2,650 to 2,750 feet.

The total combined daily capacity of the purchasing pipe lines and refineries serving the Cushing district is 62,500 barrels, while on June 30, 1914, there were 166 wells in the Bartlesville sand alone, producing 158,183 barrels daily.

The enormous Cushing production has made it necessary to place in storage the excess, amounting to about 100,000 barrels per day. It has required extraordinary activity to care for this surplus, and at the end of the year there were forty-two 55,000-barrel and nine 27,500-barrel steel tanks completed within the Cushing field proper. There are also four tank farms outside of the field, near the town of Cushing, upon which steel tanks are being built on the continuous order plan, 20 already being completed. Never before in the history of the oil industry has so much surplus oil been held by so many different interests. Heretofore the large purchasing agencies built nearly, if not all, the necessary steel tankage for storage, while now there are 20 operators in the Cushing field alone storing oil. A conservative estimate of the total amount of oil in private storage in this field on June 30, 1914, was 1,940,000 barrels.

The initial discovery well which led to the subsequent development of the Healdton field was drilled in on August 7, 1913. The operations are considerably hampered by lack of pipe-line facilities, the extension of producing territory being considerably in advance of pipe-line construction. The field is credited with a daily production of 35,000 barrels, while the pipe-line capacity is only about 12,000 barrels per day. At the end of the fiscal year there were 214 producing wells and 28 dry holes drilled. The oil sand is found in the field at a depth of from 750 to 1,150 feet, and some of the wells produce from two sands. The purchasing pipe-line company insists that the grade of oil is inferior to that of the other fields, and accordingly will only pay 50 cents per barrel, as against 75 cents in other Mid-Continent fields.

The situation regarding overproduction in the Cushing field, where many wells of exceedingly large volume were brought in in the Bartlesville sand, became so acute that the Oklahoma State Corporation Commission, in accord with the wishes of a number of the producers (as expressed at a meeting held at Tulsa, Okla., June 24, 1914), by order provided particularly that no wells should be drilled, except where, by contract, the operator is required to drill offset wells, and that offsetting wells shall be so located as to make necessary no further offsetting on the adjoining property (not applying to properties having no wells in the Bartlesville sand), but may be drilled as necessary for offsets. The order also provides that all locations, drilling wells and completion of wells then under way may be reported to the corporation commission, and that pipe-line companies are relieved from taking oil from any new wells completed after July 1, 1914, unless the drilling of such wells has received the sanction of the commission. This order is to remain in force four months, and the cooperation of producers should be a great factor in relieving conditions brought about by overproduction, and ultimately result in much benefit to both lessor and lessee.

There are 16 comparatively small local refineries belonging to the Western Refinery Association. These independents serve as an outlet for about 40,000 barrels of crude petroleum daily, and those located close to the fields producing the higher grades of oil at times have paid a premium of several cents per barrel over the general market for such oil. One new plant was built in the Cushing field during the year, and a second is under construction.

Owing to the large quantity of oil to be handled, numerous complaints, alleging discrimination on the part of pipe line companies in running oil, were lodged with the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, which appointed an oil umpire in both the Cushing and Healdton fields with necessary assistants, to prorate the runs by first taking an accurate gauge of wells. The producing capacity of wells being determined, runs are apportioned among the leases to the full capacity the pipe lines will purchase. By this order the pipe lines were also relieved from the provision of the common purchaser feature of the Yeager-Strain bill to the extent necessary to follow the instructions of the umpires.

The agitation among producers, to the end that they might obtain more accurate information concerning the relative value, for refining purposes, of different grades of Oklahoma oil, as compared with eastern products, has led to a series of hearings before the Oklahoma State Corporation Commission, at which testimony was submitted embracing refinery tests, and an investigation was made by the representatives of the Bureau of Mines, who analyzed samples from the several districts in Oklahoma. A practical refinery test of 100 gallons was made, which shows that the Cushing oil almost equals that of Pennsylvania in quality. As requested by this office, there was also a test made by the Bureau of Mines to determine the relative commercial value of oil produced in the Healdton field, with other Oklahoma fields, there being a considerable difference in prices paid, and considerable controversy as to alleged discrimination. The result of the analysis of samples from the different Oklahoma fields is shown in detail by the following table, as prepared by the chemists of the Bureau of Mines:

Comparative analysis of Oklahoma oils.

| | (1) Oklahoma pools, average of 139, exclud- ing (2), (3), and (4). | (2) Cushing pool, (Bartlesville sand only), composite of 6 samples. | (3) Boston pool, composite of 5 samples. | (4) Healdton pool, average of 20 samples. |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Specific gravity at 15° C..... | 0.8544 | 0.8190 | 0.8330 | 0.8695 |
| Corresponding gravity, Baumé..... | 33.96 | 40.94 | 38.07 | 31.57 |
| Calories per gram..... | 10,570 | 10,975 | 10,927 | 10,785 |
| B. T. U., per pound..... | 19,567 | 19,755 | 19,661 | 19,414 |
| Viscosity at 20° C. (Engler)..... | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Water, per cent..... | 0.0 | Trace. | 0.1 | Trace. |
| Sulphur, per cent..... | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.70 |
| Gasoline, per cent: | | | | |
| By weight..... | 8.1 (59.6B.) | 25.8 (58.5B.) | 18.7 (58.5B.) | 6.0 (57.7B.) |
| By volume..... | 9.4 | .... | .... | 7.0 |
| Or | | | | |
| By weight..... | 13.8 (56.3B.) | 32.9 (55.4B.) | 26.5 (55.4B.) | 11.2 (54.4B.) |
| By volume..... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Kerosene, per cent: | | | | |
| By weight..... | 38.5 (42.2B.) | 32.0 (42.2B.) | 32.5 (42.2B.) | 28.8 (42.2B.) |
| By volume..... | 40.5 | .... | .... | 30.7 |
| Or | | | | |
| By weight..... | 24.2 (42.1B.) | 20.4 (41.7B.) | 22.1 (41.7B.) | 20.2 (41.3B.) |
| By volume..... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Lubricants, per cent: | | | | |
| By weight..... | 29.1 (29.1B.) | 28.2 (29.5B.) | 29.5 (29.5B.) | 29.7 (29.9B.) |
| By volume..... | 25.3 | .... | .... | 29.4 |
| Or | | | | |
| By weight..... | 34.7 (30.0B.) | 27.7 (31.7B.) | 32.4 (31.7B.) | 33.1 (33.4B.) |
| By volume..... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Residue, per cent, by weight..... | 25.6 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 34.4 |
| Loss, per cent, by weight..... | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Estimated.

The following comparative statement shows the prices paid for oil in various fields throughout the United States on March 1, 1914, and June 30, 1914:

Oil prices throughout the United States.

| | Mar. 1, 1914. | June 30, 1914. | Reduction. |
|--|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Kansas and Oklahoma (except Healdton)..... | \$1.05 | \$0.75 | \$0.30 |
| Healdton (Oklahoma)..... | 1.05 | .60 | .55 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2.50 | 1.75 | .75 |
| Mercer Black (New Castle)..... | 2.00 | 1.30 | .70 |
| Corning..... | 2.00 | 1.30 | .70 |
| Cabel..... | 2.07 | 1.35 | .72 |
| North Lima..... | 1.49 | 1.16 | .33 |
| South Lima..... | 1.44 | 1.11 | .33 |
| Wooster..... | 1.91 | 1.43 | .48 |
| Indiana..... | 1.44 | 1.11 | .33 |

Although there was considerable decrease in oil purchased by some of the larger pipe-line companies, the sales for the last fiscal year exceed those of the next preceding year by approximately 7,000,000 barrels. These figures indicate the rapid growth and expansion of the local refinery business. The following comparative statement shows the sale of oil for the fiscal years 1907 to 1914:

Sales of oil, 1907 to 1914.

| | Barrels. | | Barrels. |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1907..... | 21,717,000 | 1911..... | 41,053,000 |
| 1908..... | 41,101,000 | 1912..... | 35,106,000 |
| 1909..... | 40,210,000 | 1913..... | 49,176,000 |
| 1910..... | 44,221,000 | 1914..... | 56,201,000 |

The total production was the largest in any year in the history of the Mid-Continent field.

The above figures apply only to the Five Tribes area and represent oil sold from both restricted and unrestricted lands. Of the amount sold the last year 12,571,321 barrels were produced from restricted lands upon which royalties have been paid, totaling \$1,449,252.49.

OIL INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

The oil inspector's force has been literally overrun with work during the past year. In connection with the various matters handled, 858 reports were made regarding operations, and 1,681 upon investigations and inspections made. The discovery of new producing territory and the extension of proven fields have added greatly to their field of operations, and the conditions brought about by overproduction have demanded much attention in looking after the interests of the restricted Indian lessors, to see that they may not sustain losses through drainage of their lands by wells on adjoining tracts or through lack of facilities to care for oil produced. The adequacy of bonuses paid under all new leases (which numbered over 3,000 for the year) was also passed upon by the oil-inspection force.

During the year a large number of stipulations renewing expiring or modifying existing leases were received, and as many of these are, in reality, new contracts, a field investigation is usually necessary, especially if the property has been operated, to determine if

the Indian lessor has obtained fair and a proper value in the transaction.

In case bonuses agreed upon are found inadequate, lessees are required to pay the difference, as a condition precedent to approval of their leases or stipulations for renewals. Through this work there has been collected during the past year for restricted Indian lessors over \$140,000, which amount would have been lost to these Indian lessors, if there had been no departmental supervision over oil and gas leases.

Restricted lands are designated on our oil-field maps by colors, making an invaluable record, to which reference is made to determine the necessity of offsets on Indian lands. These maps are kept up to date by marking the location of all new wells. This is very essential, as, in a majority of cases, allottees do not live on or near parts of their land, and therefore do not know whether or not their interests are being properly taken care of, and it being a practical impossibility for the limited inspection force to visit, as often as necessary, each allotment in the fields, which now extend almost all the way through the Five Civilized Tribes from Kansas to Texas.

CONSERVATION OF GAS.

The efforts of the department, through the instrumentality of the Bureau of Mines, looking toward the conservation of natural gas, have been productive of good results. The carelessness in the handling of wells in drilling through a gas stratum in the search for oil-producing sands, has to a large extent disappeared, especially on Indian leases, and a conscientious effort has been made to meet the many practical difficulties encountered. Preventive measures are being taken, and the principles of conservation have been observed as closely as possible. The disregard of some lessees as to the rights of the Indian lessor has resulted in the imposition of fines for failure to properly and effectively shut in gas found in drilling for oil. This action and further assurance that the department will not tolerate needless and reckless waste of gas has caused operators upon departmental acreage to exercise greater diligence in drilling through gas strata.

MANUFACTURE OF GASOLINE.

The industry of manufacturing gasoline from natural gas began to assume importance during the years 1911 and 1912, and has continued to grow very rapidly. There are now 50 plants in operation in the Mid-Continent field alone, and new plants are constantly in course of erection. The Glenn Pool district has proven, thus far, to be the most advantageous place for the installation of these plants. The gas in that section produces from 2 to 5 gallons of gasoline per thousand cubic feet, while the average production of gasoline from casing-head gas in other Oklahoma fields is 2.25 gallons. Many of the lessees are now retaining the casing-head gas privileges and are manufacturing gasoline coincident with the production of oil. The only difficulty encountered in this industry was that of preventing evaporation losses. By use of blending agents this is controlled to a great extent and the business made more profitable to both the lessor and lessee. The commercial feasibility of this method of

utilization of gas has been fully demonstrated, and this industry, although open for improvement, is now considered beyond the experimental stage, and is the means of a great saving since most of the gas used would have no other commercial value.

REMOVAL AND STORAGE OF OIL.

Under the terms of departmental leases the royalty interest must be accounted for before oil is removed from the leased premises, but on account of lack of pipe-line facilities and room for storage in the field, some of the larger operators made application for permission to remove and store oil taken from Indian leases. By special authority of May 11, 1914, the department granted this permission, providing that the payment for the royalty interest thereon may be withheld until the oil is sold; that the lessees carry adequate insurance against loss by fire; that shrinkage and evaporation losses be assumed by the lessee; that the oil be gauged before removal in the presence of a representative of the department, and that reports, properly sworn to, be made to this agency of the quantity of oil so stored. Under this arrangement, large quantities of oil are being stored, and this is found to be most satisfactory in caring for this overproduction.

In order that the interests of the Indian lessors might be properly represented in the storing of and caring for the excess production, a force of six temporary oil gaugers were employed by this office and added to the oil inspector's force. With this additional force the department is able to keep a closer check upon all runs of oil made from departmental leases and the inspection force is able to more expeditiously handle the many important matters constantly demanding their attention in the various fields.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

To only one of the Five Civilized Tribes was a per capita payment authorized to be made during the past year. For this payment \$624,000 was appropriated, providing for a payment of \$200 to each of the 3,120 enrolled Seminole Indians. Owing to the fact that there had been doubt in the minds of the unrestricted citizens of the Seminole Nation as to whether or not taxes on their allotted lands were lawful charges, many had become delinquent in the payment of such charges, and to the original charge had been added interest and other penalties. To meet this condition Congress incorporated in the act authorizing the payment a provision for the payment of accumulated taxes which were a proper charge, from the amount due the Indians as per capita payment. The titles to many of the allotments of the unrestricted Seminole Indians were found to be clouded by illegal and forged deeds. Before making payment to any Indian, a statement of the charges for taxes against his allotment and data showing the status of title were secured and submitted to the representative of the Department of Justice for the Seminole Nation, to determine whether taxes were legally assessed and should be paid from the allottee's distributive share. Approximately \$26,000 in taxes were paid on lands of 360 allottees, thereby precluding the loss to many Indians of their lands through the later issuance of valid tax deeds.

An endeavor was made to impress upon each Indian having lands subject to taxation the responsibility of citizenship and the importance of the payment of taxes lawfully assessed. This precaution on the part of the Government of supervising the payment of taxes on allotments, and the Indians understanding that such charges were proper, it is believed will be of value to them in the future care of their estates. On account of the conditions attending this payment, the amount of detail work was increased to an unusual degree.

Of the amount of \$624,000 appropriated for the Seminole payment \$585,635.90 has been disbursed, leaving a balance of \$38,364.10 unpaid, practically all of which is withheld, awaiting the results of suits at law to determine whether lands inherited by full-blood heirs are subject to taxation.

The following statement shows the total of payments made to Seminole Indians for the past fiscal year, and also settlement of unpaid claims against per capita payments made in previous fiscal years to other members of the Five Civilized Tribes:

Per capita payments made, 1914.

| Nation. | Number of applications acted upon. | Approximate number of Indians paid. | Amount paid. |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Choctaw (\$50 payment)..... | 245 | 260 | \$12,742.49 |
| Chickasaw (\$50 payment)..... | 105 | 120 | 5,714.17 |
| Mississippi Choctaw (\$50 payment)..... | 22 | 23 | 1,150.00 |
| Seminole (\$50 payment)..... | 57 | 60 | 2,113.81 |
| Seminole (\$20 payment)..... | 57 | 70 | 1,060.72 |
| Cherokee (\$15 payment)..... | 467 | 500 | 7,493.28 |
| Chickasaw (Incompetents)..... | 7 | 9 | 360.00 |
| Seminole (\$200 payment)..... | 2,795 | 3,000 | 585,635.90 |
| Total..... | 3,765 | 4,042 | 616,270.37 |

In many inherited cases the rights of some of the claimants not having been finally established the claiming heirs could not be paid, which explains the odd figures in the total disbursed.

EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.

Under this subject is discussed the handling of moneys due 1,017 Cherokee Indians of the restricted class, including 513 of the so-called "newborn" enrolled minors, which moneys were in lieu of allotments where lands selected did not reach in value the pro rata amount allowed each Indian and for those that selected no allotment. The total amount which has been deposited in such accounts is \$542,656.90, and the interest which has accrued on the unexpended balance thereof since the opening of the accounts to the end of the fiscal year 1914 is \$34,032.35. There has been disbursed during the past year from these accounts the sum of \$73,842.01, which, with expenditures made in the preceding years, leaves a balance, including interest, of \$426,057.89. This balance is divided into 855 checking and 98 time-deposit accounts.

The expenditure of these moneys for the benefit of the respective Indians is supervised to the end that the greatest and most lasting

benefit may be secured. In every instance possible, where an Indian has land acquired as a partial allotment that is unimproved, improvements in the way of a house, barn, fencing, and a well are provided, the land cleared and placed in cultivation, and otherwise made suitable for a home. If an Indian received no allotment, or is of the so-called "newborn" minor class, and the purchase of land suitable for a home can be made, which, with the competency and industry of the allottee or his parents, can be made revenue producing, the purchase is made and the land conveyed to the Indian by the form of deed specially prescribed by the department August 5, 1912, which contains a clause restricting the leasing, mortgaging, or alienation of said land, except with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

The status of the so-called "newborns" who have received no allotments requires careful consideration. Unless the moneys they have received in lieu of allotment are placed in investments of a permanent nature, it is possible that, in the years that will ensue before they reach their majority, the money, in a larger part, or possibly the entire amount, may be expended to meet needs that are of such urgency that a refusal would work a hardship.

HEALTH.

The health of the full-blood class of Indians of the Five Tribes is a question which demands the serious consideration of the Government. It is so frequently the case that large families of Indians, sometimes reaching 8 or 10 in number, are all housed together in a one or two room cabin with perhaps only one door, and, in some cases, no windows, some member of the family being afflicted with tuberculosis or trachoma. In such crowded condition, with an almost total absence of ventilation, and the existing lack of knowledge of sanitation and hygienic caution, the malady is sure to spread to other members of the family.

The Indians of the restricted class, as a rule, have no idea of the necessity of having fresh air in living and sleeping rooms, or of habits necessary to good health. When an Indian is afflicted with a disease the lack of knowledge of hygienic and dietary principles is a serious bar to recovery, even if the Indian is able to employ medical aid. Other serious obstacles to the betterment of health conditions are the lack of sanitarium facilities within the Five Tribes area, and the fact that so frequently when an Indian is able to go to a sanitarium located in another State, it is found that such sanitariums are taxed to their capacity; also the deterrent belief of Indians in the efficacy of Indian remedies, many of which partake of a degree of sorcery or witchcraft.

I have previously recommended the establishment of sanitariums, or tent colonies, in the Five Civilized Tribes, at such different points as will be most convenient to and best serve the several Indian tribes. In the experience of this office, numbers of cases have been found where an Indian afflicted with tuberculosis is financially and physically able to go to a sanitarium in another State, but refuses to go when he comes to consider that the journey and the treatment involve a breaking of home ties possibly forever. He would, however, have gone to a sanitarium located near his home, and it would have been possible for his family to visit him there at intervals.

When an Indian has sufficient means and consents to seek treatment in a sanitarium outside of the State, in a majority of cases it is necessary for an escort to accompany him, all of which increases the difficulty.

The field representatives of the department have been diligent in seeking out Indians suffering from dangerous maladies, and where they had no funds have rendered assistance by effecting removal of restrictions and sale of sufficient of their land to provide medical attention, and, where practicable, all such patients have been placed in an Indian sanitarium in other States, and in many cases treatment has been secured for Indians in private institutions in this State. The cost of the treatment in such institutions, however, is high, and, if it be protracted, will consume the estate.

The field clerks and agricultural agents attached to this office have been able to make some progress in the instruction of Indians along the lines of sanitation, particularly in cases where with moneys the Indians may have, houses and barns and other improvements are provided. The field men, in their supervision, require that the houses shall be constructed with adequate provision for light and ventilation, that the water supply be uncontaminated, and that the location of the barn and other buildings for the accommodation of live stock be such as will least interfere with the health of the family.

The betterment of the condition of the health of the restricted class of Indians demands a careful inspection for incipient cases of contagious or infectious disease, and the segregation, so far as possible, of all such cases. This end can best be attained by the location of physicians at convenient points working under the direction of the department, as has been previously recommended.

The Choctaw National Council in 1912 appropriated \$50,000 from their tribal funds for the establishment of a sanitarium in the Choctaw Nation. Congress has authorized the setting aside of a tract of land for a site for a sanitarium, but has not ratified the appropriation of the Choctaw Council.

The employment of field matrons would also be a means for the betterment of sanitary conditions among the full bloods. The duties of such employees would be the teaching of the fundamentals of housekeeping, care of families, and rendering assistance to the family in case of sickness. Instruction of this sort would, I am sure, prove invaluable.

When it is considered that so many of the full-blood Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes are afflicted with tuberculosis, trachoma, or other contagious disease, the unimpeded ravages of which will destroy life or so maim as to take away life's normal enjoyments besides extending to the rising generation, there is cause for grave concern on the part of the Government. I earnestly feel that while we expend so much time and money in the protection of the vast property interests of these Indians, the Government sorely neglects its duty in failing to use proper efforts to conserve their health.

EDUCATION.

Educational matters of the Five Civilized Tribes are under the immediate direction of the school supervisor for eastern Oklahoma, but the agency and its field employees, by being in touch with the

individual Indians, are much interested in, and seek in every way to cooperate with the school officials in this most important work.

The history of governmental supervision of the affairs of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes shows that the efforts in their behalf have been directed mainly toward the conserving of their property interests. This aim is highly commendable, and notwithstanding the difficulties that have been encountered, the results have been very creditable. The Government is charged with this trust, and must continue in this endeavor, the importance of which should not be decried.

But there is an aim which should have preeminence over all others in the uplift and benefit of the Indians as a whole. That aim should be the education of the present Indian youth.

Schools for the education and training of Indians have been established at various points throughout the Union, as well as in this State. It is found, however, that when the combined capacities of these schools are compared with the Indian population of the country, of school age, the number of pupils that can be served is negligible. The schools conducted exclusively for Indians that are available for the use of the Five Tribes, and that are easily accessible, are overcrowded, and the expense incident to attendance at schools outside the State precludes an education there unless the Indian youth or his parents receive an income from allotments that is far in excess of the average. In most of the full-blood settlements of the Five Tribes the population is scattering, and as a result few public school districts have been established. Where it has been possible to establish school districts, and such districts are in reach of Indians, the population is mixed, and it is difficult to maintain the attendance of Indian children at such schools, on account of their inherent timidity, and they soon become discouraged if unable to start evenly or keep pace with white children in the same school. This results, in most cases, in nonattendance at the public schools, or attendance that is so intermittent as to interfere with satisfactory progress.

The laws of the State contemplate compulsory education in the public schools, but in view of the fact that in the sparsely settled full-blood districts few schools are provided, and the difficulties which interfere with attendance in districts where the population is mixed, the law is practically impossible of enforcement by the local school officials, and its thorough enforcement can not be effected by the representatives of the department on account of inadequate force and means.

Another feature of the educational question in the Five Tribes is the fact that there are thousands of Indian children born since March 4, 1906, who are not enrolled as citizens of any tribe, have received no allotments, and are not entitled to participate in the distribution of tribal funds. Unless adequate provision is made for their education and training they will, when they arrive at their majority, be of the class of non-English-speaking, incompetent, and nonsupporting Indians, and unless, perchance, they inherit lands or money from relatives their support is likely to be chargeable to the taxpayers of Oklahoma. This is a situation which demands the serious consideration of both Federal and State Governments.

With the facilities at hand the best progress possible has been made to remedy these conditions. The field men attached to this office have

been and are lending earnest cooperation to the supervisor of Indian schools to influence parents to place their children in public schools, and to place Indian students of suitable age in those schools where courses of manual and industrial training are taught. Guardians are required to make a satisfactory showing as to the education of their wards before money vouchers are approved for payment.

However, the results that can be accomplished under the present conditions are bound to be scattering when the restricted Indian population as a whole is considered. If all children of full-blood Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes could be provided with proper education and industrial training, the question of the support and physical welfare of the future generation would be effectually solved, and the Government would be enabled to relinquish its paternalistic attitude toward the Indian. Unless systematic and positive steps are taken toward this end to seek out and enforce compulsory education for all children of school age, the present generation will grow into practically the same class of incompetent and nonsupporting citizenship as characterized their ancestors. Education, of course, will not emancipate the present adult class of Indians, and the best that can be done with them is to supervise and conserve their estates and to afford the greatest measure of personal instruction and training along the same lines as is now being rendered by the present force of agricultural agents and field clerks, which, to secure proper results, should be augmented instead of reduced.

It may be added here that splendid results could be accomplished by the detailing of field matrons, to be located at convenient points, whose duties would consist of instructing and advising Indian housekeepers in economy and efficiency in housekeeping, the teaching of the principles of sanitation and hygiene, and the rendering of actual aid in cases of severe illness.

The adoption of a more extended educational policy for the Five Civilized Tribes Indians would necessarily involve additional expenditures by the Government or from tribal funds. It is believed, however, that the expenditure which would be necessary for the education and training of the present generation of Indian children would be small in comparison to that which will be necessary for the continued supervision over Indian affairs during future generations which must be maintained if the Government continues to recognize its trusteeship over the estates and business affairs of the Indians, and unless ample provision is made for the lifting of the Indians to a higher plane of citizenship, this trusteeship must be continued, or a very large percentage of the Indians will become charges upon their white neighbors.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

An important step in the industrial training of Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes was taken in the assignment of 12 agricultural agents to be attached to this office. These agents are located in communities where the Indian population is heaviest. Their duties are of an advisory character and consist of the instructing and advising of Indians in industrial, sanitary, and economic matters. The full-blood Indian, as he is ordinarily found, is eking out a mere existence, depending on the usually nominal rentals from the allotments of the

family and the irregular per capita payments for support, poorly housed and clothed, neglecting the education of his children, and without desire or knowledge to improve his condition. The improvement of this condition requires, first, the confidence of the Indian; and, second, the instillation of the desire for an improved environment. With the Indian so inspired he readily receives advice and puts forth an honest effort toward the benefiting of his condition. This work is assured of success only when such change of attitude on the part of the Indian is accomplished. The agricultural agent then advises the Indian as to the adaptability of soils, the preparation for various crops, manner of cultivation that will insure the best yield, and the breeding and raising of live stock. This has been found to be the most practicable plan that would be successful in the industrial instruction of adult Indians of the restricted class.

The close attention and almost constant oversight that must be maintained over the Indian's operations of necessity restricts the agricultural agent's field of supervision. To enlarge these influences of the agents progressive Indian farmers of different localities have been selected as demonstrators, and operations on their farms have been conducted largely under the direction of the agents. These ventures have proven successful and constitute an object lesson to neighboring Indian farmers, the benefit of which can hardly be calculated.

The following statement of corn production during the crop season of 1913 by some of these demonstrators is gratifying when it is considered that practically the entire area of the Five Tribes was visited by a drought of more than three months' duration, the average yield for the State being approximately 18 bushels per acre. The seed in all except one of these instances was furnished by the agricultural agents.

Statement of yield of corn.

| Name of Indian farmer. | Tribe. | Number of bushels per acre. |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Arch Foreman..... | Cherokee..... | 47 |
| Ned Crawford..... | do..... | 35 |
| Coming Snell..... | do..... | 40 |
| N. B. Rowe..... | do..... | 42 |
| Jack Post oak..... | Choctaw..... | 65 |

Statement of yield of corn from 3 quarts of seed.

| Name of Indian farmer. | Tribe. | Number of bushels. |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Lewis Matoy..... | Cherokee..... | 35 |
| Felix Ell..... | do..... | 28 |
| Alex Bunch..... | do..... | 27 |
| John Liver..... | do..... | 23 |

In addition to the supervisory instruction of Indians, the agricultural agents render much valuable assistance to the Indians in the leasing of their surplus land in the way of selecting reliable tenants and securing adequate rentals.

With each succeeding year the agricultural agents widen the scope of their instruction by the designation of additional demonstrators. In those localities where the Indian population is scattering, this class of instruction is attended to by the local field clerks. The instruction of Indians of the Five Tribes by means of agricultural agents conveniently located has already been accompanied by results that are most salutary. Indian farmers have demonstrated that they can compete successfully with the most successful of their white neighbors in the quality and quantity of their farm products. The conclusive evidence of this is in the fact that at the New State Fair, held at Muskogee in October, 1913, restricted Indians won 19 ribbons for agricultural exhibits out of 25 competed for, their competitors being white farmers of the most successful class. A full-blood Indian was also awarded the sweepstakes prize for the best cotton exhibit at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Okla., in the same month.

During February, 1914, the Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural Association, organized in the interest of better farming, held its second annual meeting—a very successful one—with a daily attendance estimated at 3,000. There was no material change in the plan of operation, the meeting resulting more in instilling continued interest in the work. This meeting was not so largely attended by business men as was the initial meeting, but by the farmers of eastern Oklahoma, who have benefited by this work. At the same time, the Muskogee Poultry Association held an exhibit of poultry at Muskogee, so much interest being manifested in the exhibit that a new organization was effected for the purpose of promoting the growth of high-class fowls.

The agricultural agents attached to this agency have taken an active interest in the various organizations engaged in industrial work among the Indians and white farmers, and have done everything possible to improve the condition of the Indian farmer. As a result of the cooperative efforts in this direction the farmers of eastern Oklahoma last year derived greater results than in previous years, despite the fact that they were working under adverse weather conditions. Reports indicate crop prospects for the 1914 season to be excellent and a marked improvement in the cultivation thereof, it being especially noted that the fields are kept more free from weeds and generally better cared for than ever before, much of this being due to the constant agitation by Federal and State agents and local agricultural organizations.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows that during the calendar year 1913 more cotton was raised in the Five Tribes area than in the next preceding year, an increase of 8,544 bales. There was an increase in only two counties in western Oklahoma, amounting to 1,357 bales, while statistics of 19 other western counties show decreases ranging from 261 to 25,176 bales.

A marked impetus to the efforts and good accomplished by the agricultural agents, due to the emphasized policy of the Indian Office to have field representatives devote every day of their time in a closer association and hand-to-hand cooperation with the Indian farmers, is shown in the progress made with those Indians already engaged in farming, and to the increasing enlistment of other Indians in industrial pursuits.

Summary of the work of Indian Service agricultural agents.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Indians visited and advised at their homes..... | 4, 110 |
| Indians interviewed and advised elsewhere..... | 7, 504 |
| Indians who sought advice on their own initiative..... | 2, 506 |
| Indian farm demonstrators..... | 143 |
| Number of acres farmed by Indian demonstrators..... | 4, 187 |
| Indians induced to secure high grade seed..... | 462 |
| Inspection of live stock, improvements, etc..... | 2, 257 |
| Improvement contract supervised..... | 590 |
| Other leases supervised..... | 401 |
| Farm bulletins, circulars, etc., sent Indians..... | 2, 073 |
| Indian meetings attended and addressed by agricultural agents..... | 22 |
| Institutions and other farm meetings attended..... | 75 |
| Indian families advised to send children to school..... | 454 |
| Actual savings to allottees through efforts of agricultural agents..... | \$28, 225. 15 |

GOVERNMENT TOWN SITES.

The work in connection with the 318 Government town sites and additions is gradually nearing completion. In only 35 of these town sites are there lots and parcels of land not entirely paid for and patented. In this latter number is included the town site of Tuttle, in the Chickasaw Nation, the ownership of many lots in which are involved in litigation. The following statement shows the status of the unfinished work:

Status of town-site work June 30, 1914.

| Classes. | Creek. | Chickasaw. | Choctaw. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Final payments not made..... | | 210 | 990 | 1, 200 |
| Forfeited (to be resold)..... | 47 | | 45 | 92 |
| Vacant (unsold)..... | 121 | | 1, 447 | 1, 568 |
| Reserved for mining purposes..... | | | 784 | 784 |
| Total..... | 168 | 210 | 3, 266 | 3, 644 |

During the fiscal year the patents to 1,064 town lots were delivered, the final payments thereon having been duly credited. The act of April 26, 1906, provided for the recording in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of all town-lot patents. Many patents issued in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations before such provision became effective were lost by patentees before recording, and in numerous instances, upon request, these patents are now being reissued. The amounts received during the past year as payments on town lots aggregate \$16,173.49, bringing the total received and credited to the various tribal nations from this source since the inception of this work in 1900 to \$4,535,243.57. The following statement shows the total receipts from town lots for the benefit of the several tribes:

Proceeds of sale of town lots, 1900 to 1914.

| Fiscal years. | Creek. | Cherokee. | Choctaw and Chickasaw. | Total. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1900 to 1913, inclusive..... | \$737, 536. 26 | \$773, 049. 40 | \$3, 008, 484. 42 | \$4, 519, 070. 08 |
| 1914..... | 181. 34 | 198. 00 | 15, 704. 15 | 16, 173. 49 |
| Total..... | 737, 717. 60 | 773, 247. 40 | 3, 024, 278. 57 | 4, 535, 243. 57 |

CONCLUSION.

In addition to a marked increase in the routine administrative accomplishments of the service for the year it is also gratifying to note the organization, under the personal direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of an active force of probate attorneys to cooperate with the local State courts for the protection of the estates of minor Indians and the securing of an appropriation for the continuance of this splendid service for the coming year along the lines suggested in my last annual report, thus starting a campaign which has already shown marked results and ought to materially aid in the solution of one of the most vital present-day Indian problems.

Summarizing various suggestions appearing throughout this report and, in a measure, reiterating former recommendations, I can not but feel that the Government is neglecting its full duty to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, as well as the citizenship generally of Oklahoma, until it recognizes and carries to fruition, in addition to the above-mentioned important step already taken (the protection of minors), a more aggressive and practical policy of action along the following lines:

1. Many Indians fail to exert themselves to their capacity in the hope that they will soon receive additional per capita payments or larger sums in the final distribution of the tribal estate. Congress should promptly pass the necessary laws to dispose of the unsold tribal property, to pay the unrestricted class of Indians their respective shares, and to individualize and distribute, under proper supervision, the shares of the full-blood or restricted class. Such action would give the Indians whose rights have long since been established the benefit of their money during their lifetime, and also effectively end the constant clamor of the horde of applicants who seek to share in this distribution.

2. Sufficient appropriation should be made to intelligently carry out a vigorous educational policy. In the sparsely settled full-blood districts local schools are so widely separated that either the young Indian children do not attend at all or the attendance is too intermittent to accomplish the desired results, the tendency therefore being for children to be kept at home, unless they are sought out through the activities of Government agents and placed in schools where their attendance can and will be regular.

3. Tuberculosis, trachoma, and other dangerous and contagious diseases now run unchecked through whole families, a condition which could be materially improved by funds being provided to furnish a medical or other force to assist and advise Indians relative to their individual health and home surroundings and the segregation and proper care of those now afflicted.

4. The disposition under proper supervision of the excess land-holdings of the uneducated incompetents and the placing of able-bodied Indians either partially or entirely upon their own resources, as their experience may justify, thus gradually separating the competent from the noncompetent.

5. Existing laws should be amended to prevent adult full-bloods from leasing their lands for agricultural purposes except under local Federal supervision, the leasing of minor allotments being controlled, as at present, by the probate courts. Indians who, by reason of age

and infirmity or other circumstances, are unable to actually cultivate their lands, should, of course, be permitted to lease them for proper periods and for adequate consideration, but the actual homesteads upon which an able-bodied Indian resides should be placed in a proper state of improvement and cultivation, by use of funds from other lands, and then the Indian not be permitted to dispossess himself by an improvident rental contract for the sole purpose of securing a mere pittance without working. Under this plan the lands not actually needed and occupied by the Indians could be sold for better prices and reach the hands of bona fide farmers, who could be guaranteed immediate possession and who would proceed with the improvement thereof, making thousands of now idle acres, at present tied up with speculative leases or in the hands of a poor tenantry, productive to the degree so much desired and necessary to the advancement of the agricultural resources of eastern Oklahoma.

DANA H. KELSEY,

United States Indian Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES SCHOOLS.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the educational affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes for the year ending June 30, 1914.

SCOPE OF DUTIES.

The supervisor in charge of the foregoing activities also has had the supervision and inspection of both schools and agencies at Sac and Fox, Shawnee, Cheyenne-Arapaho, and Seneca, in Oklahoma, as well as the Potawatomi and Kickapoo in Kansas.

The work of the Muskogee office has been handled by the clerical force heretofore employed, consisting of three clerks, one stenographer, and one day school superintendent. The latter spent much of his time in field work, visiting public schools attended by Indians, and was assisted to some extent by the tribal school representatives of the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations. Plans for increasing the effectiveness of this public-school inspection have been outlined and submitted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

Constant effort has been made to make the inspection work constructive, visiting schools at sufficiently frequent intervals to keep up the forward movements already begun and to prevent disorganization by correcting minor errors in method or judgment before they became so habitual as to require drastic action. The aim has been constantly to criticise only in the hope of bettering conditions and to couple the criticism with suggestions for betterment. Schoolroom teachers and industrial employees have all been visited at their work. Teachers' meetings were held once or oftener at the several schools during the year for discussion of schoolroom methods. Teachers lacking in some particulars were assisted and advised as to summer school attendance.

EMPLOYEES.

At the beginning of the year the previously authorized changes in the superintendencies at Bloomfield and Nuyaka schools were effected, and early in September Supt. Gabe E. Parker, of Armstrong Academy, resigned to accept the position of Register of the United States Treasury. He was succeeded by the principal teacher, who had grown to manhood under Mr. Parker's tuition and who is a half-blood Choctaw.

On June 16, 1914, a change was made at Jones Academy by the transfer of the superintendent to an agency in Oregon. There have been no other changes in the management of the 12 boarding schools.

The teaching force has been on the average of a very high order. An additional number of Indians have been employed, among them four teachers and one clerk, their positions having formerly been filled by white employees. Teachers and other employees not needed during the vacation months are employed for nine months only each year, yet these remain from year to year without reappointment. This plan has operated satisfactorily for some years and is recommended as suitable for reservation boarding schools in other districts.

HEALTH.

No epidemics of a serious nature have occurred, and the amount of ordinary sickness has been small. The assignment of a traveling dentist to the schools of the Five Civilized Tribes has been very beneficial. His practical work has been supplemented by lessons in oral hygiene by teachers and matrons, and has been followed by increased zeal on the part of employees and pupils in properly caring for the teeth.

Trachoma treatment has been satisfactorily carried on except in two or three schools where the school physicians had not been instructed or where the superintendent failed to act with sufficient vigor and persistence. The services of the special trachoma physician were not available until a period too late to allow him to perform operations.

Instruction and practice in the prevention of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and kindred diseases has been systematically continued. Regular outdoor exercise has been insisted upon in all schools, with military drill for boys and "setting up" exercises for girls.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in domestic science training, except at the Cherokee school, where inadequate quarters and the absence of a satisfactory instructor interfered seriously with its effectiveness.

Individual gardens of excellent quality were grown at several schools, and in general agricultural instruction has improved. Armstrong Academy was awarded the trophy for the best acre of cotton, having produced over 400 pounds of excellent staple as against about half that amount grown per acre on adjoining farms.

A silo was built and used at Mekusukey, and it is hoped to construct silos at two other schools during the present year.

At the boys' schools a few students are now employed on the farm each summer, and have proven excellent help besides securing most valuable training. Real progress has been made during this year and during the past four years in teaching respect for farm labor.

IMPROVEMENTS.

New school buildings of excellent frame construction, with two schoolrooms below and an assembly schoolroom overhead, were erected at Nuyaka and Tuskahoma. Unfortunately the latter was destroyed by fire immediately following its occupancy. At Nuyaka the former school building, which was ill-adapted to its use, has been

converted into excellent quarters for dining room and kitchen, with employees' rooms above. Natural-gas connections were made at Eufaula early in the school year, and a domestic-science cottage is in process of erection. At Wheelock sleeping porches have been provided, with a hospital addition to the main building. At these and at the other schools there have been many minor improvements, such as better water supplies, sewer extensions, painting, and roofing. Farm and campus fences have had attention, with some beginning toward better roads and drives.

At old Goodland Mission School, in the Choctaw Nation, an expenditure of \$10,000 is being made under the direction of the supervisor, in material improvements and equipment. The work now completed consists of a school building, with heat and furniture, new well and water system, kitchen and sleeping porch, concrete porches and walks, besides much painting, remodeling, and general repair work. The few hundred dollars remaining will be used for equipment. This expenditure is in pursuance of the expressed desire of the Choctaw council, approved by Congress, and paid from tribal funds. It is believed that good and economical use has been made of the funds thus made available.

AID OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The distribution of the fund of \$300,000 appropriated by Congress for the aid of the public schools of eastern Oklahoma has been attended with less than its former difficulty, owing to the satisfactory adjustment of many of the earlier vexing problems and an increasing familiarity with the public-school situation on the part of the Muskogee office force, which, most fortunately, has remained unbroken during the past four years. The making of payments directly to county treasurers for all the districts of a county and covered by one voucher has greatly lessened the amount of clerical work and will allow the dropping of one position June 30.

A satisfactory beginning has been made in the inspection of these schools, which have received Government aid and which enroll or should enroll Indian pupils. Beginning with those districts whose enumeration reports showed the greater number of Indians of school age, the schools were visited by the day-school superintendent or by the tribal school representatives, their reports showing enrollment of Indians and whites and the attendance of each on the day of the visit. These figures were compared with the total enumeration of Indians and whites in the district and notes made of Indians of school age who were not enrolled in school, with explanations where obtainable. Two hundred and sixty districts were thus visited. On the days of these visits the attendance of Indian pupils averaged 57 per cent of the enrollment as against 51 per cent for white pupils enrolled in the same districts. In numerous full-blood neighborhoods the attendance of Indians has been materially increased as a result of our efforts. We have had the most hearty cooperation of county and State school officials. Of the thousands of letters received from local school officials during the year, not a half dozen were of a complaining nature. This is an exceedingly good average for any State or any business.

STATISTICS.

Attention is invited to the appended tables of statistics, which will answer many questions which may arise in the mind of the interested reader. These tables show:

1. Name, capacity, enrollment, average attendance, and cost of maintaining tribal boarding schools.
2. Contract schools, name, location, enrollment of restricted and unrestricted Indians, attendance, and amount paid.
3. Attendance of pupils, by tribes, at Haskell Institute and Chilocco Training School.
4. Scholastic enumeration for eastern Oklahoma, by counties and races; payments made to same from the Federal appropriation of \$300,000.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. B. BROWN, *Supervisor.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

Statistics of tribal boarding schools.

| | Ca- pacity. | Total enroll- ment. | Aver- age at- tend- ance. | Cost of buildings and re- pairs. | Cost of main- tenance. | Total annual ex- penditure. | Amount collected, board of employ- ees. | Net total expendi- ture. |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Choctaw Nation: | | | | | | | | |
| Armstrong Male Or- phan Academy..... | 100 | 129 | 102 | \$1,236.89 | \$19,591.00 | \$20,827.89 | \$1,153.91 | \$19,673.98 |
| Jones Male Academy. | 100 | 144 | 104 | 2,170.07 | 19,375.30 | 21,545.37 | 933.74 | 20,611.63 |
| Wheelock Female Or- phan Academy..... | 100 | 128 | 96 | 4,475.00 | 17,236.33 | 21,711.33 | 1,384.94 | 20,326.39 |
| Tuskahoma Female Academy..... | 100 | 134 | 108 | 12,582.37 | 17,968.83 | 30,551.20 | 2,049.62 | 28,501.58 |
| Chickasaw Nation: | | | | | | | | |
| Bloomfield Seminary ¹ | 80 | 91 | 72 | 418.70 | 11,863.03 | 12,281.73 | 819.21 | 11,462.52 |
| Collins Institute..... | 52 | 74 | 52 | 1,369.38 | 14,472.35 | 15,841.73 | 800.48 | 15,041.25 |
| Seminole Nation: | | | | | | | | |
| Mokuskey Academy | 100 | 146 | 96 | 605.36 | 21,648.36 | 22,253.72 | 1,268.09 | 20,985.63 |
| Creek Nation: | | | | | | | | |
| Euchee Boarding School..... | 100 | 120 | 101 | 1,596.90 | 17,140.86 | 18,737.76 | 1,009.23 | 17,728.53 |
| Euftaula Boarding School..... | 100 | 127 | 102 | 1,406.79 | 17,451.56 | 18,858.35 | 1,525.22 | 17,333.13 |
| Nuyaka Boarding School..... | 92 | 117 | 83 | 7,890.47 | 16,172.63 | 24,063.10 | 1,107.26 | 22,955.84 |
| Tulihasses Board- ing School..... | 75 | 64 | 63 | 366.68 | 11,130.48 | 11,497.16 | ..... | 11,497.16 |
| Cherokee Nation: | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee Orphan Training School.... | 60 | 84 | 63 | 2,796.08 | 19,725.55 | 22,521.63 | 1,127.57 | 21,394.06 |

¹ Destroyed by fire Jan. 24, 1914.

Boarding schools.

Armstrong Male Academy:

Post-office address, Academy, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Bokchito, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Bokchito.

Railroad station, Bokchito, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Total enrollment, 129.

Average attendance, 102.2.

Jones Male Academy:

Post-office address, Hartshorne, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Hartshorne, Okla.
Telephone connection, private line to Hartshorne, Okla.
Railroad station, Hartshorne, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.
Capacity, 100.
Total enrollment, 144.
Average attendance, 104.

Wheelock Female Academy:

Post-office address, Millerton, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Millerton, Okla.
Telephone connection, private line to Millerton, Okla.
Railroad station, Millerton, Okla., 1½ miles to school by private conveyance.
Capacity, 100.
Total enrollment, 128.
Average attendance, 94.5.

Tuskahoma Female Academy:

Post-office address, Tuskahoma, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Tuskahoma, Okla.
Telephone connection, private line to Tuskahoma, Okla.
Railroad station, Tuskahoma, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.
Capacity, 100.
Total enrollment, 134.
Average attendance, 108.4.

Bloomfield Seminary:

Post-office address, Hendrix, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Kemp City, Okla.
Telephone connection, none.
Railroad station, Kemp City, Okla., about 2 miles to school by private conveyance.
Capacity, 80.
Total enrollment, 91.
Average attendance, 72.

Collins Institute:

Post-office address, Frisco, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Stonewall, Okla.
Telephone connection, Stonewall, Okla.
Railroad station, Stonewall, Okla., 6 miles to school by private conveyance.
Capacity, 52.
Total enrollment, 74.
Average attendance, 52.35.

Cherokee Orphan Training School:

Post-office address, Park Hill, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Tahlequah, Okla.
Telephone connection, Government line from Tahlequah.
Railroad station, Park Hill, Okla., 3 miles to school by private conveyance, or Tahlequah, 6 miles.
Capacity, 60.
Total enrollment, 84.
Average attendance, 63.19.

Mekusukey Academy:

Post-office address, Mekusukey, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Seminole, Okla.
Telephone connection, Government line to Seminole.
Railroad station, Seminole, Okla., 5 miles to school by private conveyance.
Capacity, 100.
Total enrollment, 146.
Average attendance, 94.71.

Eufaula Boarding School:

Post-office address, Eufaula, Okla.
Telegraphic address, Eufaula, Okla.
Telephone connection with regular telephone line.
Railroad station, Eufaula, Okla., 1 mile from depot.
Capacity, 100.
Total enrollment, 127.
Average attendance, 101.96.

Eucliee Boarding School:

Post-office address, Sapulpa, Okla.
 Telegraphic address, Sapulpa, Okla.
 Telephone connection with regular telephone line.
 Railroad station, Sapulpa, Okla., 1 mile from depot.
 Capacity, 100.
 Total enrollment, 120.
 Average attendance, 100.9.

Nuyaka Boarding School:

Post-office address, Euyaka, Okla.
 Telegraphic address, Beggs, Okla.
 Telephone connection, private line to Beggs, Okla.
 Railroad station, Beggs, Okla., 12 miles to school by private conveyance.
 Capacity, 92.
 Total enrollment, 117.
 Average attendance, 83.

Tulahassee Boarding School:

Post-office address, Tullahassee, Okla.
 Telegraphic address, Tullahassee, Okla.
 Telephone connection, none.
 Railroad station, Tullahassee, Okla., 1½ miles to school by private conveyance.
 Capacity, 75.
 Total enrollment, 64.
 Average attendance, 63.

*Day school.***Hilderbrand School:**

Post-office address, Estella, Okla.
 Telegraphic address, Vinita, Okla.
 Telephone connection, none.
 Railroad station, Vinita, Okla., by livery conveyance.
 Capacity, 35.
 Total enrollment, 20.
 Average attendance, 12.35.

Statistics of contract schools.

| | Enrollment. | Restricted. | Unrestricted. | Average attendance. | Amount paid. |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls, Durant, Okla.: | | | | | |
| Choctaw..... | 28 | 3 | 25 | 25.0 | \$2,537.35 |
| Chickasaw..... | 24 | 2 | 22 | 18.8 | 1,957.45 |
| Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo, Okla.: | | | | | |
| Choctaw..... | 44 | 18 | 26 | 28.4 | 3,316.29 |
| Chickasaw..... | 36 | 16 | 20 | 27.6 | 3,226.97 |
| Old Goodland Indian Industrial School, Higo, Okla., | | | | | |
| Choctaw..... | 86 | 84 | 2 | 75.3 | 9,032.86 |
| El Meta Bond College, Minco, Okla., Chickasaw..... | 23 | 2 | 21 | 18.4 | 1,930.11 |
| St. Agnes Mission, Antlers, Okla., Choctaw..... | 52 | 34 | 18 | 47.0 | 4,320.00 |
| St. Agnes Academy, Ardmore, Okla.: | | | | | |
| Choctaw..... | 73 | 13 | 60 | 50.4 | 5,370.22 |
| Chickasaw..... | 55 | 23 | 32 | 34.2 | 3,694.48 |
| St. Joseph's School, Chickasha, Okla.: | | | | | |
| Choctaw..... | 11 | ..... | 11 | 7.7 | 810.33 |
| Chickasaw..... | 9 | ..... | 9 | 3.8 | 403.87 |
| St. Elizabeth's School, Purcell, Okla.: | | | | | |
| Choctaw..... | 39 | 13 | 26 | 34.5 | 3,728.10 |
| Chickasaw..... | 27 | 1 | 26 | 23.3 | 2,513.43 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| Choctaw..... | 333 | 165 | 168 | ..... | 29,115.21 |
| Chickasaw..... | 174 | 44 | 130 | ..... | 13,726.40 |
| | 507 | 209 | 298 | ..... | 42,841.61 |

*Enrollment of students from Five Civilized Tribes in Haskell Institute and
Chilocco Training School.*

| | Choctaw. | Chickasaw. | Creek. | Seminole. | Cherokee. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| <i>Haskell Institute.</i> | | | | | | |
| Enrolled: | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 21 | 2 | 57 | 5 | 50 | 135 |
| Female..... | 18 | 0 | 39 | 9 | 33 | 99 |
| | 39 | 2 | 96 | 14 | 83 | 234 |
| <i>Chilocco Training School.</i> | | | | | | |
| Enrolled: | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 21 | 10 | 28 | 20 | 69 | 148 |
| Female..... | 13 | 12 | 21 | 10 | 34 | 90 |
| | 34 | 22 | 49 | 30 | 103 | 238 |
| Total..... | 73 | 24 | 145 | 44 | 186 | 472 |

Scholastic enumeration and distribution of \$300,000 appropriation in aid of common schools among Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| Nation. | No. | County. | District. | Enumeration. | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | Whites | Indians. | | | Negroes. | | | Total. |
| | | | | | Re- stricted. | Unre- stricted. | Total. | Freed- men. | Not freed- men. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Cherokee..... | 1 | Adair..... | 40 | 2,926 | 531 | 896 | 1,417 | ..... | 11 | 11 | 4,354 |
| | 2 | Cherokee..... | 79 | 4,561 | 690 | 1,156 | 1,846 | 8 | 355 | 363 | 6,770 |
| | 3 | Craig..... | 74 | 4,224 | 570 | 939 | 1,509 | 66 | 317 | 382 | 6,115 |
| | 4 | Delaware..... | 72 | 3,284 | 483 | 848 | 1,330 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 4,632 |
| | 5 | Mayes..... | 65 | 4,016 | 510 | 644 | 1,154 | 70 | 151 | 221 | 5,391 |
| | 6 | Nowata..... | 49 | 3,279 | 279 | 468 | 747 | 30 | 522 | 552 | 4,678 |
| | 7 | Ottawa..... | 20 | 801 | 243 | 333 | 576 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,467 |
| | 8 | Rogers..... | 41 | 5,502 | 446 | 737 | 1,183 | 40 | 144 | 184 | 6,809 |
| | 9 | Sequoyah..... | 69 | 7,266 | 508 | 827 | 1,335 | 48 | 1,014 | 1,062 | 9,693 |
| | 10 | Washington..... | 26 | 5,300 | 168 | 279 | 447 | ..... | 109 | 109 | 5,856 |
| Chickasaw..... | 11 | Carters..... | 62 | 8,146 | 84 | 337 | 421 | 185 | 1,221 | 1,406 | 9,673 |
| | 12 | Garvin..... | 72 | 8,706 | 96 | 384 | 480 | 90 | 770 | 860 | 10,045 |
| | 13 | Grady..... | 65 | 2,329 | 75 | 300 | 375 | ..... | 458 | 458 | 3,162 |
| | 14 | Jefferson..... | 37 | 2,147 | 21 | 81 | 102 | ..... | 56 | 56 | 2,306 |
| | 15 | Johnston..... | 58 | 6,135 | 86 | 345 | 431 | ..... | 261 | 261 | 6,827 |
| | 16 | Love..... | 34 | 4,321 | 32 | 128 | 160 | ..... | 500 | 500 | 4,981 |
| | 17 | Marshall..... | 43 | 4,845 | 64 | 259 | 323 | ..... | 83 | 83 | 5,251 |
| | 18 | Murray..... | 30 | 3,954 | 40 | 162 | 202 | 20 | 102 | 122 | 4,278 |
| | 19 | McClain..... | 48 | 5,684 | 59 | 230 | 289 | 20 | 238 | 258 | 6,231 |
| | 20 | Pontotoc..... | 64 | 8,899 | 75 | 302 | 377 | 130 | 219 | 349 | 9,625 |
| | 21 | Stephens..... | 51 | 4,066 | 18 | 72 | 90 | ..... | 44 | 44 | 4,200 |
| Choctaw..... | 22 | Atoka..... | 56 | 5,987 | 108 | 216 | 324 | 23 | 400 | 423 | 6,734 |
| | 23 | Bryan..... | 73 | 11,397 | 257 | 513 | 770 | 154 | 645 | 799 | 12,966 |
| | 24 | Choctaw..... | 45 | 7,558 | 154 | 310 | 464 | 240 | 1,309 | 1,549 | 9,571 |
| | 25 | Coal..... | 47 | 5,648 | 116 | 233 | 349 | ..... | 282 | 282 | 6,279 |
| | 26 | Haskell..... | 56 | 6,444 | 154 | 308 | 462 | 5 | 116 | 121 | 7,027 |
| | 27 | Latimer..... | 36 | 3,499 | 75 | 149 | 224 | ..... | 181 | 181 | 3,904 |
| | 28 | Le Flore..... | 107 | 7,904 | 36 | 71 | 107 | 20 | 548 | 568 | 8,579 |
| | 29 | McCurtain..... | 87 | 7,515 | 294 | 500 | 794 | 225 | 1,613 | 1,838 | 10,147 |
| | 30 | Pittsburg..... | 105 | 14,606 | 269 | 520 | 779 | 40 | 1,308 | 1,248 | 16,633 |
| | 31 | Pushmataha..... | 58 | 4,631 | 93 | 186 | 279 | 40 | 90 | 130 | 5,040 |
| Creek..... | 32 | Creek..... | 74 | 8,318 | 70 | 211 | 281 | 40 | 1,468 | 1,508 | 10,107 |
| | 33 | Hughes..... | 75 | 7,975 | 139 | 419 | 558 | 15 | 721 | 736 | 9,269 |
| | 34 | Muscogee..... | 84 | 10,874 | 408 | 1,224 | 1,632 | 512 | 4,816 | 5,328 | 17,834 |
| | 35 | McIntosh..... | 65 | 4,780 | 187 | 560 | 747 | 50 | 2,238 | 2,288 | 7,815 |
| | 36 | Oklfuskee..... | 49 | 4,500 | 94 | 279 | 373 | 40 | 3,326 | 3,366 | 8,239 |
| | 37 | Oklmulgee..... | 52 | 6,117 | 83 | 261 | 334 | 70 | 2,348 | 2,418 | 8,869 |
| | 38 | Tulsa..... | 40 | 11,270 | 117 | 350 | 467 | ..... | 1,173 | 1,173 | 12,910 |
| | 39 | Wagoner..... | 65 | 3,782 | 120 | 360 | 480 | 75 | 2,938 | 3,013 | 7,275 |
| Seminole..... | 40 | Seminole..... | 54 | 5,422 | 226 | 113 | 339 | 180 | 1,504 | 1,684 | 7,445 |
| Total..... | | | 2,327 | 23,874 | 8,067 | 16,490 | 24,557 | 2,443 | 33,499 | 35,942 | 299,246 |

Scholastic enumeration and distribution of \$500,000 appropriation in aid of common schools among Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Nation. | No. | Incorporated towns. | | | | Payments. | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Not assisted. | Assisted by special authority. | Indians in un-assisted incorporated towns. | Number of district to which payment made. | Minority school. | Tuition. | Additional. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Cherokee..... | 1 | 3 | ----- | 138 | 37 | ----- | \$5,579.75 | \$1,137.72 | \$7,717.47 |
| | 2 | 1 | ----- | 198 | 78 | ----- | 5,964.45 | 7,966.46 | 13,920.91 |
| | 3 | 4 | ----- | 246 | 70 | ----- | 7,620.55 | 1,338.51 | 8,959.06 |
| | 4 | 1 | ----- | 50 | 71 | ----- | 6,320.20 | 3,512.70 | 9,832.90 |
| | 5 | 4 | 1 | 168 | 61 | ----- | 5,323.90 | 2,309.94 | 7,633.84 |
| | 6 | 6 | ----- | 175 | 43 | \$150.00 | 2,729.12 | 1,156.49 | 4,035.61 |
| | 7 | 2 | ----- | 98 | 18 | ----- | 2,015.30 | 790.43 | 2,805.73 |
| | 8 | 4 | 4 | 198 | 37 | ----- | 6,887.20 | 1,095.25 | 7,982.45 |
| | 9 | 6 | ----- | 150 | 63 | ----- | 4,663.10 | 3,314.83 | 8,007.93 |
| | 10 | 6 | ----- | 140 | 20 | ----- | 1,401.05 | 608.37 | 2,009.42 |
| Chickasaw..... | 11 | 4 | 4 | 60 | 58 | 345.00 | 201.70 | 10,822.95 | 11,369.65 |
| | 12 | 5 | ----- | 103 | 67 | 475.00 | 324.15 | 11,596.88 | 12,396.03 |
| | 13 | 8 | 1 | 100 | 57 | 80.00 | 316.55 | 7,784.30 | 8,180.85 |
| | 14 | 6 | ----- | 10 | 31 | ----- | 66.10 | 7,991.58 | 8,057.68 |
| | 15 | 6 | ----- | 90 | 52 | 250.00 | 831.15 | 6,317.00 | 7,198.15 |
| | 16 | 3 | ----- | 33 | 31 | ----- | 248.90 | 5,459.10 | 5,708.00 |
| | 17 | 4 | ----- | 46 | 39 | ----- | 527.80 | 4,910.36 | 5,438.16 |
| | 18 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 26 | 70.00 | 131.70 | 2,772.60 | 2,974.30 |
| | 19 | 4 | ----- | 68 | 44 | 100.00 | 185.00 | 7,264.84 | 7,542.84 |
| | 20 | 5 | ----- | 75 | 59 | 250.00 | 525.75 | 5,588.98 | 6,364.73 |
| Choctaw..... | 21 | 1 | ----- | 40 | 50 | ----- | 61.10 | 7,987.47 | 8,048.57 |
| | 22 | 2 | ----- | 40 | 54 | 415.00 | 586.10 | 5,077.55 | 5,078.65 |
| | 23 | 8 | ----- | 140 | 65 | 80.00 | 1,588.00 | 7,743.39 | 9,812.39 |
| | 24 | 5 | 1 | 67 | 40 | 170.00 | 967.45 | 3,573.71 | 4,741.16 |
| | 25 | 4 | ----- | 40 | 43 | 200.00 | 733.80 | 3,962.84 | 4,796.64 |
| | 26 | 6 | ----- | 102 | 50 | 160.00 | 1,114.35 | 5,475.20 | 6,749.55 |
| | 27 | 2 | ----- | 6 | 34 | ----- | 502.75 | 2,444.90 | 2,947.65 |
| | 28 | 11 | ----- | 100 | 96 | ----- | 1,316.25 | 10,324.86 | 11,641.11 |
| | 29 | 6 | ----- | 78 | 81 | 2,150.00 | 684.70 | 8,778.09 | 11,612.79 |
| | 30 | 9 | 2 | 125 | 96 | ----- | 1,836.35 | 11,980.65 | 13,817.00 |
| Creek..... | 31 | 2 | ----- | 31 | 56 | ----- | 422.60 | 6,162.12 | 6,584.72 |
| | 32 | 6 | ----- | 60 | 68 | 1,000.00 | 166.40 | 5,187.27 | 6,353.26 |
| | 33 | 7 | ----- | 67 | 68 | 90.00 | 1,093.00 | 6,556.28 | 7,739.28 |
| | 34 | 10 | 2 | 300 | 74 | ----- | 5,324.70 | 2,937.55 | 8,262.25 |
| | 35 | 7 | ----- | 96 | 58 | ----- | 2,063.05 | 3,660.53 | 5,743.58 |
| | 36 | 6 | ----- | 48 | 43 | 380.00 | 1,069.70 | 2,961.80 | 4,411.50 |
| | 37 | 4 | ----- | 53 | 48 | ----- | 696.41 | 2,239.45 | 2,935.86 |
| | 38 | 8 | ----- | 144 | 32 | ----- | 1,105.35 | 1,308.76 | 2,414.11 |
| | 39 | 4 | 1 | 62 | 61 | 895.00 | 1,656.40 | 6,795.11 | 9,346.51 |
| | 40 | 4 | ----- | 13 | 50 | 620.00 | 335.20 | 5,792.47 | 6,747.67 |
| Total..... | ----- | 198 | 18 | 3,720 | 2,129 | 7,880.00 | 76,461.08 | 207,579.30 | 291,920.37 |

Numbers given in columns 6, 7, and 9 are approximated, based upon reports of 1911, 1912, and 1913.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE VAUX, Jr., Chairman,
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
MERRILL E. GATES,
1309 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER,
307 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,
Andover, Mass.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT,
25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
FRANK KNOX,
The Union Leader, Manchester, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER,
Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM,
1326 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY,
Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER,
Los Angeles, Cal.
F. H. ABBOTT, Secretary,
Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1914.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The appropriation of \$4,000 made by Congress to cover the expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the board, including oversight of the purchase of supplies, was sufficient to meet only a part of these expenses during the past fiscal year. Several of the most important investigations in the field were made at the personal expense of members of the board.

The appropriation was used as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Salaries of secretary and stenographers..... | \$2, 439. 70 |
| Travelling expenses..... | 1, 412. 60 |
| Printing reports..... | 27. 50 |
| Telegraph and telephone service..... | 57. 96 |
| Office expenses..... | 51. 64 |
| Office furniture..... | 7. 00 |
| Unexpended balance..... | 8. 60 |
| Total..... | 4, 000. 00 |

REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK.

Congress has imposed upon us two general classes of duties: One relating to the investigation of the various branches of the Indian Service, a duty which involves the consideration of all questions of legislative and administrative policy; the other relating to the supervision of the purchase of supplies for the Indian Service. In the exercise of these functions during the past year, while very careful attention has been given to the Indian warehouses and the purchase of supplies through them, by far the greater share of our energy has been given to the study of administrative and legislative policy affecting the various branches of the Indian Service and to investigations in the field.

We transmit herewith as a part of this report the reports covering our field investigations, which have already been submitted to you, and two other reports relating to the purchase of supplies.

Following is a brief statement of the year's work:

I. OFFICE ACTIVITIES.

(a) Recommendations relating to the various items in the Indian bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (transmitted to you on Mar. 28, 1914, and to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indians Affairs on Apr. 1, 1914).

(b) Preparation of digest of laws on Indian irrigation and Indian forests, and comments on same.

II. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) Menominee Indian Reservation, by Commissioner Ayer. Report filed January, 1914.

(b) Fort Sill Indians, Oklahoma, by Commissioner Ketcham. Report filed January 5, 1914.

(c) Mescalero Apache Indians, New Mexico, by Commissioner Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

(d) Papago Indians, Arizona, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

(e) Navajo Indians, Arizona and New Mexico, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

(f) Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham. Report filed February 2, 1914.

Copies of the above reports may be obtained from the board on application.

III. INDIAN WAREHOUSES AND PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES.

(a) Investigation and recommendations relative to standard samples for clothing, by purchasing committee of the board, December, 1913. (See Appendix A.)

(b) Inspection of samples and awarding of contracts at Chicago warehouse, May, 1914, by Commissioner Vaux. (See Appendix B.)

(c) Inspection of samples, San Francisco warehouse, June, 1914, and report on San Francisco warehouse, by Commissioner Dockweiler. (See Appendix C.)

(d) Investigation of the system of open-market purchases, by Commissioner Vaux, begun June, 1914.

The appropriation of \$10,000 made by Congress to pay the expenses of the board for the fiscal year 1915 gives the largest opportunity in more than 20 years for the board to exercise the broad and important functions in Indian affairs vested in it by law, but which it has been unable properly to exercise in the past because of inadequate appropriations. It is our earnest desire to meet this increased responsibility in a manner that will contribute most to efficiency in Indian administration.

In former years it has been the uniform policy of this board to make recommendations concerning Indian legislation directly to committees or individual Members of Congress, and its field investigations and reports thereon were made, in many cases, without previous consultation with either the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. At the beginning of last year we made an earnest effort to bring ourselves into closer cooperation with the department. Upon the completion of our investigations the reports were placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. In a like spirit of cooperation, when, at the request of the chairmen of the two Committees on Indian Affairs, we submitted recommendations concerning Indian legislation, we first transmitted to the department copies of our proposed recommendations.

CONDITIONS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The observations and recommendations which we shall make in this report are based upon field investigations which have brought us into contact with Indian Service employees and with Indians in States containing approximately one-half of the total Indian population of the United States, and upon conferences with many office and field officials of the Indian Service and with missionaries engaged in the work of christianizing the Indians.

The men and women in responsible positions in the Indian Service whom we have met during our investigations we found, for the most part, to be earnest, industrious, and intelligent, striving to uplift the Indians under their respective jurisdictions.

The one general criticism which we make is that the men in the Indian field service are hampered in their efforts by the delays caused by multiplicity of laws and cumbersome rules and regulations in the Indian Office in Washington.

The complaint is also general among field men that too many circulars are received from the Washington office modifying regulations or calling for various reports or giving instructions on this, that, and the other thing. The exact number of circulars issued from the Washington office from July 7, 1913, to July 8, 1914, is 122, or a little more than one circular every third day. The field employees complain, with apparent ground, that, while they are instructed from the office in Washington to spend most of their time in the field among Indians, compliance with the numerous circulars makes it impossible for them to do so.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

So far as Indian education is concerned, it is our conviction that the Indian industrial schools are performing an excellent work, and that real progress has been and is being made in the training and preparation of Indian youth to take on the responsibilities of civilized life.

INDIAN PROPERTY.

On the other hand, it is evident that the Government's policies of individualizing and handling of Indian property have proved to be deficient. The property of the 300,000 Indians of the United States is estimated at about \$1,000,000,000. It is our conviction that the haste of Congress and of the Indian Bureau to individualize the land holdings of Indians, who have had centuries of life under the communistic system of land ownership, and the methods applied in the process, are responsible for much of the fraud and graft from which Indians have suffered in a large majority of the cases where the restrictions upon alienation have been removed. Two general mistakes have been made, we believe, in the Government's supervision of Indian property. One is the removal of all restrictions too soon, and the other is in not sufficiently consulting the restricted Indian regarding the handling and disposition of his property during the period of restriction. The Government's policy has been to coddle the restricted Indian, transact his business for him, do his thinking for him, giving him no opportunity to grow strong by assuming

responsibility, and then suddenly, after he has become thoroughly emasculated from nonuse of his powers, when he has obtained a certain knowledge of the English language in the schools, restrictions have been removed from his property, and in most cases it has been quickly dissipated.

The Government's most perplexing problem for the future in connection with the Indian—and it is an increasing one—relates to the handling of his property. The increasing pressure from Indians to hasten the removal of restrictions is augmented by the agitation of interested white men. This agitation is made more formidable than it would otherwise be by the fact that in the States where there are large areas of untaxed Indian lands the white man is compelled to bear a double burden of taxation to support schools, build roads, and make other improvements.

We believe that, not only as a matter of fundamental right, but as a matter of sound policy, no Indian funds should be used to pay administrative expenses, unless such course is made obligatory by treaty or otherwise, without first consulting the Indians interested. At the same time there should be a shifting of the burden of cost of administering Indian property from the Government to the shoulders of the owners. Indian property should begin to protect and preserve itself by bearing its own administrative burdens.

Indian land which has heretofore been free from taxation, should contribute its share to the support of those functions of the State government from which the Indian owners derive benefit. Where treaty agreements obligate the Government to maintain the land free from taxation during a trust period of 25 years, or any other period, we believe a method should be devised by which the Federal Government should pay the proportionate share of such taxes.

We have recommended, therefore, that Indian land under irrigation should bear the cost of reclamation and the operation of the projects, and that Indian forests should be charged with the cost of their protection and preservation. On the same principle, we believe that Indian moneys deposited in banks should earn enough interest to pay the employees who handle the funds, and that the cost of leasing Indian land should be paid from the income from the leases. In short, we recommend a system of law and of administration which will make Indian property, by means of taxation and otherwise, automatically self-supporting; and we urge this recommendation, not primarily to relieve the Government of a large portion of the expense which it now incurs in the administration of Indian property, but as the only real means of educating the Indian to take his place in the white civilization of the country. Such a scheme would provide a protective system not dependent upon the passing whim of any single administration or a single Congress, and would greatly reduce the present expense of Indian administration to the Government.

Just as it is demoralizing to the Indian for the Government to handle his property for him and to pay the cost thereof, and to deprive him of the benefits of the experience to be derived from a limited exercise of control, so it is pernicious to give him full and unlimited control before he is prepared to exercise such responsi-

bility. It is believed that Indian Office statistics will show that a very large proportion of the Indians who have received fee titles to their lands have wasted them and in most instances have been debauched in the process, and where Indian tribal councils have been given absolute power of veto or sole authority to execute leases and otherwise to handle large tribal estates, graft and corruption have run rampant.

The road out of the difficulty, we believe, is to permit every Indian to have the greatest possible freedom in handling his property, short of alienating it, as the only means of preparing him ultimately to exercise full control over it.

Another great difficulty in the administration of Indian property is the mass of conflicting laws and regulations relating thereto, which tie the hands and obscure the vision of officials engaged in its administration. There is need not only of a codification of Indian law to remedy the situation, but upon such a codification must be built a constructive remedial system.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

We sincerely hope the probate procedure agreed upon between the county judges having jurisdiction among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have beneficial results. This procedure should be made a part of the State law of Oklahoma, as recommended by the congressional delegation from that State. If this is not done, we believe the Federal Government should retake its former jurisdiction over the affairs of the restricted Indians.

We also recommend that Congress be asked to enact a law giving the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over all leases of the lands of restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO ADMINISTRATION.

The following recommendations relative to methods of administration are respectfully submitted:

(1) There should be a prompt compilation and promulgation of revised rules and regulations for the Indian Service. The last complete printed regulations were issued in 1904. Since that time nearly 900 circulars, many of them amending the printed rules and regulations, have been issued. It is obviously impossible for any employee of the Indian Service to keep track of these numerous amendments.

(2) Superintendents and other field employees having large responsibility should be given greater discretion; initiative on their part should be encouraged; in order to devote more of their energies and time to the Indians under their care they should be given wider authority to make limited emergency expenditures without specific direction from the office. Such extension of authority should be accompanied by closer inspection of field expenditures and audit of field accounts.

(3) We shall submit shortly a report concerning open-market purchases. We only state here that under the present system there is excessive delay in completing purchases and that there is a constant temptation to the most efficient field officials to disregard regulations in order to avoid such delay.

(4) We renew the recommendations contained in our last annual report, that trained men be assigned to a careful study of all Indian treaties and of the history of administration thereunder, in order that the Secretary of the Interior may initiate action necessary promptly and righteously to determine the extent of just claims of Indian tribes against the Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO LEGISLATION.

The following recommendations relating to legislation are also respectfully submitted:

(1) *Civil service.*—We earnestly recommend the extension of the civil-service rules to all employees in the Indian Service, including the probate attorneys in Oklahoma, who are to be paid from the appropriation of \$85,000 made for the year 1915. The administrative head of the Five Civilized Tribes also should be restored to the civil service, by repealing the special provision relating thereto contained in the Indian appropriation act passed by the present Congress.

(2) *Irrigation.*—In lieu of the following proviso in the general irrigation item in the present Indian bill, "that all moneys expended heretofore or hereafter under this provision shall be reimbursable where the Indians have adequate funds to repay the Government, such reimbursements to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe," we recommend the legislation appearing on pages 56, 57, and 58 of the printed brief on this subject, prepared under our direction and submitted to you January 5, 1914. We believe that the proviso referred to in the present bill will be found to be unsatisfactory. It is too indefinite. Any item providing for reimbursement from Indian funds should make reimbursement unequivocal, and should provide definite means therefor. The advantages of the legislation recommended by us may be stated briefly as follows:

(a) It recognizes the right of Indians to be consulted in connection with the expenditure of their own funds.

(b) It makes possible the reduction to one system of accounting all appropriations for irrigation, general or specific, gratuitous or tribal.

(c) It individualizes irrigation costs against lands of those benefited.

(d) It tends to equalize values of irrigable lands on Indian reservations with those of similar lands outside.

(e) It removes all valid objections which can be urged against a prompt completion of all irrigation projects constructed by the Reclamation Service as agent for the Indian Bureau.

(3) *Forestry.*—We recommend the enactment by the next Congress of the amendment relating to expenses for the protection and sale of timber on Indian reservations proposed on pages 68 and 69 of the printed brief on Indian irrigation and Indian forests, prepared under our direction and transmitted to you January 5, 1914. The adoption of this amendment would save the Government approximately \$75,000 a year, and extend to the Indians the right to be consulted in the handling of their timber. We observe with gratification that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended legislation for the sale of timber on the Bad River Indian Reservation, in Wis-

consin, in complete harmony with the proposed draft of legislation which we are recommending.

(4) *Indian warehouses.*—We believe that the action of Congress in reducing the number of permanent warehouses for Indian supplies from five to three will not result in economy or greater efficiency in this branch of the service. On the contrary, we apprehend that this action will operate to decrease competition for supplies for the Indian Service, as it surely will result in greater comparative cost for rental of temporary warehouses and make impossible the retention of a trained and efficient force of employees to handle this class of business. The experience of the Indian Bureau is an argument in favor of the retention of a sufficient number of warehouses to keep competition in the bidding active in various parts of the country, and the arbitrary reduction in the number, in the absence of any reliable data based upon an investigation, we believe will be found to have been a mistake. We recommend, therefore, the reenactment of the former law, leaving the question of the number of warehouses to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) *Health.*—We commend the recent action of Congress and the Indian Bureau for the protection of the health of the Indians. As the result of the recommendations of the Joint Commission for the Investigation of Indian Affairs the present Indian bill takes advanced ground on this subject. The main need henceforth is ample appropriations to enable the Indian Office to employ competent physicians, matrons, nurses, and teachers, and to pay them adequate salaries.

(6) *Reimbursable appropriations to encourage industry among Indians.*—This policy, established four years ago by the Indian Bureau, has undoubtedly proved to be one of the most potent factors in the development of an interest on the part of Indians in agriculture, stock raising, and other industries leading to independence and self-support. The action of Congress in increasing former appropriations for this purpose is praiseworthy. It is hoped that the use of this appropriation may be so wisely directed as to warrant Congress in continuing this policy until a credit system for worthy Indians everywhere is established.

(7) *Inspection of oil and gas wells in Oklahoma.*—So great has been the waste of oil and gas on properties of the Indians in Oklahoma that we earnestly supported the appropriation in the present Indian bill of \$25,000 to pay inspectors. However, we do not believe it is sound policy for the Government to pay the cost of inspection or administration in connection with the leases made in the interests of individual Indians. We therefore recommend that next year instead of the present provision of law the following provision, recommended by us to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs last April, be substituted:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to retain such portion of oil and gas royalties belonging to members of the Five Civilized Tribes in the State of Oklahoma as may be necessary, in his judgment, to cover the cost of inspection and other expenses in connection with the oil and gas operations on the restricted lands of said Indians leased by his authority.

(8) *Papago Indians.*—We respectfully refer again to our recommendation that the trust period for the Papago Indians living at San Xavier, Ariz., be extended either by act of Congress or by Executive order, and that they be reallocated.

(9) *Mescalero Indians*.—We invite special attention to the need of an immediate survey of this reservation, and recommend that the maximum allotment of \$75,000 possible under existing law be made for the purchase of cattle for these Indians, reimbursement to be made from the sale of timber on their reservation.

(10) *Navajo Indians*.—We urge favorable action upon the two following recommendations made by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham in their report concerning the Navajo Reservation:

First, the purchase of the remaining railroad lands within the borders of the Navajo Reservation, and for that purpose an appropriation by Congress, to be reimbursed from the timber and mineral resources of the Navajo Reservation.

Second, the establishment of the Little Colorado River as the western boundary of the Leupp extension to the Navajo Reservation, retaining west and south of said river sufficient land for the school at Leupp and the mission at Tolchaco, and sufficient land to allot Indians now residing south and west of said river.

(11) *Pueblo Indians*.—Particular attention is invited to the recommendations of Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham relative to the Pueblo Indians, especially the recommendation for an immediate survey to determine and mark the present boundaries of the Pueblo grants.

(12) *Menominee Indians*.—In harmony with the exhaustive report and recommendations of Commissioner Ayer, we respectfully invite attention to the following recommendations made to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs while the present Indian bill was under consideration, and recommend action at the earliest possible time in harmony therewith:

First, that section 3 of the act of March 28, 1908 (Public, No. 74, S. 4046), be amended by striking out the clause "to the highest and best bidder for cash after due advertisement inviting proposals and bids."

Second, that there be inserted in the next Indian bill the following provision:

From the funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Indians, \$500,000 shall be allotted and apportioned to the members of said tribe entitled to the same and placed to the credit of such individuals upon the books of the Treasury and used for their benefit, or the benefit of their legatees or heirs, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The first amendment suggested above is to make effective the recommendations made by Commissioner Ayer in paragraph No. 6, on page 16, of his report of January, 1914, relating to the need of a businesslike method of selling the product of the Menominee mills. It is estimated that this amendment would result in an annual saving of approximately \$60,000 to the Indians. The second amendment is to carry out Commissioner Ayer's recommendations found in paragraphs Nos. 3 and 4, on page 15, of his report, to enable the Indians to clear, improve, and equip their farms and prepare them for self-support.

(12) *Osage Indians*.—We recommend the repeal of the act of April 18, 1912 (Public, No. 125), providing for the probate of the estates of the Osage Indians in the State courts of Oklahoma. We are satisfied that the probating of the estates of these Indians in the

State courts is expensive and slow, and that jurisdiction in these matters should be restored to the Secretary of the Interior. The experience in probate matters in the Five Civilized Tribes affords sufficient argument to support this recommendation.

VIEWS OF MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS AND OTHERS.

On February 6, 1914, one session of the board was devoted to a meeting with representatives of various missionary organizations and other associations engaged in Indian work, three Indian tribes being represented, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and several Indian Office employees being present. The tribes, organizations, and associations represented in person were: The Moravian Church in America; the Women's Board of the Dutch Reformed Church; the Washington Auxiliary of the National Indian Association; the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Domestic Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; the Society of American Indians; the Lake Mohonk Conference; the Winnebago Tribe of Indians, Nebraska; the Colville Indians, Washington; the Omaha Tribe of Indians, Nebraska; and the United Presbyterian Home Missions Board. Written communications from the following organizations were read at the meeting: The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Women's Board of Domestic Missions; Mr. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia; the Reformed Church in America; the Young Women's Christian Association; and the Home Missions Council.

Many valuable suggestions and recommendations were made in the addresses of the various representatives present as well as in the written communications submitted. Among the suggestions made which meet the entire approbation of the board are the following:

(1) Suppression of the use of peyote among the Indians and continued vigilance in the suppression of the liquor traffic.

(2) Closer cooperation among the organizations interested in Indian work and closer cooperation between such organizations and the Board of Indian Commissioners.

(3) Continued execution of the laws permitting Indians to settle on the public domain.

(4) Public-school education for Indian children where practicable.

(5) Discouragement of the participation of Indians in shows and dances for the purpose of entertainment.

(6) Working out a plan of taxing Indian property for public improvements.

(7) Institution of records of marriage relationship on Indian reservations and enactment of laws to safeguard the family life of Indians in the several States.

(8) More emphasis on industrial work in the boarding schools, especially more practical domestic training for the girls and more and better qualified nurses and matrons to teach them what they should know.

(9) Larger libraries and encouragement of more reading by Indian youth.

(10) Distribution of responsibility among the different denominations so that there may be no overlapping of missionary effort and so that the whole population of pagan Indians may be reached with Gospel agencies as soon as possible.

(11) Preparation by the Board of Indian Commissioners of a directory of different agencies engaged in Indian work. (See Appendix D.)

The only change in the personnel of the board during the year has been that on December 22, 1913, President Wilson appointed Isidore B. Dockweiler, of Los Angeles, Cal., a member, to succeed Andrew S. Draper, deceased.

GEORGE VAUX, Jr., *Chairman.*

MERRILL E. GATES.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

FRANK KNOX.

EDWARD E. AYER.

WILLIAM H. KETCHAM.

DANIEL SMILEY.

ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

NOTE.—Commissioner Walker has been traveling in Europe. Owing to the war situation it has been impossible to reach him and give him an opportunity to take part in framing this report. However, it is believed by his colleagues that the report will meet with his full approbation.

APPENDIX A.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE EXISTING PRINTED PROPOSAL BLANKS FOR PIECE GOODS, ETC., AND THE MAKING OF NEW STANDARD SAMPLES.

1606 MORRIS BUILDING,

1421 CHESTNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa., December 16, 1913.

HON. CATO SELLS, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR COMMISSIONER SELLS: We have the honor to recommend certain changes in the existing printed proposal blanks for piece goods, clothing, overalls, shirts, and tailors' trimmings for the Indian Service, and also recommendations with respect to the making of new standard samples for the various Indian warehouses.

The recommendations of proposed changes in the proposal blanks are submitted in detail in a separate inclosure herewith. In addition to these proposed changes we recommend that new standard samples for all clothing for the Indian Service be made, one complete set of samples for each warehouse.

Under the present system where the standard sample of clothing governs as to material, as well as to workmanship and style, it is possible that the material selected for such standard samples may be of a kind that is made by only one mill. Where such is the case, the mill furnishing the material for the standard sample thereby secures a monopoly of the business and all the competitors are shut out. The requirement of samples we believe would promote a healthy competition among mills as well as among the manufacturers. It also hap-

pens at the present time that in the case of some of the standard samples the sizes differ from the sizes indicated in the printed specifications, giving room, because of such double standard, for misunderstandings, if not temptation for offering inferior goods. The making of the new standard samples recommended should be under the personal direction of the clothing inspector of the Indian Bureau and should be done by tailors or manufacturers who are not bidders for contracts for Indian supplies. These standard samples should be placed in all the warehouses for purposes of comparison, where there occurs any complaint as to quality or workmanship from the various schools or agencies in the Indian Service.

The changes suggested as to sizes of trousers, it is thought, will result in the purchase of the more serviceable article, and in the case of denims it is believed that the additional requirements of a test for tensile strength will be advisable. These recommendations are the result of the visit of our secretary at the New York warehouse on December 15 and consultation with the superintendent of the Indian warehouse and the clothing inspector, Mr. Matheson, and a further conference between our secretary and the chairman of the board, who has given very careful consideration to this subject during the past three years.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE VAUX, Jr.,
EDWARD E. AYER,
DANIEL SMILEY,
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER,
Purchasing Committee.

After paragraph 5, page 3, proposal blank, under the heading "General specifications," insert the following:

All samples must be delivered at the United States Indian warehouse, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill., at or before the time specified for opening bids, in boxes or bundles, with the bidder's name plainly marked on the outside for the purpose of identification. The samples themselves must have a plain card or tag attached on which must be marked in plain figures or letters, written with black ink or indelible pencil, the item, number of the sample, and the price. No marks or names which will serve to identify bidders may be put upon or attached to samples. A multiplicity of samples is not desired. Bids must not be inclosed in packages containing samples. Bids without samples will not be considered. Samples will not be opened until the bids shall have been publicly read.

Under the heading, "Specifications for clothing," on page 5, of the proposal blank, substitute for the present provisions the following:

Samples of clothing, overalls, jumpers, white duck coats, aprons, and shirts, equal in quality to the goods from which bidder proposes to furnish the made-up garments, must be submitted with bids. The style and workmanship of the made-up garments to be delivered by the successful bidder must be equal in all respects to the style and workmanship of the standard samples of said garments, which are placed in the various Indian warehouses for the information of bidders, as follows:

119-121 Wooster Street, New York City, N. Y.

Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.

600 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Eleventh Street and Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Bidders are urged to examine these standard samples carefully before submitting their proposals.

All garments offered for delivery under any contract must conform with the standard samples as to style and workmanship.

Samples of tailors' trimmings, piece goods, and reefer coats are also required. The samples offered will be examined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and such awards made as are deemed for the best interests of the service, both price and quality being considered.

The inspector shall have access to the factory at all times in order to inspect the garments during the process of manufacture.

The following are the specifications for material to be used in the manufacture of the garments.

On page 6 of proposal blank, under "Denim," near bottom of page, add the following:

28 to 29 inches wide, exclusive of selvage, and shall have a pulling strength of not less than the following: Warp, 148; filling, 71.

Also note the following additions and changes in specifications for long trousers on page 7 of proposal blank:

| Additions: | Waist 44. | Waist 46. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Seat ----- | 47½ | 48 |
| Knee ----- | 22½ | 22½ |
| Bottom ----- | 18½ | 18½ |
| Inseam ----- | 33 | 33 |
| | Waist. | Bottom. |
| Changes ----- | {30 | 16½ |
| | {31 | 16½ |
| | {32 | 16½ |

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS ON BIDS OPENED AT CHICAGO WAREHOUSE.

By Commissioner GEORGE VAUX, Jr.

1606 MORRIS BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Pa., August 28, 1914.

To the UNITED STATES BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN: As a member of the purchasing committee I was present at the warehouse in Chicago on May 4, 5, and 6, 1914, and there conferred with various officials of the Indian Bureau respecting the purchase of supplies for the next fiscal year. The items which were included among others were dry goods of all sorts, notions, school supplies, china and glassware, agricultural implements, wagons, etc. When I arrived the examination by the experts employed by the bureau had well progressed. The work in which I took part included the awarding of many contracts after careful consideration of the merits of the very large number of samples submitted in connection with the bids, in order that the most economical expenditure might be made of the money available. As was to be expected, the prices in many instances were somewhat higher than those of a year ago.

The whole work was done in a very systematic and businesslike way, and whilst from time to time I made some suggestions for modifications as respects methods or specifications for another year, these were on minor points only. I was struck with the efficiency of the employees of the Chicago warehouse as well as those of the Indian Bureau who took part in this letting.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE VAUX, Jr., *Chairman.*

APPENDIX C.

REPORT ON SAN FRANCISCO WAREHOUSE.

By Commissioner ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER and Secretary F. H. ABBOTT.

HON. GEORGE VAUX, Jr.,

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR COMMISSIONER VAUX: I respectfully submit the following report and recommendations relative to the recent letting for Indian supplies held in San Francisco.

REPORT.

I arrived in San Francisco June 3, and, at 2 p. m. June 4, was present, in company with Commissioner Dockweiler, at the Indian warehouse, 608 Howard Street, when bids were opened by Mr. Walter B. Fry, who represented the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As previously reported, there were 157 bids on the following classes: Groceries, enameled ware, glassware, lamps, furniture and woodenware, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, agricultural implements, glass, paints and oils, tin and stamped ware, stoves, hollow ware, tin, hose goods, hardware, iron, nails, plumbers' and steam and gas fitters' tools, fittings, etc.

As soon as the samples were laid out for inspection—a process that was somewhat slow owing to the lack of proper preliminary arrangements—Commissioner Dockweiler and I looked over the samples, and on Saturday following the opening of bids accompanied Mr. Fry and the inspector of groceries to a wholesale tea house, where there were adequate facilities to test teas and coffees, and there assisted in the testing and selection of these two articles.

A cursory examination of prices and samples showed two fundamentally unsatisfactory conditions in connection with practically every class in which samples and prices were submitted:

First. There appeared in the case of many articles a considerable variation in price as between the bids in San Francisco and those presented in St. Louis and Chicago.

Second. There was lack of proper distribution of quantities of articles listed for purchase at both an eastern and a San Francisco letting, numerous cases occurring where only one or a few pounds or a fraction of a dozen of an article was listed for purchase at San Francisco. This, of course, made bidding on these articles unattractive and resulted in higher prices and injustice to the contractor. In these cases, naturally, the Indian Office will purchase under the 25 per cent clause on the St. Louis or Chicago contracts, rejecting the San Francisco bids, or vice versa, and many bidders who submitted samples at one of these warehouses for the small quantities thus included under another bidder's contract will feel aggrieved.

It being evident that the results of this letting would not only prove unsatisfactory to many bidders but unreasonably expensive to the Government, I decided it would be wise to make a comparative tabulation of prices and quantities at the San Francisco, Chicago, and St. Louis lettings for the present year and of prices and quanti-

ties for last year on the same articles, for the permanent records of the board and for the purpose of having data to support such recommendations for changes in methods of subsequent lettings as the board might deem best to make after a full consideration of all the facts. I employed Miss Mabel Norton, a former employee of the San Francisco warehouse, who is conversant with the warehouse business, to assist me in making the aforementioned tabulation. Upon the basis of this tabulation, which was made as fast as the inspectors made their recommendations in the various lines, and upon the basis of contracts made for supplies for the fiscal year 1914, I made up a list of articles which are produced or manufactured on the Pacific coast or which can be bought as advantageously on the Pacific coast as elsewhere. This list includes the following articles and shows the approximate quantities and net cost of the same for 1914:

Articles which can be bought on the Pacific coast.

| Article. | Quantity. | Unit price. | Value. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Barley, pearl..... | pounds..... 12,000 | \$0.02 | \$240 |
| Beans, white..... | do..... 325,000 | .04 | 13,000 |
| Beans, pink..... | do..... 160,000 | .04 | 6,400 |
| Coffee..... | do..... 115,000 | .12 | 13,800 |
| Salmon, canned..... | dozen..... 1,000 | .75 | 750 |
| Hard bread..... | pounds..... 100,000 | .045 | 4,500 |
| Raisins..... | do..... 21,000 | .05 | 1,050 |
| Rice..... | do..... 86,000 | .04 | 3,440 |
| Salt, coarse..... | do..... 120,000 | .005 | 600 |
| Salt, fine..... | do..... 150,000 | .0125 | 1,875 |
| Sugar..... | do..... 345,000 | .05 | 17,250 |
| Taploca, pearl..... | do..... 5,000 | .05 | 250 |
| Tea..... | do..... 12,000 | .20 | 2,400 |
| Corn meal..... | do..... 150,000 | .02 | 3,000 |
| Cracked wheat..... | do..... 25,000 | .02 | 500 |
| Hominy pearl..... | do..... 55,000 | .02 | 1,100 |
| Hominy grits..... | do..... 40,000 | .02 | 800 |
| Rolled oats..... | do..... 60,000 | .02 | 1,200 |
| Rolled oats (compressed)..... | do..... 5,000 | .06 | 300 |
| Dried apples..... | do..... 100,000 | .07 | 7,000 |
| Dried peaches..... | do..... 100,000 | .05 | 5,000 |
| Dried prunes..... | do..... 115,000 | .05 | 5,750 |
| Canned corn..... | dozen..... 4,000 | .675 | 2,700 |
| Canned apples..... | do..... 1,000 | 1.30 | 1,300 |
| Canned blackberries..... | do..... 800 | 1.00 | 800 |
| Canned peaches..... | do..... 800 | 1.30 | 1,040 |
| Canned plums..... | do..... 500 | 1.10 | 550 |
| Canned tomatoes, No. 3 cans..... | do..... 4,000 | .85 | 3,400 |
| Canned tomatoes, No. 10 cans..... | do..... 1,500 | 3.00 | 4,500 |
| Flour, unbleached..... | pounds..... 5,000,000 | .02 | 100,000 |
| Flour, whole wheat..... | do..... 30,000 | .02 | 600 |
| Flour, graham..... | do..... 35,000 | .02 | 700 |
| Bran..... | do..... 400,000 | .01 | 4,000 |
| Shorts..... | do..... 150,000 | .015 | 2,250 |
| Ground feed..... | do..... 500,000 | .015 | 7,500 |
| Oats..... | do..... 1,750,000 | .015 | 26,250 |
| Rolled barley..... | do..... 700,000 | .015 | 10,500 |
| Leather, kid..... | do..... 250 | 1.50 | 375 |
| Leather, calfskin..... | do..... 300 | 1.25 | 375 |
| Leather, harness..... | do..... 7,000 | .40 | 2,800 |
| Leather, kip..... | do..... 100 | 1.00 | 100 |
| Leather, lace, sides..... | (20 square feet each)..... 163 | .25 | 750 |
| Leather, sole..... | pounds..... 20,000 | .40 | 8,000 |
| Oil, Neat's foot..... | gallons..... 300 | .70 | 210 |
| Oil, cylinder..... | do..... 4,000 | .20 | 800 |
| Oil, engine..... | do..... 5,000 | .20 | 1,000 |
| Oil, floor..... | do..... 8,000 | .16 | 960 |
| Oil, kerosene..... | do..... 42,000 | .10 | 4,200 |
| Oil, lard..... | do..... 600 | .65 | 390 |
| Oil, linseed..... | do..... 18,000 | .50 | 9,000 |
| Oil, lubricating..... | do..... 1,000 | .12 | 120 |
| Oil, sewing machine..... | 2 oz. bottles..... 2,500 | .02 | 50 |
| Gasoline..... | gallons..... 60,000 | .30 | 18,000 |

After making up this list I consulted Commissioner Dockweiler, and also submitted it for criticism to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the officers of which called in leading wholesale dealers of San Francisco, gave them the whole list of articles purchased for the Indian Service, and asked them to suggest any additional articles on which they believed Pacific coast bidders might compete on equal terms with eastern bidders. The fact that no additional articles were suggested by any of them would seem to indicate that the list which I had prepared is comparatively comprehensive and complete.

This list of articles was sent out to 96 firms in San Francisco handling said articles, and they were asked to suggest whether from May 15 to June 1 of each year was a satisfactory period to buy all the articles in the list. A large number of letters was received, the majority approving the dates mentioned, but some suggesting a later date.

At the same time that I submitted the aforesaid list to the chamber of commerce for suggestions I also submitted printed proposal blanks containing hardware, farm implements, furniture and woodenware, stoves and glass, everything of a bulky or heavy character, and asked that leading responsible dealers in these respective lines check such items as in their judgment might be purchased just as advantageously by the Government by eliminating samples and substituting therefor cuts and descriptions, samples to be submitted by successful bidders when required by the Government. Some suggestions were made by several dealers, and finally it was arranged, as will be described later, that a committee of San Francisco business men, two representing each large class of articles purchased, should meet, go into the specifications thoroughly, and make recommendations as to articles where samples might be eliminated without disadvantage to the Government.

At this stage of my investigation I was invited to attend a luncheon of the chamber of commerce at the Palace Hotel, June 23, and give a brief talk on the subject of supplies for the Indian Service. I at first declined in favor of Commissioner Dockweiler, who, I had hoped, would be in the city at the appointed time. When Commissioner Dockweiler found he could not be present on account of an important lawsuit in Los Angeles he requested me to remain over till the 23d and present the subject. There were about 150 business men present, and I consumed probably seven minutes in presenting the subject. About one dozen business men remained after the public meeting, and for about an hour went over in detail with me many debatable questions, including the proper time of year for lettings for articles contained in the list submitted to them, the desirability of eliminating heavy samples, the advisability of adopting the Army and Navy specifications for stoves and plumbers' supplies, and the practicability of Pacific coast dealers, who handle goods produced or manufactured in the East, submitting bids for factory delivery in order to compete with the eastern bidders. The recommendations submitted at the close of this report contain my conclusions after considering the entire question.

It was at this meeting after the luncheon that it was proposed to appoint a committee of San Francisco business men to work in

cooperation with the chamber of commerce to recommend changes in specifications where practicable in order to eliminate unnecessary samples and promote competition.

Saturday, June 20, Commissioner Dockweiler and I spent a long afternoon reviewing the tentative awards made by Mr. Fry. All close and debatable questions were gone into carefully by us and an agreement reached in each case. Where there were wide differences in prices on the same articles offered in San Francisco and in the eastern letting it was agreed that only one contract should be made for a given article, the best price being taken, whether made at the San Francisco or the St. Louis or Chicago letting.

To illustrate the unsatisfactory conditions where purchases of the same article are made in two separate lettings, one East and the other West, the following schedule of just a few items is submitted:

Comparison of prices at separate lettings.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Unit price. | Place. |
|---|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Barley, pearl.....pounds.. | 6,300 | \$0.0255 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 3,800 | .045 | San Francisco. |
| Beans, white.....do..... | 172,550 | .041 | St. Louis. |
| Do.....do..... | 155,450 | .042 | Omaha. |
| Do.....do..... | 36,353 | .0394 | San Francisco. |
| Fish: | | | |
| Canned salmon.....doz. cans.. | 1,230 | 1.45 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 454 | .96 | Portland. |
| Cod, dried.....pounds.. | 4,745 | .0798 | St. Louis. |
| Do.....do..... | 2,940 | .112 | San Francisco. |
| Mackerel, pickled.....do..... | 3,675 | .103 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 535 | .1475 | San Francisco. |
| Macaroni, domestic.....do..... | 13,575 | .0549 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 7,340 | .048 | Do. |
| Milk, evaporated.....doz. cans.. | 906 | .36 | Do. |
| Do.....do..... | 1,021 | .469 | San Francisco. |
| Raisins, seedless.....pounds.. | 3,617 | .071 | Do. |
| Do.....do..... | 14,450 | .062 | Omaha. |
| Do.....do..... | 6,953 | .0725 | San Francisco. |
| Sugar, granulated.....do..... | 55,200 | .0375 | Do. |
| Do.....do..... | 120,700 | .041 | Do. |
| Tapioca, pearl.....do..... | 3,952 | .065 | Omaha. |
| Do.....do..... | 4,144 | .048 | San Francisco. |
| Tea, Formosa, Oolong.....do..... | 7,104 | .1675 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 2,025 | .1532 | San Francisco. |
| Saucers, coffee, rolled or welded rim.....dozen.. | 577 | .40 | St. Louis. |
| Do.....do..... | 250 | .57 | San Francisco. |
| Globes, lantern, tubular.....do..... | 90 | .39 | St. Louis. |
| Safety, N. O. standard.....do..... | 36 | .68 | San Francisco. |
| Sheepskin, for shoe linings.....do..... | 51 | 111.00 | Chicago or St. Louis. |
| Do.....do..... | 2 | 10.60 | Do. |
| Forks, hay, c. s.....do..... | 57 | 4.46 | San Francisco. |
| Oval tines, etc.....do..... | 191 ¹ | 3.28 | Chicago. |
| Rakes, hay, sulky, 10 feet.....number.. | 13 | 8.53 | San Francisco. |
| Salf dump, 32 teeth.....do..... | 3 | 17.00 | Peoria or Chicago. |
| Shovels, steel, coal.....do..... | 105 | 29.00 | San Francisco. |
| D handle.....do..... | 34 | .331 | Chicago. |
| Hoes, garden, etc., 61 inches.....dozen.. | 89 ¹ | .75 | San Francisco. |
| Solid forged steel.....do..... | 24 ¹ | 2.53 | Chicago. |
| Planter's eye, 71-inch.....do..... | 3 | 4.30 | San Francisco. |
| Grub, c. s. oval eye.....do..... | 36 ¹ | 2.74 | Chicago. |
| No. 2.....do..... | 31 ¹ | 4.40 | San Francisco. |
| | 11 ¹ | 2.36 | Chicago. |
| | | 3.35 | San Francisco. |

¹ Pink.

¹ Russet.

Differences in price due to small quantity.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Unit price. | Place. |
|---|-----------|-------------|---|
| Lamp chimneys, sun burner.....dozen.. | 6 | \$0.32 | St. Louis. |
| No. 1, pure lead glass.....do..... | 1 | .60 | San Francisco. |
| Lamp wicks for tubular.....do..... | 10 | .04 | St. Louis. |
| Street, No. 3.....do..... | 1 | .07 | San Francisco. |
| Buckles, roller trace, japanned: | | | |
| 1½-inch.....do..... | 15 | .25 | St. Louis or Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No bid. |
| 1½-inch.....do..... | 14 | .29 | St. Louis or Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No bid. |
| Buckles, trace, 3-loop, etc.: | | | |
| 1½-inch.....dozen pairs.. | 1 | .37 | St. Louis. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No award; too high. |
| 1½-inch.....do..... | 1 | .39 | St. Louis. |
| Do.....do..... | 7 | ..... | No award; too high. |
| 1½-inch.....do..... | 4 | .60 | St. Louis. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No award; too high. |
| Slides, breast strap, 2 inch.....dozen.. | 2 | 12.55 | Atchison. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No bid. |
| Tools, claw, with riveted handle.....number.. | 17 | .42 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No bid. |
| Knives: | | | |
| Draw, gauge, brass handle.....dozen.. | 1 | 18.00 | Chicago or Atchison. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No bid. |
| Head, 4½-inch, oval handle.....do..... | 1 | 6.60 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No bid. |
| Round, 6½-inch, oval handle.....do..... | 1 | 14.00 | Atchison. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | ..... | No bid. |
| Plows: | | | |
| Shovel, double.....number.. | 1 | 1.95 | Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | 1.88 | San Francisco. |
| Shovel, single.....do..... | 8 | 1.85 | Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | 2.40 | San Francisco. |
| "Breaker," 14-inch, etc.....do..... | 13 | 9.25 | Council Bluffs, Minneapolis, La Crosse. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | 16.34 | San Francisco. |
| Scythes, good quality: | | | |
| Brush, 21 to 24.....dozen.. | 4 | 5.50 | Chicago |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | 7.25 | Do. |
| Grass, assorted, 34 to 38.....do..... | 9 | 5.25 | Do. |
| Do.....do..... | 2 | 6.80 | San Francisco. |
| Weed, 28 to 30 inch.....do..... | 2 | 5.50 | Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 1 | 7.70 | San Francisco. |
| Machines, harvester.....number.. | 12 | 92.50 | Peoria or Chicago. |
| Do.....do..... | 2 | ..... | Awarded to above; lowest San Francisco price, \$123.20. |

The substance of the following recommendations I discussed with Commissioner Dockweiler, and a copy of this report is being submitted to him, that he may indicate to you his views respecting the same.

The Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs did not arrive until Monday, June 22. Commissioner Dockweiler, having left the city the day previous, did not get the opportunity to go over any of the awards with him. Monday morning I visited the warehouse for the last time, inviting the attention of the assistant commissioner to the nature of the work performed by Commissioner Dockweiler in checking over disputed points, and asking him to call upon me should any further questions arise.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted, with the suggestion that the same receive the early attention of the purchasing committee of the board, consisting of the chairman and

Commissioners Smiley, Ayer, and Dockweiler, and that such part or parts of these recommendations as meet with the approval of said committee be submitted at as early a date as possible to the Secretary of the Interior, in order that full consideration of the same may be had before the time for printing proposal blanks for the coming year:

(1) That there be no more splitting of awards or duplication of lettings for the same articles purchased under contract for the Indian Service. Such duplication results in—

(a) Higher prices in the West than in the East, or vice versa, and consequent loss to the Government.

(b) Double inspection, and consequently double cost of inspection.

(c) Variation in standard of articles purchased, owing either to different inspectors at the different lettings or difference in samples submitted.

(d) Increased cost to bidders of submitting similar bids and similar samples at two different points, and disadvantage of bidding on smaller quantities in two different lettings, hence tendency of bidders to place higher price on articles offered.

(e) Discouraging competition by holding checks of low bidders at one letting while awaiting results of second letting on same article to ascertain whether amounts of contract shall be increased or decreased.

(f) Double cost of advertising and double amount of clerical work in a division of the Indian Bureau, already overworked.

(2) That if there be a letting in San Francisco next year, the following list of articles be purchased at said letting:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Barley, pearl. | Canned plums. |
| Beans, white. | Canned tomatoes. |
| Beans, pink. | Shorts. |
| Coffee. | Oats. |
| Salmon, canned. | Leather, kid. |
| Hard bread. | Leather, calfskin. |
| Corn meal. | Leather, harness. |
| Cracked wheat. | Leather, kip. |
| Hominy, pearl. | Leather, lace. |
| Hominy grits. | Leather, sole. |
| Canned corn. | Gasoline. |
| Canned apples. | Flour, unbleached. |
| Raisins. | Flour, whole-wheat. |
| Rice. | Flour, graham. |
| Salt, coarse. | Bran. |
| Salt, fine. | Ground feed. |
| Sugar. | Rolled barley. |
| Tapioca, pearl. | Oil, neat's foot. |
| Tea. | Oil, cylinder. |
| Rolled oats. | Oil, engine. |
| Rolled oats (compressed). | Oil, floor. |
| Dried apples. | Oil, kerosene. |
| Dried peaches. | Oil, lard. |
| Dried prunes. | Oil, linseed. |
| Canned blackberries. | Oil, lubricating. |
| Canned peaches. | Oil, sewing-machine |

(a) Approximately one-third of the Indian population of the United States is nearer San Francisco geographically than to other warehouse cities.

(b) Theoretically it makes no difference where samples are submitted and bids opened. Experience of the last three years in the

Indian Bureau demonstrates that in practice it does make a difference, and that the awarding of contracts in a city does in fact stimulate local interest in bidding, not only in the letting at the home warehouse, but elsewhere.

(c) The list of articles recommended for the San Francisco letting is suggested because those articles are either produced, manufactured, or handled at an economic advantage or on terms of approximately economic equality by Pacific coast dealers as compared with eastern dealers.

(d) The list suggested would amount in value to approximately \$300,000 a year for annual contract, an apportionment of the business which would immediately appeal to Pacific coast dealers as fair, even liberal, and would, therefore, stimulate a maximum of competition among said dealers, which in turn would result in lower prices to the Government.

(3) The proposed letting in San Francisco for the list of articles recommended should be between August 1 and August 25 of each year.

(a) Cereals, dried and canned fruits, and flour have for years been purchased in September. There can be no disadvantage in moving the date forward, and there is the advantage of earlier deliveries, which is an important factor on many reservations remote from railroads when roads get bad from fall rains.

(b) Beans can be purchased cheaper in August than earlier, provided a heavy new crop is in sight, as in that case dealers with a surplus of the old crop will sell cheap.

(c) All other items on the list can be purchased just as advantageously in August as earlier.

(d) Purchases made August 15 can be delivered October 15. That date is satisfactory for the articles enumerated.

(e) The dates above recommended were concurred in by leading San Francisco dealers.

(f) By awarding contracts on the above articles at the time recommended the usual fall letting in Chicago can be eliminated and San Francisco be given an annual letting at practically the same net expense to the Government as was entailed when that city had no letting. In other words, by shifting the fall letting to San Francisco from Chicago, as recommended, the Government will have one less letting for Indian supplies than it has this year.

(4) That an effort be made to increase competition in all parts of the country by eliminating where possible heavy or bulky or expensive samples and those difficult to pack and ship. For example:

(a) Is it not practicable to substitute the Army and Navy specifications for ranges and plumbers' supplies for the present Indian Office specifications which require heavy samples? From a cursory examination I believe it is, but have not investigated sufficiently to be sure. San Francisco hardware and stove dealers consulted recommended this. It is worthy careful consideration.

(b) Can not large pieces of furniture and farm implements be adequately described if brands, cuts, and drawings are required, as is now the case with some agricultural implements, especially if the Indian Office reserves the right to require any bidder to submit a sample before accepting his bid and to require samples to govern deliveries? Consultation with responsible dealers will be necessary

to determine how far this matter may be carried safely. I suggest that the definite recommendations which come to our board from San Francisco dealers and others on this subject be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and that it be recommended that he submit the same to warehouse superintendents for report after they shall have consulted responsible dealers in their respective cities relative to the same subject.

(5) That steps be taken to make the San Francisco warehouse more efficient, both in the matter of handling the business which goes through it regularly and as a center for the dissemination of information tending to interest Pacific-coast dealers in bidding on supplies for the Indian Service.

(6) That every effort should be made by the Indian Bureau to complete the award of contracts to successful bidders at the very earliest possible date after the opening of bids. The delay last year and this year in many lines, owing to the duplication of lettings, has been discouraging to successful bidders.

Respectfully submitted.

F. H. ABBOTT, *Secretary.*

Approved:

ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER.

APPENDIX D.

MISSIONARY BOARDS.

BAPTIST.

1. North Baptist Convention, Home Mission Society, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. President, D. K. Edwards, Los Angeles, Cal.; corresponding secretary, Rev. W. H. Moorehouse, D. D.

2. South Baptist Convention, Home Mission Board, 1004 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga. President, Dr. John F. Purser, 200 Lee Street, Atlanta, Ga.; corresponding secretary, Dr. B. D. Gray.

Baptist Women's Board, 2969 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Mrs. K. S. Westfall.

CATHOLIC.

Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, 1326 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. Director, Rev. William H. Ketcham; secretary Charles S. Lusk.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Missionary Association, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Corresponding secretary, Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

National office, 612 United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y. President, Rev. Shailer Matthews, D. D.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Charles McFarland. Washington office, Woodward Building; associate secretary, Rev. H. K. Carroll.

FRIENDS.

Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs (Orthodox), Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Chairman, E. M. Wistar.

LUTHERAN.

Board of Home Missions, General Synod, 914 North Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Md. President, Rev. G. W. Enders, York, Pa.; general secretary, Rev. A. Stewart Hartman, D. D.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

1. Board of Home Missions, North, 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Corresponding secretary, Robert Forbes.

2. Board of Home Missions, South, 810 Nashville, Tenn. General secretary, W. W. Pinson; secretary home department, Dr. John M. Moore; secretary home department (woman's work), Mrs. R. W. McDonell; presiding elder, mission work, Five Civilized Tribes, Rev. Orlando Shay, Checotah, Okla.; mission work among wild tribes, Rev. B. F. Gassoway, Anadarko, Okla.

3. Woman's Home Missionary Society, 222 Fourth Avenue West, Cincinnati, Ohio. President, Mrs. Wilbur P. Thirkfield, the De Soto, New Orleans, La. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. L. Williams, Delaware, Ohio; office secretary, Mrs. Susie Aiken Winold.

MORAVIAN.

Provincial Elders' Conference (Society for Propagating the Gospel), 20 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa. President, Bishop Charles L. Moench, D. D.; secretary of missions, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz.

PRESBYTERIAN.

1. Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Vice president, Theodore W. Morris; secretaries, Rev. John Dixon, D. D., Joseph Ernest McAfee, Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D. D., LL. D., St. Louis.

2. Executive Committee of Home Missions, 1422 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. Secretary, S. L. Morris, D. D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Church House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. President, Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D. D.; secretary, John Wilson Wood.

PROTESTANT HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL (REPRESENTING ALL EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS).

President, Dr. Charles L. Thompson, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Secretary, William T. Demarest, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

REFORMED.

Women's Board of Domestic Missions, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y. President, Mrs. John S. Bussing, 26 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John S. Allen.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL, 15 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

President, Rev. Winslow Warren; treasurer, Francis H. Brown, M. D.; secretary, Rev. C. E. Park, 347 Marlboro Street.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Board of Home Missions United Presbyterian Church, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary, R. A. Hutchison, D. D.; superintendent of Indian work, Mrs. Ada Kerr Wilson, 1112 South Avenue, Wilksburg, Pa.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. Chairman, Alfred E. Marling; secretary of Indian work, Robert D. Hall.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

National Board Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. President, Miss Grace H. Dodge; secretary for Indian work, Miss Edith M. Dabb.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, October 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of matters pertaining to the administration of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Alaska, as a country of rich and varied mineral and other resources, is now commanding greater attention than at any time in its history. The development of lode mines in southeastern and southwestern Alaska, in the Tanana Valley, and in Seward Peninsula in northwestern Alaska, continues on an extensive scale, this being particularly noticeable along the southeastern coast where important mining enterprises have been under way for the past several years. Placer or alluvial gold mining has more than kept pace during the past year with the record of 1913 and the output from this source of mining reached a substantial amount. The production from placer mines for the calendar year 1914 will probably exceed that of the previous year. In the placer-mining regions, and especially in the Tanana and Yukon Valleys and in Seward Peninsula, placer-mining operations during the season of 1913 were greatly retarded by lack of sufficient water for sluicing purposes; the present season, however, has been marked by an abundant rainfall in most localities and it may therefore be expected that the output will show a substantial increase. There has also been an increase in the number of dredges in the various gold fields, there having been 46 in actual operation in the Seward Peninsula district this year, while several more have been installed in the placer fields of the Yukon Valley and its tributaries. Hydraulic mining has also been extended in various sections with promising results, notably in the Cook Inlet region which is now receiving close examination as a profitable field for both dredges and hydraulic mining.

The second important industry, after mining, is the fisheries of the Territory. This industry has steadily expanded and is capable of much greater expansion if due care shall be taken in the conservation of the various fisheries. Conservation has been applied in Alaska to nearly every natural resource save the fisheries—the one resource which most loudly calls for the protecting care of the Government. In the desire for gain on the part of most of the exploiters of the fisheries of Alaska, the conservation of these fisheries seems to have been practically lost sight of. This subject will receive more extended mention under another head.

More extended use of the forests of southeastern Alaska is being made, due to the expansion of the mining industry, building, and fishing. It is to be noted in this connection that lumber for the manufacture of boxes of various kinds is now being shipped by some of the sawmills to Seattle and San Francisco where a considerable demand has been created by reason of the suitability of Alaska lumber of this purpose. There is no doubt that the market for this quality of Alaska lumber is capable of large expansion. It also may be safely assumed that Alaska is quite able to supply the entire demand of the salmon canneries of the Territory for lumber for the manufacture of boxes for their product, and that the time is not far distant when the importation of this kind of lumber will cease.

Generally speaking, mining, commercial, industrial, economic, and other conditions in Alaska may be classed as fairly good. It is true that in the strictly placer mining regions the gold production has decreased from that of the years immediately following the first discoveries, due to the exhaustion of rich areas where fortunes were accumulated, in many instances, in an almost incredibly short time, and the heavy output of gold caused business to flourish; and with the gradual decline there has been a resultant decrease in the volume of business in those regions, with a steady increase, on the other hand, in the quartz mining sections, particularly in southeastern Alaska where mining and commercial and industrial developments have been more marked than elsewhere in the Territory. There is, however, a marked increase in the attention now being given to southeastern Alaska, southwestern Alaska, and interior Alaska, especially in the Tanana and other valleys. This is due not alone to the rich promise these sections hold out to the prospector, the miner, the farmer, and the business man because of the well-known extent and variety of their natural resources, but also to the extensive developments which it is believed will follow from the building by the Government of a system of railroads, surveys for which, it is expected, will be completed prior to the close of 1914. The construction of railroads will open to development virgin regions, which are now practically inaccessible, but which are known to contain almost unlimited mineral, agricultural, and other resources. These railroads should be supplemented by wagon roads and trails. Alaska embraces hundreds of thousands of acres of low-grade alluvial gold deposits which can not be worked at a profit, principally because of the lack of transportation facilities. When these shall have been afforded by the construction of railroads, wagon roads, and trails, the increase in the output of gold from this source alone will assume large proportions. These vast low-grade alluvial gold deposits are found throughout interior Alaska, in the country drained by the Yukon River and its many tributaries, in the Copper River Valley, in the Cook Inlet region, in Seward Peninsula, and in the great region drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries. Here and there throughout all these sections rich ground has been found and it is worked profitably despite the adverse conditions which are ever the lot of the pioneers of a new country.

With the promise that the future holds and the exact knowledge of the extent and variety of the great mineral and other resources of Alaska, coupled with the new, broad policy of development which

the Government has inaugurated, Alaska, it is confidently believed, will hereafter occupy an important place in the mining, industrial, and economic history of the United States.

POPULATION.

There has been a steady increase in the population of southeastern and southwestern Alaska during the year, the increase in the southeastern section being most noticeable, due to extensive mining developments and the consequent growth of commercial and industrial business. There has also been a somewhat steady influx of people into the southwestern region, where there is considerably increased activity in both quartz and placer mining. A large number of farmers, too, have settled in the Cook Inlet and other districts and engaged in farming, dairying, and stock raising during the present year. In the Copper River Valley and the country tributary thereto an increase of immigration is reported, due to mining developments and the exploration of new districts. In interior and northwestern Alaska the population has remained practically stationary. The population, however, as a whole, according to estimates that have been received, has increased substantially during the present year. A study of the census reports shows that the population of Alaska has been of slow growth except in the years covering the period between 1897 and 1900, inclusive, when there were sudden and large influxes of people owing to gold discoveries. The census of 1910 was the fourth enumeration of the population of Alaska. The earliest taken was that of 1880, when the white population was so sparse that only a few hundred were found, the majority of whom were located at Sitka. In that year the population, partly estimated, was 33,426—98 per cent being Indians; in 1890 the population was returned at 32,052, a decrease for the decennial period of 1,374. The enumeration of 1900 returned a population of 63,592, an increase of 98.4 per cent, due to the influx of gold seekers, but many of those enumerated in the census of that year did not remain permanently in the country. During the decade 1900-1910 there was a slight increase in the population (764, or 1.2 per cent), although the Indians and Chinese decreased in number by more than 6,000.

For judicial purposes Alaska is divided into four divisions, each of which is presided over by a judge appointed by the President. The population in 1910 of these divisions was as follows: First, 15,216; second, 12,351; third, 20,078; and fourth, 16,711.

Juneau is the seat of the court for the first division, Nome for the second, Valdez for the third, and Fairbanks for the fourth division.

The total area of the Territory is 590,884 square miles. The density of the population per square mile in 1910 was 0.1, or about one inhabitant to 10 square miles of area.

The white population at the present time is estimated at 39,000, an increase of 3,000 over the estimate of last year. It is probable that the number of natives has remained practically stationary since the last decennial census, although in some localities it is undoubted that the number of deaths have largely exceeded the number of births. The increase of white population during the past year has been largely confined to the Pacific coast of Alaska; and while some

sections of interior Alaska undoubtedly show a decrease in the number of people, those remaining may be classed as permanent; a considerable number have become attached to the soil and are engaged in farming and other gainful occupations. That the population will steadily increase hereafter can not be doubted.

THE FUTURE OF ALASKA.

Alaska has received much favorable publicity during the past year. This has been largely due to the action of the present national administration in initiating a rational policy of development for the Territory. This has given encouragement to the people who have made their homes here; it is attracting the attention of many thousands of other people, in the Old World and the New. Many people have a better knowledge of Alaska and what it offers than ever before. Its advantages and disadvantages have been widely discussed and critically examined. The result has been beneficial. Many myths have been exploded; the mists of untruth have been cleared away. It has been clearly demonstrated that Alaska is not a perennially ice-locked wilderness "where miles immeasurably spread, seem lengthening as they go," but a country magnificent in the extent and variety of its natural resources, as well as distances; a country of marvelous scenic beauty and grandeur; a country, if not literally flowing with milk and honey, at least quite capable of producing both in abundance, and affording comfortable homes for several millions of people. This is not a fanciful dream, although in quite recent times such a statement would have been so classed. The abundance and variety of its mineral and other wealth have been proved; its fisheries stand out preeminently and its agricultural possibilities are beginning to be appreciated. There are probably 50,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes; there are millions of acres adapted for cattle raising and dairying; in the southeastern and southwestern regions there are extensive timber belts, principally spruce and hemlock, with considerable quantities of yellow cedar, a most beautiful and valuable wood. Alaska, besides being a leader in the gold production of the world, has copper and coal, lead, tin, and silver; marble, gypsum, and iron; vast deposits of limestone, and many other minerals, common and rare. A country blest with such natural resources, a few of which have been enumerated, must, therefore, present an inviting field for the home-seeker, for capital and for labor, for men of brain and brawn such as have caused the great West to bloom and blossom. In this connection and as showing what may be reasonably expected from Alaska a comparison with Finland is herewith submitted: The application lies in the fact that Finland, which is equal in area to only one-fourth of Alaska, extends from 60° north latitude, which is the latitude of Cordova, to a point nearly in the latitude of Point Barrow, and that both Alaska and Finland are subject to almost identical climatic conditions. According to recent authoritative statistics, in 1912 the total number of live stock in Finland was 3,084,628. There were of cattle, 1,491,264; sheep, 904,447; horses, 327,817; swine, 221,082; reindeer, 133,749; and goats, 6,279.

There were 2,444 miles of railroad, of which all but 230 miles is owned by the State. Receipts of the State lines in 1912 totaled

\$10,317,780, with receipts per mile of \$4,660; and the tonnage hauled was 4,388,040, and tonnage per mile, 1,980.

Figures for agriculture, 1909, show a total production of 862,920 tons. Oats led, with 388,775 tons; rye, 337,991; barley, 113,907; meslin, 12,494; peas and beans, 6,258; and wheat, 3,495.

As a dairying country Finland, in 1912, produced 13,237 tons of butter, 1,551 tons of milk and cream, and 1,011 tons of cheese, a total of 15,799 tons.

During the same year the country put forth 2,541,524 M feet lumber, and manufactured 365,020 tons of pulp and paper.

In fish it showed a total pack of 23,045 tons, included in which were herring, 15,906; smelt, 2,403; whitefish, 508; salmon, 280; and sprat, 39 tons.

Alaska presents opportunities equally as alluring as Finland in which to establish homes, engage in gainful occupations, and establish industries. In almost every way Alaska is richer in point of natural wealth than Finland; this Territory is new and largely undeveloped; Finland is one of the oldest countries of Europe, and, as has been stated, climatic conditions are much the same in both.

RAILROAD AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION.

There has been no railroad construction in Alaska during the past several years. The total railroad mileage is 466 miles, distributed as follows: White Pass & Yukon route, Skagway to White Pass, 20.4 miles; Yakutat Southern Railway (private railroad), 9 miles; Copper River & Northwestern, Cordova to Kennecott, 195 miles; Alaska Northern Railway, Seward to head of Turnagain Arm, 71.6 miles; Tanana Valley Railway, Fairbanks and Chena to Chatanika, 46 miles; Seward Peninsula Railway, Nome to Shelton, and branch line, 86.5 miles; Council City & Solomon River Railway, 32.5 miles; Wild Goose Railway, Council to Ophir Creek, 5 miles. Of the above railways the Copper River & Northwestern, the Alaska Northern, and the Council City & Solomon River Railway are standard gauge. Only the White Pass & Yukon, the Copper River & Northwestern, and the Tanana Valley Railways, aggregating 261.4 miles of track, have been operated as public carriers in recent years. The removal of the tax of \$100 per mile levied by the Government, which was abolished this year, it is expected will result in the resumption of traffic by the other railroads.

On March 12 last the Congress passed a law providing for the construction by the Government of a system of railroads, including a trunk line or lines from some point or points on the Pacific coast of Alaska to the interior, with necessary branch lines, etc. This law is reprinted in Appendix M.

An engineering commission composed of W. C. Edes, Lieut. Fredrick Meares, United States Army, and Thomas Riggs, jr., was appointed by the President early in May to investigate available railroad routes. The commission began active work in the following month, and six survey parties have been organized and put into the field. The work has been pushed during the summer in a satisfactory manner but has not been completed at this time. The President is empowered to select the routes and the terminals.

Transportation facilities, and these include not only railroads but wagon roads and trails, are a prime necessity in the development of a new country. What railroads and good wagon roads have accomplished in the West may be duplicated in Alaska if given these facilities. Immigration, civilization, and progress will follow in their wake. The wilderness will be reclaimed and made productive; mineral and other natural wealth will be developed; new industries will be multiplied; and prosperous communities will arise, for this Territory has an abundance of those natural resources that are constantly in demand by the world at large. The construction of railroads by the Government will be a means of opening to development a vast extent of territory, now practically inaccessible, but which is known to possess great possibilities from a mineral and agricultural point of view. I wish to emphasize here, however, that supplementary to railroads, and as producers of added tonnage for railroad transportation, there should be a largely increased appropriation by Congress for the construction and maintenance of new roads and trails. This is in line with my recommendation of last year, in which it was stated that liberal appropriations for roads and trails for a period of 10 years would add millions in excess of the sums appropriated to the national wealth. In this connection it may be proper to cite the liberal policies of the governments of British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Alaska's near neighbors, toward the construction of railroads, wagon roads, and trails. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended yearly in these countries for roads and trails alone, the result being that the burdens borne by the pioneer prospectors, miners, and farmers have been materially lessened. Substantial roads have been built and the immediate settlement and development of the regions traversed have resulted. A similar policy adopted toward Alaska would be followed by like results, for in many respects the natural resources, climate, and other conditions obtaining in each country are practically identical; or if there be any advantage it may be justly claimed for Alaska. I therefore earnestly renew my recommendation that Congress should make an annual appropriation of at least \$750,000 for the construction of wagon roads, bridges, and trails in this Territory for a period of years.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Four Government agricultural experiment stations are maintained in Alaska—one at Sitka, another at Kodiak, in western Alaska; one at Rampart, on the Yukon River; and the fourth at Fairbanks, in the Tanana Valley. They are under the direction of C. C. Georgeson, as special agent in charge of investigations. Mr. Georgeson has done excellent work, but his investigations have been somewhat hampered by lack of funds to carry on necessary experimental investigations. The success already achieved in agricultural experiment work in the Territory has been amply sufficient to demonstrate the possibilities of the soil of Alaska, in favorable regions, for agricultural and kindred purposes. An increased appropriation so as to permit the extension of the work of the experimental stations is urgently needed.

The work under way at the several stations has been prosecuted during the past year with much success. Each of the four stations

in the Territory is assigned a particular line of work. The headquarters station is at Sitka. Here the work is confined almost wholly to horticulture, experiments in orcharding, and nursery work. No grain growing is attempted, because the heavy rains during the late summer and fall, when the grain matures, make it impossible to save the crop. Grain can be grown and matured, but it is not practicable to save it after it is grown. Much work is done in the line of plant breeding. Determined efforts are being made to develop varieties of berry and bush fruits which shall be better suited to the climate than such as can be obtained from the outside. Many varieties of strawberries have been developed in this way by crosses with the native wild species, which are of excellent quality. They are of superior quality for local consumption, but they appear to be a little soft for shipment. A small orchard in which many varieties of early apples are being tested is doing well. A small nursery is maintained chiefly for the propagation of apple trees, which are sent out free of charge to be tested by settlers who apply for them, as far as the supply on hand permits. Many varieties of vegetables, including potatoes, are grown with a view to testing them.

At Kodiak station work was interrupted by the covering of the station with volcanic ash to a depth of 18 inches in June, 1912. Steps were immediately taken to seed the ash to tame grasses and clovers. This work is still in progress. On the slopes and hillsides the native pasturage has been reestablished, to a large degree, through the erosion of the ashes. The frost, the melting snow and rain, and the wind all combined to carry the ashes from the slopes to the lowlands. The pasturage has been improved so far that the herd of cattle has been returned from its sojourn in the State of Washington. Three silos are in successful operation at this station, and two herds of cattle will hereafter be maintained; one, a dairy herd of the best milkers of the Galloway breed, will be located at the town of Kodiak, and a breeding herd at Kalsin Bay. The experiment is to develop a milking Galloway. Settlers in Alaska need an all-purpose cow. The station has a small flock of sheep, which has been bred there; and which, therefore, are thoroughly acclimated; they are doing well.

At Rampart, in the Yukon Valley, there is a grain-breeding station. The work here is devoted almost wholly to the development of varieties of grains which shall be early enough to mature in the short summer of the interior. Several varieties of barley have already been developed in this manner which are better suited to the conditions than those obtained from the outside. Oats and wheat are treated in the same manner. One of the important lines of work at this station is to develop and establish a hardy alfalfa suited to the climate of Alaska. Some hardy alfalfas from Siberia have been introduced and they are doing well. In the summer of 1913 several varieties matured seed. This fact is of great importance. If an alfalfa can be established which will produce seed, then all suitable portions of Alaska can be planted with this valuable forage plant, and as a result live stock can be raised wherever alfalfa is grown, and the fertility of the soil can be maintained, since alfalfa, as is well known, is a nitrogen gatherer from the air.

At Fairbanks station grain-growing is pursued on a larger scale. The station is devoted chiefly to farm demonstration work, for the

benefit of the many farmers located in the vicinity. The grains originated at Rampart, which prove of value, are here propagated on a larger scale. Experiments are made in potato culture, with the result that the station produced the best potatoes that perhaps are grown anywhere in Alaska. The station has this spring sold large quantities of last year's potato crop for seed to the surrounding farmers.

Pure-bred Duroc-Jersey pigs have been introduced at Fairbanks station, not only for the purpose of ascertaining if hog raising can be made a success, but also with a view to furnishing pure-bred stock at reasonable prices to farmers of the vicinity.

The work of the stations demonstrates year by year more fully the already well-established fact that Alaska has a large agricultural capacity, but a matter of first importance is to learn not only what crops can best be grown, but how to grow them, for the crops grown in the States and the general methods followed there are not adapted to this far northern climate.

NATIONAL FORESTS OF ALASKA.

Tongass National Forest, in southeastern Alaska, and Chugach National Forest, in the southwestern section, comprise the national forests of the Territory. Of these the Tongass reserve is by far the most important, but the wisdom of maintaining it as such may be questioned, inasmuch as such reserves in Alaska are unnecessary for the preservation of the forests, and operate as a hindrance to the miner and homesteader. With especial reference to the Chugach National Forest, I have to again express the opinion, contained in the last annual report of this office, that this forest reserve is of extremely doubtful utility and is more valuable for the mineral wealth it contains than for its timber.

I have also to renew my recommendation that the Aleutian Islands Reservation be abolished. This reservation was created by Executive order March 8, 1913, ostensibly for the propagation of fur-bearing animals, reindeer, and fish. The only result that has been accomplished by this act has been to further handicap the natives resident on these islands and to render it more difficult for them to obtain sustenance. These struggling people have a difficult time at best to gain a livelihood for themselves and those dependent upon them, and when they must obtain permits to fish or hunt, as is now the case, their burdens are unnecessarily increased and the battle for existence becomes more intense. Very little land area is necessary for the propagation of fur-bearing animals, or sea space for the propagation of fish, while reindeer raising may be carried on at will without interference in any way from the natives. This reservation should be at once abolished, as it serves no useful purpose whatsoever, but on the contrary is utterly harmful to the original owners of the soil—the Aleut Indians, whose welfare should command the earnest attention of the Government.

The total receipts of the Tongass and Chugach National Forests for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were \$58,781.35. The total cost of administration for the same period was \$38,763.61. The number of homesteads surveyed during the year and reported for listing under the act of June 11, 1906, which provides for the entry

of agricultural lands within the national forests, was 86. The total number of timber sales made during the year was 348. The total amount of timber cut on the Tongass and Chugach National Forests during the year was 43,756,712 board feet, of which 2,560,849 linear feet or 7,682,547 board feet, consisted of piling. The total receipts of the national forests are deposited to the credit of the United States Treasury. The cost of administration is covered by appropriation by Congress. Thirty-five per cent of the total receipts of the national forests of Alaska is returned to the Territory to be used for roads, trails, and school purposes; 25 per cent shall be spent as directed by the Territorial legislature, and 10 per cent shall be spent by the Federal Government for road or trail construction within the the national forests producing the fund. The 10 per cent fund for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1912 and 1913, has been spent in the construction of 2,500 feet of plank road at Craig, 1 mile of trail at Bailey Bay Hot Springs, and 6 miles of trail on the Stikine River.

All persons living on or near the national forests in Alaska are permitted to take free of charge all the wood they need for their own domestic purposes. Timber needed by prospectors in the actual development of their claims prior to reaching the shipping stage, is given free of charge.

Investigations with favorable reports were made during the year throughout the Tongass National Forest relative to the possibilities of the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. The cheap power and vast amount of available timber make it reasonable to assume that southeastern Alaska will in the immediate future be one of the principal pulp and paper centers of the world.

Any person desiring information relative to the purchase of timber, taking up a homestead, acquiring right of way for water power, or any other privilege within the Tongass or Chugach National Forests, should write or call on the Forest Supervisor, Ketchikan, Alaska.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The importation of reindeer from Siberia into Alaska began in 1892 in order to furnish material for food and clothing for the Eskimos in the vicinity of Bering Strait. In 20 years the industry has made the natives inhabiting the coastal regions from Point Barrow to the Alaska Peninsula, a civilized, thrifty people, having in their herds assured support for themselves and opportunity to acquire some wealth by the sale of meat and skins. There is no doubt of the success of the industry, and there is equally no doubt that it is capable of still greater expansion. The question of a market for the meat is of prime importance. Under present conditions the market is limited and its extension is a matter worthy of careful investigation. If markets for fresh reindeer meat could be opened in the United States, it would be an aid in solving the question of a meat supply for the Nation. The meat is delicious and could be sold at prices considerably lower than those which fresh beef and other meats now command. In this connection I have to renew my recommendation of last year that white men, settlers in Alaska, be permitted to obtain herds of reindeer under the same rules and conditions that Eskimos, missions, and Lapps are now supplied, to the end that this food product may be distributed at

least over the entire inhabited portion of Alaska, for the benefit of its citizens.

Nine new herds were established in 1912-13 at the following places: Iliamna, Bethel, Cape Espenberg, Deering, Iglotalik, Nome, Poker Creek, and Salt Lake. Of the number of new herds eight are owned by natives, that established at Iliamna being owned jointly by the Government and natives.

The recently completed tabulation of the returns contained in the annual reports of the superintendents of the herds shows that there were 47,266 reindeer in the 62 Alaskan herds on June 30, 1913, or a net increase of 23 per cent during the fiscal year. This is considered a fair rate of increase, especially since nearly 5,000 reindeer were killed for food and skins during the year. Only 3,853 of the reindeer are owned by the Government, 5,047 are owned by missions, 7,834 by Lapps, and the remaining 30,532 are owned by 797 Eskimos and Indians whose income from the reindeer industry during the fiscal year was \$66,966. The Government is planning to go out of the reindeer business as fast as it can train natives for individual ownership, the policy being to encourage independence and initiative among the native population. Distribution is in charge of the United States school-teachers, and it is expected that the Government will dispose of all its reindeer within the next four years.

Discussing a statement that the Alaskan reindeer are growing smaller because of their inbreeding, Mr. W. T. Lopp, chief of the Alaska division, maintains that the reindeer now in Alaska are larger animals than those which comprised the original stock imported from Siberia. Mr. Lopp states:

Alaska affords a better range than Siberia. The climate is better. The herds average more than 700 reindeer each, so that the danger of inbreeding can not be serious. Necessarily there is more inbreeding among the scattered bands of wild caribou. On the other hand, since the caribou are larger than the reindeer, their mixture with a number of our reindeer herds seems to have improved the size. At the same time it has been noticed that the introduction of wild blood makes herding more difficult.

Pasturage is good in most parts of western and northern Alaska, but a few reindeer herds are kept in the wind-swept regions along the northwest coast, where the winter moss frequently becomes coated with ice from alternate freezing and thawing. This prevents the herd from securing proper food, and results in undersized deer. Mosquitoes are also a cause of stunted growth. Herds at some distance from the coast need to be kept well up on the mountain slopes to avoid the mosquito pests.

The greatest immediate menace to the welfare of the reindeer lies in the tundra fires, started in the region of the mining camps. There is plenty of grass and foliage for the deer in summer, but in winter it is the tundra moss that furnishes forage, and to destroy it is to deal a body blow to one of Alaska's most promising industries.

The general distribution of reindeer in Alaska is shown by the following:

Table showing number of reindeer in each herd, 1913.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Barrow No. 1----- | 1, 118 | 8. Bethel No. 6 (Oungagtull) _ | 455 |
| 2. Barrow No. 2----- | 546 | 9. Bethel No. 7----- | 1, 300 |
| 3. Bethel No. 1----- | 247 | 10. Buckland----- | 839 |
| 4. Bethel No. 2 (Kilahalin) _ | 1, 285 | 11. Cape Douglas----- | 670 |
| 5. Bethel No. 3 (Kivigluk) _ | 516 | 12. Cape Espenberg----- | 193 |
| 6. Bethel No. 4 (Nukluk) _ | 470 | 13. ogtung----- | 400 |
| 7. Bethel No. 5 (Taulksak) _ | 2, 118 | 14. Council----- | 901 |

Table showing number of reindeer in each herd, 1913—Continued.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--------|
| 15. Deering No. 1 (Lane River) | 658 | 40. Nome | 501 |
| 16. Deering No. 2 (Good Hope River) | 746 | 41. Point Hope | 1,357 |
| 17. Deering No. 3 (Kugruk) | 376 | 42. Poker Creek | 437 |
| 18. Egavik | 842 | 43. Salt Lake (Imeruk) | 235 |
| 19. Gambell | 966 | 44. Selawik | 702 |
| 20. Golovin No. 1 | 1,315 | 45. Shaktolik | 900 |
| 21. Golovin No. 2 | 1,100 | 46. Shishmaref No. 1 | 762 |
| 22. Golovia | 1,300 | 47. Shishmaref No. 2 | 1,416 |
| 23. Good News Bay | 692 | 48. Shishmaref No. 3 | 592 |
| 24. Holy Cross | 463 | 49. Shungnak | 754 |
| 25. Hooper Bay | 385 | 50. Sinuk | 464 |
| 26. Icy Cape | 567 | 51. Spruce Creek | 353 |
| 27. Igloo No. 1 | 699 | 52. Teller | 783 |
| 28. Igloo No. 2 | 906 | 53. Togiak | 292 |
| 29. Iglotalik (Bonanza) | 507 | 54. Tubutulik | 340 |
| 30. Iliamna No. 1 (Kenai) | 240 | 55. Ugashik | 635 |
| 31. Iliamna No. 2 (Koghonak) | 99 | 56. Unalakleet (North River) | 795 |
| 32. Kinak | 435 | 57. Unalakleet (South River) | 916 |
| 33. Kivalina | 775 | 58. Wainwright | 1,207 |
| 34. Koglung | 247 | 59. Wales No. 1 and } | 2,598 |
| 35. Kotzebue No. 1 | 1,683 | 60. Mint River | |
| 36. Kotzebue No. 2 | 1,675 | 61. Wales No. 2 | 1,178 |
| 37. Kululak | 200 | 62. Iglotalik No. 2 | 954 |
| 38. Mountain Village | 483 | | |
| 39. Noatak | 674 | Total | 47,268 |

The total valuation of 30,532 reindeer owned by natives in 1913, at \$25 each, was \$763,300; the total income of natives from reindeer from 1893 to 1913 was \$209,476; the valuation of 16,744 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders, and the Government in 1913 was \$418,600; the total income of missions and Laplanders from reindeer from 1893 to 1913 was \$71,795, or a total valuation and income in 20 years of \$1,463,171. The total Government appropriations from 1893 to 1913 amounted to \$297,000, the gain being 392 per cent.

The appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, was \$5,000, expended as follows: Salaries of chief herders, \$671.10; support of apprentices, \$4,014.27; establishment of new herds, \$300; reserved for contingencies, \$14.63.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Health conditions among the white population of Alaska continue to be excellent. In fact, Alaska is one of the healthiest countries in the world, as is shown by vital statistics. Among the white population epidemics are practically unknown, and when they do occur they are invariably importations; that is, they do not originate in the Territory. A few cases of smallpox occurred last spring, but prompt measures taken by the local and Territorial health authorities quickly eradicated them, and the disease was confined to a few localities.

Among the native population, however, diseases of various kinds are widespread, this being especially true in remote sections, in some parts of southwestern Alaska and the eastern shore of Bering Sea, where such things as sanitation and hygiene are unknown. Tuberculosis is the principal disease, and there is no doubt that if not eradicated in the near future it will exterminate the natives well within the present century. According to the 1913 report of Dr. Emil Kru-

lish, United States Public Health Service, detailed for service in Alaska under the Commissioner of Education, 15 per cent of the native population is affected with tuberculosis, including all forms, and both the active and latent type, while in 7 per cent it is present in the active stage. The home conditions are responsible for this infection, says Dr. Krulish, for in the crowded, unventilated rooms "all eat from the same dish, drink from the spout of the same teapot, use the same towel, and expectorate upon the same floor." It is there that the principal danger of contagion exists, and it is there that tuberculosis, trachoma, and other diseases are frequently contracted.

During the present summer Rev. J. H. Condit, an Alaskan missionary of many more years residence, visited many native villages of southwestern Alaska and the eastern coast of Bering Sea. He describes conditions among the natives in those sections as little short of horrible. Disease, suffering, and death are everywhere apparent, neither age nor sex being exempt. Sanitation and hygiene in any form are absolutely unknown; little medical relief can be obtained, nor are there hospitals to care for the sick and diseased. Crippled children are numerous and death stalks everywhere. A devoted physician is found here and there at wide intervals who endeavors to alleviate the suffering that he finds, but handicapped as he is, he can render but insufficient relief. Dr. Condit found children 4 and 5 years old who had never learned to walk; they were the victims of disease and neglect, of hunger, dirt, and cold. Missionary societies can not cope with these conditions, notwithstanding the fact that missionaries, teachers, and physicians show painstaking devotion to the welfare of the native people among whom they are stationed. Medical relief is necessary and urgent, the present medical service being entirely inadequate. Hospitals are indispensable for the proper treatment of cases. Those now in use are few and unsuited for the treatment of the sick. Their number should be materially increased and they should be located at points where they will serve the needs of the greatest number of the native people throughout the Territory.

The natives of Alaska have at all times received but scant consideration from the Government, except in the matter of appropriations by Congress for their education. They are, as a rule, self-supporting; they have to be or they would inevitably die of starvation. The Government provides schools for them, in which good work is being done, the teachers of these schools giving attention to sanitation and hygiene in the schools as also in the native villages where schools are maintained, but necessarily their efforts in the latter direction are limited by existing conditions which they are unable to control. The only way by which the medical problem can be solved is, therefore, by the establishment of well-equipped hospitals, the employment of physicians and nurses, the isolation of the infected, and the thorough education of the natives in hygiene and sanitation. The establishment of a number of hospitals along the Pacific coast of Alaska and the Bering Sea coast and on the Yukon River, at convenient points, is indispensable if these people are to have the medical care and attention to which they are entitled from a humanitarian standpoint. The case of the native is not yet hopeless, nor will it be if prompt steps be taken to save him from the ravages of the many diseases to which he seems to be heir. The

peopling of the Territory by white men, while it has given the native some new avenues of employment, can not be said to have increased his means of making a livelihood; each succeeding year the old native finds it more difficult to provide for himself, and while the Government has provided schools for the education of the natives, and reindeer herds in some sections for their sustenance, much that is vital to their welfare, even their very existence, remains to be done. They are just as much in need of medical treatment as they are of education; perhaps more so; at any rate, education and medical treatment are inseparable and are essential factors to their welfare. If the natives are taught to live under sanitary and hygienic conditions, a long step forward will have been made, and with sound bodies the natives will then profit much more largely by education and will be more thoroughly equipped to become self-supporting, self-respecting citizens.

MINES AND MINING.

The mineral output in 1913, as shown by statistics collected by the United States Geological Survey, was 755,947 ounces of gold, valued at \$15,626,813; 362,563 ounces of silver, valued at \$218,988; 21,659,958 pounds of copper, valued at \$3,357,293; 2,300 tons of coal, valued at \$13,800; marble, crude gypsum, petroleum, tin, and lead, valued at \$253,442. The total value for 1913 was \$19,470,336, as compared with \$22,537,821 in 1912. The output of tin ore and concentrates this year is estimated at 70 tons, mainly from the Cape York district, Seward Peninsula.

The production of gold during 1913 showed a decrease over the previous year. This decrease is partially accounted for by a shortage of water in the placer mining regions which greatly curtailed mining operations in the interior and on Seward Peninsula, where most of the placer gold in Alaska is mined. In 1913 about 31 per cent of the total production of gold came from lode mines, the balance, or 69 per cent, from placer mines. This indicates a gradual transition from placer to lode mining. However, a largely increased output from placer mines may be expected with the construction of railroads and wagon roads, as these facilities will so reduce the cost of operation as to make less valuable auriferous gravels available to profitable exploitation.

The development and growth of the mining industry of Alaska present some interesting features. The first authentic record of production began in 1880, when gold to the amount of \$20,000 was produced. In 1881 the production was \$40,000, and in 1882 it had reached \$150,000. Thereafter there was a steady increase until 1906 when the output for that year was valued at \$22,036,794. The total production from 1880 to 1913 was \$228,392,540, of which the gold placers have yielded \$165,480,848. The first record of silver production began in 1883, when the commercial value of the output was \$11,146. The output for 1913 was valued at \$218,988. It is estimated that since mining began in Alaska the gold placers have produced silver to the value of \$996,069. The first copper of which there is record, was produced in 1880; it amounted to 3,933 pounds and was valued at \$826. No more seems to have been produced until 1901

when the output reached 250,000 pounds and was valued at \$40,000. Thereafter there was a steady increase until 1912, when 29,230,491 pounds were mined, valued at \$4,823,031. The output in 1913 was 21,659,958 pounds, valued at \$3,357,293. The total production of copper from Alaskan mines up to the close of 1913 was 111,954,455 pounds, valued at \$16,927,518. As noted above, most of this copper has been produced since 1901, when systematic mining began.

Tin mining began in 1902, when the tin placers of the Cape York district, northwestern Alaska, were developed in a small way. Since 1910 the annual output of tin has been much increased by dredging operations, and there has also been a small output of lode tin. The total production up to 1913 is estimated at 383 tons of metallic tin, valued at \$360,000. This output is shipped to Swansea, Wales, for treatment. With the further development of the industry enough ore may be produced to warrant the construction of a smelter for the treatment of the product at some convenient point in Alaska. Cassiterite, in the form of stream tin, is not an uncommon mineral in some of the auriferous gravels of Alaska, but it has been systematically mined only in the Cape York district. Some also has been recovered incidentally to gold mining in the Hot Springs district, on the lower Tanana River; it has also been found on Deadwood Creek, in the Birch Creek district, and on Midnight Creek, in the Ruby district. Lode tin has been reported in the Hot Springs district, but such ore has been mined only in the Cape York district on Lost River, where a small concentration mill has been erected from which some concentrates have been shipped.

Thirty gold lode mines, including several properties in the new lode districts which made only small outputs, were operated a whole or a part of the year 1913—six more than in 1912. Work was also done on many gold prospects. Of the producing mines, 14 were in the Fairbanks district, 7 in southeastern Alaska, 3 in the Willow Creek district, 2 at Valdez, 2 in Kenai Peninsula, and 2 in southwestern Alaska. It is estimated that these mines had an output of 1,614,506 tons of ore compared with 1,761,814 tons in 1912. In 1912 the average value of gold and silver contents for all the ores mined was \$2.85 per ton; the average for 1913 was \$2.99.

There were seven producing copper mines in 1913 as compared with eight in 1912. Of these, three were in the Ketchikan district, three on Prince William Sound, and one in the Kotsina-Chitina district. The total production of copper in 1913 was 21,659,958 pounds, valued at \$3,357,283, compared with 29,230,491 pounds, valued at \$4,823,031 in 1912. About \$132,000 worth of gold and \$165,000 worth of silver was recovered from the copper ores. It is estimated that in 1913 about 185,736 short tons of copper ore were hoisted, compared with 93,452 tons in 1912. The average copper content of the ore was about 7.95 per cent, and the value of the gold and silver in the ore about \$2.17 to the ton.

The value of the placer gold produced in 1913 is estimated at \$10,600,000; that of 1912 was \$11,990,000. The decrease is to be accounted for in a large measure by the shortage of water. At Fairbanks, in the Innoko-Iditarod region, and on Seward Peninsula, the sluicing season was probably less than one-half of the normal length. The total decrease in the value of the placer gold production from these three most important regions is estimated to have been over

\$2,250,000. On the other hand, the value of the gold output from the Ruby district in 1913 was more than \$500,000 greater in 1913 than in 1912. The other Alaskan camps yielded about the same in 1913 as in 1912.

It is estimated that a total of about 700 placer mines were operated in 1913, but many of them for only a part of the season, compared with 720 in 1912. About 150 mines were operated during the winter, employing probably 800 men, and 650 in summer, employing about 4,500 men. In addition to this, some 1,500 to 2,000 men were engaged in prospecting and other nonproductive work relating to mining.

During the present season there has been an abundance of water for placer mining in most of the districts, and there promises to be a yield of several million dollars greater than last year. Forty-six dredges are reported at work in the Seward Peninsula district; two more have been installed in the Iditarado region and arrangements have been made for the introduction of dredges in the Ruby district. An association has been formed by the people of that district for the systematic prospecting of gravels by means of drills with a view to the installation of a number of dredges. The gold output of this camp this year will probably be the largest in its history, and it is believed that it will develop into an extensive mining camp. Some lode prospecting has been done in the Ruby district the past year, but no lode mines have as yet developed.

The placer gold output in the Fairbanks district will exceed that of 1913, due to the abundance of water for sluicing purposes and the development of new ground which carries good values. A strike was reported in the month of August on a tributary of the Healy River but its extent is not known.

The Koyukuk district has been a steady producer for many years, its annual output running from \$250,000 to \$300,000. By reason of its remoteness from supply centers operating costs are high, but notwithstanding this handicap scores of men have accumulated comfortable fortunes from placer mining in the Koyukuk country. For the most part the diggings lie well within the Arctic Circle. A new discovery was recently reported on Wild River, a tributary of the Koyukuk. An urgent need of this district is better transportation facilities, such as, for instance, would be afforded by a wagon road connecting the district with some point on the Yukon River, near Tanana. Another small producing district is called Innoko, the Innoko being a tributary of the Yukon. For many years this district has produced from \$200,000 to \$250,000 annually. Several new gold-bearing creeks are reported in this and tributary districts, and it is expected that dredges will be installed on at least one of these creeks.

The Kuskokwim country which embraces many thousands of square miles of territory, is reported to offer promising inducements for the operation of dredges. On a number of creeks on the lower Kuskokwim River some gold has been mined for a number of years. Like nearly all sections of Alaska, additional transportation facilities are necessary before the country can be thoroughly prospected and developed.

The Chisana district, discovered during the summer of 1913, and to which a comparatively large number of people stampeded, did not come up to the expectations of the discoverers. It is reported,

however, that the district will probably produce \$200,000 the present season. Discoveries reported last year in the Nelchina district and near Andreafski on the lower Yukon River, have been disappointing although each will produce a small amount of gold this year.

Active development work on new copper and gold lode mines of the Copper River district, and also in the Valdez district, is reported this year, and should legislation be passed enabling the coal mines of Alaska to be opened on a commercial basis, thus insuring the necessary supply of coke, it is probable that smelters will be erected for the treatment of copper from this district and also from the Prince William Sound district, where there are now a number of producing copper mines.

In southeastern Alaska the development of two additional large low-grade gold producers near Juneau, is assured, with the probability of a third that will bring this district to the front as one of the great mining districts of the world, not only in the matter of tonnage but also in regard to low costs of operation. The first unit of a large reduction plant has been completed, and the first unit of still another which will crush 6,000 tons of ore daily, will be in operation, it is reported, by January 1, 1915.

Increased shipments of marble have been made during the year from a number of quarries in southeastern Alaska. Largely increased exports of gypsum are also reported.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 17 new lights, 21 buoys, and 5 beacons were added to the number of aids to navigation in Alaskan waters. In the previous fiscal year 15 lights, 2 beacons, and 9 buoys were installed. More of these aids are needed. No losses of vessels or of life due to shipwreck have been reported in these waters since August 17, 1913, when 31 persons were drowned in the wreck of the steamship *State of California*, which struck an uncharted rock in Gambier Bay, Frederick Sound, and sank in three minutes. I have to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report that a survey be made of all uncharted waters of the Alaskan coast, and in addition, resurveys should be made of a number of sounds, bays, and inlets. It is to be regretted that the appropriation for this work asked by the Secretary of Commerce from the Congress failed of passage. No waters of the United States so much need thorough surveys in order to safeguard vessels and human life as do those of Alaska. Speaking by and large, the conditions existing last year still obtain. The commerce of the Territory is large and is steadily increasing and will continue to increase indefinitely with the development of the different sections, and the installation of additional lights, buoys, and beacons from year to year, and surveys of navigable channels, is still to be regarded as a matter of great economic as well as humane importance. The sum of \$60,000 was asked to make surveys during the present year. At least a similar amount should be made available for this purpose during the summer of 1915. The numerous shipwrecks that have occurred during the past years, besides the lamentable loss of life incurred, have had the effect of increasing the expenses of ship-owners, of shippers, and of merchants doing business in Alaska.

There is no more beautiful water route to be found in the world than that which skirts the southern Alaskan coast, and it should be made as safe as possible for the traveler and for commerce. The perils that confront the voyager are not found in storm or hurricane, for these are unknown on the "inside route" to Alaska; the danger lies in the hidden rocks or reefs that have hitherto escaped notice and therefore have not been charted, but which have been too frequently found by vessels threading the intricate mazes presented by Alaskan fiords, bays, sounds, and channels.

FISHERIES.

Other than in the regions immediately concerned, it is but little known that Alaska's fishery resources produce values each year which rank well up toward the output of gold and other minerals. Although the fisheries are already developed very extensively, there is room for further expansion along legitimate lines without threatening the future of the industry. But to insure and safeguard this great natural resource there should be additional legislation empowering closer supervision and regulation, while at the same time there is also need of further study of conditions affecting the habits and movements of the several species of salmon, halibut, cod, herring, and other fishes in Alaskan waters. The Federal Government should provide funds, personnel, and vessels for this important work.

This great industry calls loudly for the protecting care of the Federal Government. It has been and still is the victim of neglect, and this neglect is directly attributable to the insufficiency of funds to employ the necessary personnel to enforce the laws and regulations for the protection of the fisheries and for their proper supervision and extension. Flagrant violations of these laws on the part of fisheries operators are a common occurrence, and attempts to prosecute known violators have been only partially successful. Fish traps and other fishing gear have been operated without regard to law or regulations. The waste of fish at many of the canneries is excessive, fish that can not be used being dumped into the sea and are deposited along the shore where they are left to rot, thus creating most insanitary conditions. This waste should be prohibited and the canneries compelled to dispose of the offal, or waste products, in such a manner that the waters will not be polluted.

The waters of Alaska have been exploited for their wealth for many years and they have yielded many millions of dollars, and large individual fortunes have been accumulated therefrom. At no time, however, have the exploiters contributed anything like an adequate return for the privileges they have enjoyed. The system of rebating taxes in return for the release of salmon fry by some of the cannery companies operating hatcheries is, and always has been, more or less of a solemn farce. No one has benefited except the cannery companies, which are thus given a direct bonus by the operation of the rebating system, and the Government has been deprived yearly of a substantial amount of taxes. An investigation of the salmon and other fisheries of Alaska has been made this season by Dr. E. Lester Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, and the report of his findings should prove illuminating. The conditions obtaining in the fisheries of Alaska are known to many Alaskans,

and these conditions are such as to demand a complete change of policy toward the fisheries of Alaska on the part of the Government. These fisheries should be held in trust for all the people and not reserved for wholesale exploitation. This statement applies not alone to the salmon fisheries, but to all the others prosecuted in Alaska; and those who are engaged in the industry should be compelled to pay a just and reasonable tax for the privileges which they enjoy. Taxes are levied on the salmon output alone, while those engaged in other fisheries are permitted to comb the waters for fish of various kinds, giving nothing in return. A portion of the taxes so levied should be used for the protection and conservation of the fisheries and the balance covered into the Territorial treasury to be used for Territorial purposes. The question of permitting alien fishermen to follow their calling in these waters without let or hindrance also demands consideration, as well as the method of operation of mercantile stores by the cannery companies.

The five fish-cultural stations now operated by private enterprise should be taken over at a fair valuation by the Federal Government and operated under the direction of the Bureau of Fisheries, together with the two present Government hatcheries. Also at least five additional hatcheries are needed at appropriate places from Bristol Bay to southeast Alaska. Material aid of this character, together with intelligent regulation of the fisheries in the matter of allowing a reasonable escapement of breeding salmon by prohibiting the operation of both traps and seines near stream mouths will assure a constant maximum supply of salmon.

A review of the completed detailed statistics for 1913 shows that there were 21,721 persons engaged in all branches of the industry. This includes 11,892 whites, 4,164 natives, 2,061 Chinese, 1,693 Japanese, and 1,911 miscellaneous, which head covers Filipinos, Koreans, Kanakas, Mexicans, and others. It is noteworthy that upwards of 4,000 natives were given employment. These were chiefly engaged in southeast Alaska. There was a decline of 2,542 in the total number of persons employed in 1913 as compared with 1912. This was due chiefly to the fact that a number of fishery establishments were not operated.

The total investment in Alaska fisheries in 1913 was \$37,047,305, a decline of \$1,216,152 from 1912. The amounts invested according to each of the important fisheries were as follows: Salmon, \$34,952,918; halibut, \$2,360,025; whaling, \$891,780; cod, \$581,107; herring, \$261,480. Geographically the investment is distributed as follows: Southeast Alaska, \$16,627,854; central Alaska, \$6,628,335; and western Alaska, \$13,791,116.

The total value of the products of the Alaska fisheries in 1913 was \$15,739,068, as against \$18,877,480 in 1912, a decline of \$3,138,412. The principal item of the decrease was in canned salmon. A summary of the products shows that there were produced 3,739,185 cases of salmon, valued at \$13,531,604; 13,687,784 pounds of halibut, valued at \$571,314; 6,012,486 pounds mild cured salmon, valued at \$543,362; 11,916,900 pounds of cod, valued at \$357,711; 38,332 barrels pickled salmon, valued at \$279,249; 10,413,926 pounds herring, valued at \$106,105; 260,000 gallons of herring oil, valued at \$52,000; 2,400,000 pounds of herring fertilizer, valued at \$33,000; 466,500 gallons whale oil, valued at \$189,950; 1,330,000 pounds whale fertilizer, valued at

\$17,600; 820,956 pounds fresh salmon, valued at \$65,727; 701,418 pounds frozen salmon, valued at \$28,057; 51,633 pounds of trout, valued at \$3,660; 49,144 pounds black cod, valued at \$2,494; 121,282 pounds dry salt salmon, valued at \$1,235; 75,000 pounds miscellaneous fresh fish, valued at \$6,000.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

During 1913 there were 42 canneries in operation in southeast Alaska, 9 less than in 1912; 14 in central Alaska, the same as in 1912; while in western Alaska there were 23 canneries in operation, a gain of 1 over 1912. Thus the totals are 87 for 1912 and 79 for 1913.

The pack of red salmon was unusually light in southeast Alaska during 1913, but a satisfactory season as regards pink salmon was experienced. The run of chum salmon was also good, but prices were low and less effort was made to pack this species. Most of the canneries closed earlier than usual. The pack in central Alaska was below normal, though there was a good showing of early king salmon in Cook Inlet. Pinks, however, were scarce in this section. Western Alaska, which comprises chiefly the Bristol Bay region, had the best season in its history for red salmon.

Figures in reference to the proportion of catch by the principal forms of gear show that in southeast Alaska the total catch by seines dropped from 50 per cent in 1912 to 48 per cent in 1913, while the trap catch increased from 47 per cent in 1912 to 50 per cent in 1913. In central Alaska the reverse occurred, as the seine catch increased from 40 to 47 per cent, while the trap catch decreased from 50 per cent in 1912 to 46 per cent in 1913. In western Alaska the catch by traps dropped from 6 per cent in 1912 to 4 per cent in 1913, and the gill-net catch increased from 93 to 94 per cent. Except in an experimental way, seines were used for the first time in western Alaska and the catch thus made was about 2 per cent of the total.

Considering Alaska as a whole, 30 per cent of the salmon caught in 1913 were taken by seines, 32 per cent in traps, and 36 per cent by means of gill nets. The year before seines took 31 per cent; traps, 33 per cent; and gill nets, 34 per cent. Thus, for all Alaska, 1913 shows a gain of 1 per cent for seines, a loss of 1 per cent for traps, and a gain of 2 per cent for gill nets.

The total catch of salmon in 1913 was 59,915,128, a decrease of about 1,000,000 as compared with 1912. This was largely on account of the lessened efforts to pack chums.

Generally speaking, salmon canneries are operated under sanitary conditions, as the cannerymen realize that it is only by producing a good article that the industry can be made to prosper. It would be entirely proper, however, to station a duly qualified Government inspector at each plant to pass upon all fish handled. Most cannerymen would welcome an opportunity to advertise their goods as packed under immediate Government supervision, but before such a plan can become operative provision must be made by Congress for a personnel and funds.

Other important features of the salmon industry include mild curing, hard pickling, freezing, and marketing in a fresh state. Especial mention is here made of the most noteworthy of these, namely, mild-cure work, which during 1913 attracted a large num-

ber of persons and a greatly increased fleet of both power boats and row boats. King salmon are utilized almost wholly for mild curing, though a few cohos are also used. Most of the fish were taken by trolling, the principal fishing grounds being in the Forrester Island and Cape Ommaney regions. All told, 2,644 persons were engaged. The investment amounted to \$1,165,866, and 7,443 tierces of salmon were prepared, valued at \$543,362. This represents a very substantial gain over the previous year.

No figures are as yet available of the salmon output for the season of 1914. In central Alaska and Bristol Bay, Bering Sea, the catch is reported to have been large, the capacity of most of the canneries having been taxed in order to handle the fish taken. In southeastern Alaska the salmon run is reported to have been much smaller than for years past and the pack is considerably below normal. Prices, however, have been materially advanced over those of last year.

HALIBUT.

The halibut fishery of Alaska is next in importance to that of the salmon industry. Approximately 85 per cent of the halibut consumed in the United States comes from the waters of the Pacific, and most of these are caught on the banks contiguous to the Alaskan coast. The industry is growing, and each year sees the addition of new vessels to the fleet. If there is foundation in the complaint of some that halibut are not as plentiful on the more accessible banks, it may be said that it is only necessary to go a little farther to fresh fields to obtain good catches. As a proper aid to fishermen in thus expanding their operations, there is need of further exploration and investigation of halibut banks by the Federal Government.

Shipments of halibut are made either in a frozen or fresh state. In the latter instance they are packed in boxes in crushed ice, while in the former case they are frozen at plants in Alaska and are shipped to the markets in cold storage. A most excellent and wholesome product is assured to the consumer.

As evidence of the expansion of the industry, mention is made of the fact that during 1913 four new companies were engaged in halibut freezing. The total investment in 1913 was \$2,360,025, a very substantial gain over the previous year. The number of persons engaged was 1,256. The weight of prepared products credited to Alaska is 13,687,784 pounds. Of this approximately 10,000,000 pounds were frozen, and 3,000,000 pounds were shipped fresh. The value of the halibut products was \$571,314.

COD FISHERY.

The cod fishery of Alaska is conducted chiefly by firms having headquarters at San Francisco and on Puget Sound. There are two general classes of cod operations, one of which is the offshore-vessel fishery, and the other the shore station work. A total of 15 plants located in the vicinity of the Shumagin and Sannak groups of islands are operated. The cod industry in Alaskan waters was in a flourishing condition during 1913. All vessels got full fares and the shore stations did well. The price of cod was good, owing chiefly to the light catch on the east coast. The Alaskan cod is in every way equal to the cod from eastern waters.

The total investment in the cod fishery of Alaska in 1913, inclusive of both offshore and station operations, was \$581,107. The total number of persons engaged was 511, including five natives and one Japanese. The catch totaled 11,916,900 pounds of prepared products, valued at \$357,711. A fleet of 14 vessels was engaged in the offshore fishery and for transporting purposes; in addition five smaller vessels were utilized in connection with shore station operations.

HERRING FISHERY.

The waters of Alaska abound with herring. They equal in every way those taken in other parts of the world. Although there has recently developed a considerable demand for Alaskan pickled herring, also a dry salt herring for exportation to the Orient, the chief uses to which this species has been put in Alaska have been the manufacture of fertilizer and oil, also as bait for halibut fishermen. Much has been said from time to time, particularly by the halibut fishermen, concerning the diminution in the supply of herring because of their use at the fertilizer and oil factory at Killisnoo. Surveying the situation impartially and considering the well-known seasonal fluctuations in the runs of herring in other parts of the world, this condition is open to some question. However, the fact remains that a majority of those interested in fishing demand a discontinuance of the use of herring for the manufacture of oil and fertilizer, and for this reason, and with a view to placing the herring in its proper sphere as a high class article of food, its further use for oil and fertilizer should be prohibited. Due time ought to be given to those at present interested in the business to discontinue operations.

As evidence of the quantities of herring to be found in Alaskan waters, citation is made of the enormous run occurring at Klawack early in 1913. So numerous were the fish as they crowded into the bay that numbers, estimated at several millions, were stranded and suffocated. When the water receded, the beaches and shallows were covered with a solid mass of dead herring.

Owing to low prices, the herring fishery was prosecuted less vigorously in 1913 than during the previous seasons, and as a result there was a falling off in product. The total investment for 1913 was \$261,480 and the product was valued at \$191,105. There were engaged 200 persons, of whom 139 were whites, 51 Japanese, and 10 Chinese.

WHALING.

Whaling operations in Alaskan waters are conducted chiefly from shore stations to which the whales are taken for reduction into oil and fertilizer. The entire carcass, including bones, is utilized in the preparation of these products. On account of unprofitable returns in 1912, but one shore station was operated in 1913. This plant made a catch of 186 whales, including 73 of the valuable sperm species. One plant was not operated and another was converted into a salmon mild-cure station. The investment in offshore station whaling was \$891,780 and products valued at \$157,550 were obtained. Employment was given to 99 persons, of whom 73 were whites and 26 were Japanese. During the present season of 1914 two shore stations are being operated. Returns are not yet complete.

In this connection it may be pointed out that herring fishermen strenuously oppose the killing of whales, claiming that these animals

as marauders of the sea, in search of food, attack great schools of herring which immediately start shoreward to shallower water, thus enabling the fishermen to secure large catches of herring. And it is alleged that the extinction of whales would seriously handicap the herring fishery, and it is therefore urged that the whale should be protected, rather than exploited.

The off-shore whaling industry formerly conducted in the Arctic Ocean by the fleet having headquarters in San Francisco, has declined to practically nothing. The hazards of this work, and the low price of whalebone in recent years are the chief factors in the decline.

FUR FARMING.

Fur farming is a comparatively new industry in Alaska, although the raising of blue foxes on a number of islands in southern Alaska has been carried on for years. One of these fox farms is located on Sumdum Island, where the industry has been successfully prosecuted for 17 years. Blue foxes have also been raised in captivity on Middleton and other islands, but attempts elsewhere have proved more or less a failure, due probably to the inexperience of the men engaged in the industry. During the past two or three years, however, attention has been directed to the raising of other species of foxes, and farms have been established at several points on the coast and in the interior with considerable success. The great interest manifested in fur farming, and especially in fox farming, is to be ascribed to the remarkable success attained in breeding silver and other color phases of the fox common in eastern Canada, where the black and dark silver prime skins from foxes produced on ranches have rarely brought less than \$500 each and frequently bring over \$2,000 at London auction sales. These pioneer fox breeders have acquired wealth in the business, and their success has been such as to inspire Alaskans to engage in a similar line of work. Some of the Alaska fox farmers have visited eastern Canada and investigated the methods there adopted in the propagation of foxes, and have returned to Alaska and engaged in the business. There is no doubt that the soil and the climatic conditions of this Territory are peculiarly adapted to fur farming. Here most of the well-known fur-bearing animals are on their "native heath," this being especially true of the various species of fox, marten, mink, otter, etc. It is therefore believed that fur farming in Alaska offers great possibilities and that it is capable of great expansion. The high prices of furs prevailing during recent years explain why fur farming has made such rapid progress in such a short time. This is particularly true of the black fox industry. The fur value of a high-grade prime black fox skin ranges from about \$500 to \$2,500; but the demand for breeding animals has been so great that the price has risen to \$35,000 a pair for the best quality of breeding stock. Furthermore, the promoter has entered the field, and companies are being floated whose capitalizations are based on these high prices for pelts and on very rosy expectations of profits. It can not be predicted with certainty what the prices will be when even a few thousand more skins are marketed yearly. The price will certainly decline eventually in conformity with the increase in supply, but will probably always remain high on account of the extreme beauty of the fur. Although there is ample basis for a

sound industry in fox farming, it is necessary that the general public should realize that the industry is a highly speculative one and that the individual who puts his money in companies capitalized at from five to ten times the value of the animals assumes a great risk.

Stated in general terms, fur has become scarce because less is produced. If the keenness of the hunt is maintained some species of animals must soon be exterminated. The ever-increasing areas of human settlements have caused some kinds of fur bearers to retreat farther into the woods. The clearing away of the forests has destroyed their haunts and exposed them to their enemies. The fisher and the marten never seem to exist long near man's habitation. Even the fox, which appears to increase near human settlements, will decrease as the forests are wholly removed or burned.

The first step toward raising animals for their fur was taken years ago when karakule sheep—a domestic animal from which the Persian lamb and broadtail are obtained—began to be bred for its pelt. Up to recent years this animal was the only example of a fur bearer in captivity. It is a domestic animal merely, but, because of the difficulties in traveling, in language, in religious prejudices of the people who breed them, in knowledge of good stock, in quarantine laws, and remoteness of the district in which they flourish, it has been almost impossible to secure specimens for breeding purposes. Latterly exceedingly optimistic reports of success in karakule "crosses" in the United States have been noted. It would seem, therefore, that Alaska would present a fair field for the production of the Persian lamb if the stock could be obtained.

FUR-SEAL FISHERIES.

The administration of affairs on the Pribilof Islands during the fiscal year 1914 was performed under the direct supervision of the employees of the Bureau of Fisheries.

The killing of fur seals was limited to that number of male seals necessary for furnishing food for the native inhabitants of those islands. The census of seals made in 1913 showed that the number in the herds was approximately 268,305. The census made in 1912, under similar conditions, showed that there were then approximately 215,940 seals. The increase in one year was, therefore, about 52,365. The number of fur-seal skins shipped in 1913 was 2,296. With the exception of 400 skins reserved for special purposes, these were sold at St. Louis by auction in December, 1913. The gross proceeds amounted to \$54,576. The estimated value of the 400 skins remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year is \$11,516. In addition to the fur-seal skins there were shipped from the Pribilofs, in 1913, 405 blue fox skins and 31 white fox skins. These skins were also sold at St. Louis in December, 1913. The gross proceeds of the sale of the blue fox skins was \$17,094, and of the white fox skins \$458. Twenty other blue fox skins were shipped directly to the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., for special purposes. The net proceeds to the Government resulting from the sale of the fur-seal skins and the fox skins at St. Louis, after the deduction of freight, commission, and miscellaneous expenses, were \$67,660.51.

An investigation of the conditions existing on the Pribilof Islands was made during the present summer by Dr. E. Lester Jones, Deputy Fish Commissioner, Washington, and certain irregularities of con-

duct on the part of the employees were reported. Three of the employees were dismissed for misconduct and criminal prosecutions were instituted against them, the defendants being released on bonds pending trial.

MINOR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The administration of the law and regulations for the protection of the minor fur-bearing animals in Alaska was carried on by the bureau through its warden and deputy wardens.

A number of actions for violation of the law and regulations were instituted by fur wardens, all of which were successful. These included prosecutions of persons for having unprime furs in their possession, the taking of beaver, and the killing of foxes by the use of poison. There have been some complaints, especially in the interior, because of the alleged indiscriminate use of poison in the taking of foxes, and the prosecution and conviction of the offenders will have a salutary effect.

In order to encourage and foster the fur-farming industry, the regulations were revised. These revised regulations greatly extend the latitude allowed in taking foxes, martens, minks, and land otters for use for breeding purposes in Alaska. Under the revised regulations foxes and martens may be taken for such purposes at any time except in the season from March 15 to June 30, both days inclusive, of each year; land otters and minks at any time except in the season from April 1 to June 30, both days inclusive, of each year.

A statement for the year ending November 15, 1913, based upon reports of shipments received by the bureau and the customs records, is embraced in the following table:

Minor furs shipped from Alaska during the year ended Nov. 15, 1913.¹

| Species. | Number of pelts. | Average value per pelt. | Total value. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bear: | | | |
| Black..... | 353 | \$12.57 | \$17,132.91 |
| Brown..... | 38 | 9.00 | 342.00 |
| Glacier..... | 111 | 22.50 | 2,497.50 |
| Grizzly..... | 12 | 40.00 | 480.00 |
| Polar..... | 72 | 40.00 | 2,880.00 |
| Beaver..... | 25 | 10.00 | 250.00 |
| Ermine..... | 6,559 | .96 | 6,296.64 |
| Fox: | | | |
| Black..... | 24 | 253.00 | 6,072.00 |
| Blue..... | 892 | 46.59 | 41,558.28 |
| Cross..... | 768 | 14.24 | 10,936.32 |
| Red..... | 10,820 | 9.80 | 106,036.00 |
| Silver gray..... | 132 | 147.30 | 19,443.60 |
| White..... | 3,756 | 12.93 | 48,595.08 |
| Hare, Arctic..... | 49 | .40 | 19.60 |
| Lynx..... | 4,772 | 12.35 | 58,934.20 |
| Marten..... | 9,682 | 7.56 | 73,195.52 |
| Mink..... | 47,062 | 4.46 | 209,896.52 |
| Muskrat..... | 163,616 | .33 | 53,993.28 |
| Otter: | | | |
| Land..... | 1,300 | 10.70 | 13,910.00 |
| Sea..... | | | |
| Reindeer..... | 5 | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| Seal, hair..... | 1,458 | 1.17 | 1,705.86 |
| Squirrel..... | 34 | .08 | 2.72 |
| Wolf..... | 163 | 7.00 | 1,141.00 |
| Wolverine..... | 242 | 11.44 | 2,768.48 |
| Total value..... | | | 673,062.91 |

¹ Neither the ur seal nor the fox skins from the Pribilof Islands are included here, being subject of special Federal administrative control and not the usual market conditions.

Under the regulations all shipments of furs from Alaska must be reported to the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., upon appropriate blanks provided for the purpose. One form of blank covers shipments by mail, and the contents of each package must be certified on the blank by the postmaster. The other form of blank covers all shipments other than by mail. Care should be exercised to report on this blank all furs taken out as personal baggage.

INSANE.

The insane of Alaska are cared for at the Morningside Sanitarium, near Portland, Oreg., under a contract entered into by the Sanitarium Co., of Portland, and the Secretary of the Interior. The contract is for a period of five years, but may be terminated at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The number of Alaskan insane under treatment on June 30, 1914, was 181, of whom 156 were men and 25 women. Fourteen patients were received during the quarter, 11 were discharged as cured, while 3 died. Of the 14 patients received during the quarter, 13 were men. The 11 patients who were discharged and the 3 who died were all males. A number of improvements to the sanitarium buildings which were suggested by an examination made during 1913 have been completed, and these improvements have resulted materially to the benefit and comfort of the patients. The management of the sanitarium has been more efficient during the past year than at any time since the Alaska insane have been confined there, and as a result there have been fewer complaints from inmates and their friends as to the treatment of the insane. The time has arrived, however, when some provision should be made for the care of the insane of Alaska within the Territory. The contract system is not an ideal one, and at all times is open to criticism whether deserved or not. There are a number of hot springs on the Alaska coast and in the interior which would be suitable in every way for sanitarium purposes, and where the necessary buildings to house the insane could be erected at comparatively moderate cost. Were such an institution located in Alaska, more direct supervision over it could be exercised by this office and patients confined therein would be more generally visited by friends and relatives, thus contributing to the mental and perhaps the physical comfort of the patients. Speaking generally, the cost of maintenance of the insane would be no greater than that now incurred, and the costs of transportation of patients would be materially lessened. I have therefore to recommend that an investigation of sites suitable for the construction of a sanitarium in Alaska for the care of its insane be made with an immediate view to the erection of buildings and their equipment.

DETENTION HOSPITALS.

The work of erecting and equipping detention hospitals for the temporary care of the insane at Nome and Fairbanks, which was begun in August, 1913, was completed during the year. These hospitals were authorized by act of Congress, approved June 25, 1910, but no appropriation has been made for their maintenance, and therefore they have not fulfilled the purpose for which they were intended. The detention hospital at Nome is particularly a necessity as the remoteness of that place prevents the transportation of insane per

sons to Morningside Sanitarium at Portland, Oreg., after the close of navigation, or, from about November 1 to June 15; hence the need of the hospital for such cases as may develop during the closed season of navigation. This condition applies in part to the detention hospital at Fairbanks, although patients are not infrequently transported during the winter season to Morningside Sanitarium, but they must be conveyed by stage a distance of 375 miles, and thence by rail and water routes to their destination, at a high cost.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

The supply of all kinds of labor during the fiscal year has exceeded the demand in all parts of Alaska. In the southeastern section, where for the past two or three years extensive mine development and plant construction have been under way, there has been notable activity, but with the completion of the major portion of this work there has been a consequent reduction of the number of men employed. The outbreak of the war in Europe in August of this year has also been felt in the southeastern region where a comparatively large number of men employed in mines financed by Belgian capital were discharged. It is expected, however, that work will be resumed with the end of the conflict. More men have been employed in the placer mining districts than during the previous year when mining operations were greatly curtailed owing to the shortage of water. Generally speaking, it may be said that there is always an abundant supply of labor in all parts of Alaska at all times, and men seeking employment should carefully investigate the labor situation before coming to the Territory. The fishing industry this season gave employment to about the usual number of men. Most of those employed in the salmon canneries, however, are contract laborers, brought to Alaska in the early spring and shipped directly to the places from whence they came at the end of the canning season. There have been no strikes during the past year among either mine or fisheries employees, and the wage scales in the several parts of the Territory have remained practically stationary.

THE COAL LANDS.

The outbreak of the war in Europe in August of this year had the effect of strongly reminding the people of Alaska that they are still largely dependent upon British Columbia and other foreign countries for the coal they consume both for domestic and industrial purposes; and this notwithstanding the fact that Alaska has practically unlimited quantities of bituminous, semibituminous, anthracite, and semianthracite coals awaiting development on a commercial basis. It was considered possible, with the presence in the waters of the Pacific coast of warships of some of the belligerent powers, that the supply of coal from British Columbia might be cut off, thus creating a serious condition. The situation also seemed to accentuate the importance of the United States Navy on the Pacific coast having a permanent source of coal supply in Alaska, together with a coaling station that would be accessible at all times. And it is to be hoped that action looking toward this end shall be speedily taken. As this is written a bill for leasing coal lands of Alaska, having passed the House of Representatives, is before the United States Senate for consideration. Public sentiment elsewhere than in

Alaska seems to demand that the title to coal lands in the Territory shall remain in the Government, and the bill now pending is an effort to crystallize this sentiment into law. It may be here pointed out that the United States has had no experience in the leasing of coal lands, and this is a distinct departure from the established system of disposing of public lands. Some of the States, however, have such systems, which are reported to work well wherever they have been perfected. In so far as Alaska is concerned, however, any practicable law that will result in the opening to development of the extensive coal areas of the Territory will be welcomed. The reasons are obvious and have been many times stated. Not only are the people of Alaska dependent upon foreign countries for their coal supply for domestic and other purposes, but the industrial development of the Territory's natural resources is likewise retarded. Alaska's copper production is now important and promises to increase largely within the coming years. Given a supply of coke, which can not now be had at prices which make it available for industrial use, the copper industry would be greatly stimulated by the erection of smelters for the treatment of the ores.

High-grade coals are found in the upper part of the Matanuska Valley, and in the southwestern part of the valley there are some low-grade coals. About 1,000 tons of coal from the Upper Matanuska were mined during the summer of 1913, under the direction of the Government, for the purpose of testing the coal for the use of the Navy. This coal was freighted to tidewater during the past winter. No report has yet been made of its qualities as a steam producer for naval purposes.

The Bering River field, in the central Pacific coast region, also has high-grade coals. Coal, probably of a bituminous character, has been found in the foothills north of Yakataga, near Yakutat Bay, and is reported on the southwest slope of Mount St. Elias. The western half of Kenai Peninsula is underlain by lignitic coal measures, which also occur near Tyonek, on the west side of Cook Inlet. Lignite-bearing rocks are widely distributed in the Susitna Basin. Bituminous coals are found in the Chignik and Herendeen fields, in the Alaska Peninsula, and some beds of lignitic coal have been found on Nunivak and Nelson Islands in Bering Sea and near the mouth of the Unalaklik River, tributary to Norton Sound. Lignitic coal is also found on Big River, a southern tributary of the south fork of the Kuskokwim, and some coal of a better grade has been discovered near Iditarod. Lignitic coal is found in many places in the Yukon Basin. The Nenana, the largest of the lignitic coal fields, lies on the south side of the Tanana Valley, and there is another considerable area of rocks bearing lignitic coal on the south side of the Yukon in the vicinity of Seventymile River. Some bodies of sub-bituminous coal occur on the north side of the Lower Yukon, between Nulato and the mouth of the Innoko, and have been mined in a small way. At Chicago Creek in the northwest part of Seward Peninsula, lignitic coal has been mined for a number of years, and a little lignitic coal is known in the Kobuk Basin. Near Cape Lisburne, in the Arctic Ocean, there are some high-grade bituminous coals, and 40 miles to the east is another field containing extensive deposits of sub-bituminous coal. In southeastern Alaska there are some small areas of lignite-bearing rock, on Admiralty and Kupreanof Islands.

The importation of coal into Alaska from the States and from foreign countries during the last fiscal year amounted to 93,101 tons, valued at \$295,123. Of this 40,868 tons, valued at \$108,355, was foreign coal, and 52,233 tons domestic, valued at \$186,768. The coal importations, domestic and foreign, during the fiscal year 1913 were 102,169 tons, valued at \$492,301. The decrease noted is in part due to the more extended use of fuel oil in various industries.

PETROLEUM.

No new oil-bearing areas have been explored during the year. The only oil fields that have received attention in Alaska are located near Katalla, on Prince William Sound. Here there are a number of wells that have been small producers for a number of years. This oil field is extensive, but no systematic and thorough development has ever been made. A small refinery is in operation, and both kerosene and gasoline of excellent quality are produced, a market being found for the output in near-by towns. Oil seepages have also been found at Yakataga, 60 miles to the east of the Katalla petroleum field. Petroleum seepages are also found on the west shore of Cook Inlet, north of Iliamna Bay, and near Cold Bay, and southeast of Point Barrow, near the head of Smith Bay, northern Alaska.

Alaska petroleum, so far as its composition is known, is a refining oil with a paraffin base and a low sulphur content. Geologists who have investigated the Katalla oil field state that there is no inherent reason why petroleum may not occur in some of the sedimentary rocks of parts of Alaska other than those where it reaches the surface through seepage. Such occurrence is, however, not to be expected in regions of metamorphism or extensive igneous intrusion. While petroleum may occur at depth and not reach the surface through seepage, yet there is now no information to guide the driller. Therefore, if any drilling is to be done, it will first be advisable to search out those areas where the presence of seepage gives best hope of favorable results.

ALASKA PIONEERS' HOME.

A home for indigent prospectors and others who have spent their years in Alaska and become dependent was established in July of last year. The home is located at Sitka, the use of the abandoned United States marine barracks at that place having been secured from the Federal Government for that purpose. The home was established by act of the Territorial legislature, and it is maintained by Territorial funds. During the present year, however, appropriations have been made by the judges of the four judicial divisions, from what is known as the Federal indigent fund, for the subsistence of inmates of the home from the respective judicial divisions. Owing to the fact that the Territorial revenue laws were rendered inoperative by a court decision, the Territory has been somewhat handicapped by lack of funds for the maintenance of this institution. The management and control of the home are vested in a board of trustees consisting of the governor of the Territory and two citizens appointed by him for a period of four years, the former being chairman. The number of inmates of the home on September 1, 1914, was 40.

WAGON ROADS AND TRAILS.

The expenditures by the Alaska Road Commission upon wagon roads and trails during the past fiscal year were \$170,688.37, received from the Alaska fund, and a special appropriation of \$155,000 made by the Congress, of which \$55,000 was intended for the construction of a protecting dyke at Valdez. The funds available were insufficient to enable the board of road commissioners to undertake any elaborate new construction, and the work of the year was confined to the maintenance of existing routes, with some improvements thereto, and the completion of several projects previously undertaken. The total mileage completed to June 30, 1914, was: Wagon roads, 872; sled roads, 614; trails, 2,166.

According to a report compiled by Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, Corps of Engineers, engineer officer of the Board of Alaska Road Commissioners, the board has continued the work of examining new routes called to its attention by petition or otherwise, and has prepared projects to meet the requirements of many localities not now provided with adequate road facilities. The inability of the board to undertake these projects is retarding the development of many mining regions, and no agricultural developments can be expected except along the roads already built. The board has projects prepared which will cost \$2,000,000, and the work is so urgently necessary that it is believed that no other equal expenditure of public funds can give so much relief and aid to the mining and other industries of the Territory. It is of interest to note in this connection that the total expenditures of the board in the seven years of its existence amounted on June 30, 1912 (last report of the disbursing officer), to \$2,193,070.45.

In the opinion of the board the expenditures for projects that would meet the immediate demands of the traffic requiring relief, all of which have been investigated, are estimated at \$1,600,000—a sum that the board would be justified in expending at once if that amount were available.

Sixteen petitions for road projects were received in 1912, and the most conservative estimates on the least expensive projects that would reasonably meet immediate needs total \$417,000, only those propositions that were supported by the united action of the interested communities being included in the above estimates. The estimated costs are based on actual construction cost for the work of the first season. Experience has shown that for ordinary earth roads in Alaska the original construction must be protected by heavy maintenance expenditures during the first two or three years until the ground frost line is permanently lowered and stable soil conditions have been restored. This expenditure should amount to about 10 per cent of the original construction cost for each of the first three years. After that period about 3 per cent annually will generally suffice for maintenance. It is not to be expected, and from a conservative point of view it is probably not advisable, that all of this construction be undertaken in a single year. The proper expenditure of the total figure represented by the sums mentioned above would entail a heavy investment in plant and equipment that would be neither salable nor yet worn out on the completion of the work. In addition, the most

economical progress for construction work during a given summer demands that the work be carefully planned not later than the preceding October and prepared for by the distribution of supplies, tools, and plant during the winter season, when freight can be moved over the line at the lowest rates. For these reasons the adoption of a consistent policy of road development which shall cover a period of 10 years (about the life of the more expensive plant units that can be used in road construction in the north) is recommended.

In this 10-year period industries will develop with the progress of construction that could not previously exist with deficient transportation facilities. These developments will undoubtedly affect the general situation and require some modification of any general plan that might be adopted at the beginning of the period. It is certain that new and worthy projects not now under advisement will appear during the next 10 years, and these should be undertaken as soon as their worth is established. If it be assumed that the fund to be provided will be large enough to meet these demands as they appear, at the end of 10 years there should be no important projects of the imperative necessity of those now existing to be undertaken. In other words, as construction develops the total cost of the worthy projects brought to the attention of the board will decrease uniformly from the maximum value of \$400,000 for this year to nothing at the end of the tenth year. It will, then, probably average \$200,000 per year during each year of the 10. The average for the past seven years is one-seventh of \$2,017,000, or \$286,700, and past experience has shown that as the Territory develops the demands have been growing heavier, which is, of course, to be expected. It is believed, then, that the assumption of the rectilinear decrease from \$400,000 to 0 is conservative.

The annexed table shows the amounts that should be available each year for the several purposes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. The grand total is the amount necessary to complete the road system in 10 years. It is of the greatest importance that, if development be undertaken after this outline or a similar one, the board, or any other organization charged with this work, be given some assurance that the remaining amounts will be provided, so that each year's work can be planned as a part of the general scheme.

Table showing amounts required each year of 10-year period of road development.

| Year. | Maintenance present roads. | Completion projects already undertaken. | Projects already approved but not yet undertaken. | Projects that will arise with the development of the Territory. | Total. |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| First..... | \$125,000 | \$500,000 | \$250,000 | ..... | \$875,000 |
| Second..... | 125,000 | 250,000 | 750,000 | \$400,000 | 1,625,000 |
| Third..... | 125,000 | 250,000 | 750,000 | 350,000 | 1,475,000 |
| Fourth..... | 125,000 | 100,000 | 250,000 | 300,000 | 775,000 |
| Fifth..... | 125,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 675,000 |
| Sixth..... | 125,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 625,000 |
| Seventh..... | 125,000 | 30,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 505,000 |
| Eighth..... | 125,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 100,000 | 315,000 |
| Ninth..... | 125,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 265,000 |
| Tenth..... | 125,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | ..... | 215,000 |
| Total..... | 1,250,000 | 1,420,000 | 2,780,000 | 1,800,000 | 7,250,000 |

From the table referred to it appears that a total of \$7,250,000, distributed as indicated, would provide Alaska with a complete road system such as immediate needs justify, and probably sufficient to meet all reasonable demands until the Territory is sufficiently developed to take over internal public works as a part of its own government. The income from the portion of the Alaskan fund devoted to road purposes under existing law amounts at present to about \$125,000 per year, or in the 10-year period would amount to about \$1,250,000, reducing the total sum to be drawn from other sources to \$6,125,000. This is on the very conservative assumption that the increasing development of Alaska during the period would not greatly increase the Alaskan fund.

If the appropriations from the National Treasury during the past years for road purposes in Alaska, are considered as expenditures for the purpose of developing a large and productive field of commercial enterprises for the Nation's citizens, the same justification exists for increasing this appropriation to secure the maximum economical development of the industries this Territory is capable of supporting. The precedent for this policy has been established elsewhere, notably in the bond aid granted to the western railroads, in national aid to roads and railroads in the Philippine Islands, and lately and conspicuously in the work of the United States Reclamation Service.

If it is believed that the existing industries should pay for the development of the country in which they are located, it should be considered that the maximum yearly sum necessary in the above scheme is \$1,525,000. When reduced by the probable receipts from the Alaskan fund, the net sum to come from other sources is \$1,400,000.

The various commercial activities of Alaska owe to the existing road system for the year 1912 alone approximately 53 per cent more than they would be compelled to pay in any one year for the completion of the road system. If an equitable system of taxation were devised it would be a burden they could well afford to assume rather than pay a higher tax as the cost of difficult transportation.

To recapitulate. The data reviewed by the board show that from either the point of view of area or of population Alaska has far less than its proper mileage of roads; that this deficiency has placed a heavy handicap on the development of the country; that the roads already built have greatly lessened this handicap, and that the extension of the road system within proper limits will further lessen this handicap in the same degree. The experience of the board indicates that a complete road system, warranted by the present state of development in the Territory, will require the expenditure of \$7,250,000, distributed over a period of 10 years. About \$1,125,000 will accrue in that time under existing law, leaving \$6,125,000 to come from some source not yet provided. It is the opinion of the board, and in this opinion I heartily concur, that the sum not yet provided could properly be drawn from the National Treasury for the purpose of developing the resources of a national possession, after precedent established in the western part of the United States, in the Philippine Islands, and later advanced to a much more radical degree in the work of the Reclamation Service. If, however, the industries now developed are expected to pay for the future development of

this Territory, a properly graduated tax to furnish the sum recommended would work less injury to these industries than the continuance of deficient transportation facilities.

NATIVE INHABITANTS.

The health conditions existing among the native inhabitants in some sections of southwestern Alaska and along the southern and eastern shores of Bering Sea have been referred to elsewhere in this report. These conditions are such as call for immediate remedy. In southern Alaska, in the central Pacific region, and in the interior conditions among the natives physically and from a health standpoint are better than in the districts named above. This is particularly true of the natives of southeastern Alaska, who are generally industrious and self-supporting, and some of them are advancing rapidly in the ways of civilization. Many of them occupy fairly comfortable homes, and the sanitary conditions of houses and villages show improvement. This improved condition is due to the work of teachers and physicians who are under the direction of the Bureau of Education, and the missions which are maintained by a number of religious denominations. There is, however, still much need for effective work along sanitary and hygienic lines. Hospitals for the care of diseased natives should be provided and maintained by the Federal Government at central points, where those needing medical and surgical attention could be conveniently assembled at a minimum expense. Some provision should also be made for furnishing aid to the aged natives, some of whom are found in nearly every native community and who are unable to earn a livelihood. The necessity for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of hospitals and for the proper care of indigent natives is urgent.

The natives of Alaska, like the aboriginal people of nearly every country of the world, are not exempt from the thirst for intoxicating liquors, and are, therefore, easily the prey of unprincipled white men who are found in nearly every community and who are the means by which the natives are enabled to obtain the vilest kind of whisky. In more remote villages the natives at times manufacture a kind of beer, brewed from yeast cakes and other ingredients, of which they partake until it has the desired effect. To their credit be it said that many of the educated and more intelligent natives are doing all within their power, by example and precept, to show their brothers that the path of sobriety is much more to be desired than the devious way of drunkenness and debauchery.

Operations for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians were continued throughout the year under the appropriation made by the Congress for this work, the amount available being \$12,000. The work was carried on in the first, third, and fourth judicial divisions, three white special employees and one native police officer being regularly employed, and two temporary assistants being employed for short periods. The reports of the special employees show a total of 63 cases instituted. This number, of course, does not include cases instituted by other officers, such as deputy United States marshals, of which there were a considerable number. Of the cases instituted by the special employees 13 were against natives for being drunk and disorderly, fines being imposed

in amounts ranging from \$30 to \$100. Fifty other persons were proceeded against, and of these 5 were not apprehended, having evaded arrest by leaving the country; 8 were released upon preliminary hearings before United States commissioners or upon investigation by a grand jury; 20 were either convicted or pleaded guilty, of whom 4 were fined; 13 were given jail sentences, and 3 were sentenced to the penitentiary; while 17 were awaiting action by the grand jury or trial in the district courts at the end of the fiscal year. In this connection it may be stated that while good work has been accomplished in the suppression of the liquor traffic, the activities of the special employees are more far-reaching in their effects than appear on the surface. Their presence and work in the different judicial divisions where they are employed have a deterrent effect upon the operations of the worthless white "bootlegger" and upon the Indian who craves the liquor which the bootlegger furnishes. Therefore these special officers, it may be justly claimed, prevent much illicit selling of liquors and the consequent debauchery which attends it. The special employees working under the direction of this office have a large area to cover, much of it by water, where transportation facilities are usually inadequate. This is especially true of the interior—in the Yukon, Tanana, and other valleys. The need of additional transportation facilities was recognized by a grand jury of the fourth division, sitting at Ruby, on August 22, 1914. The jury after commending the work of the special employee of that division, stated that he was "handicapped in the matter of transportation, as on occasion cases have been reported to him from a distance up or down the river, and he had to wait many days for a steamboat"; and the jury recommended "that an independent means of transportation be furnished him, such as a gasoline boat in the open season and a fast dog team, to consist of not less than seven dogs, for the closed season." These recommendations I strongly indorse.

Upon the recommendation of this office the Congress has increased the appropriation for this work for the fiscal year 1915 to \$15,000, which will materially aid in the effective enforcement of the law. A special employee has been appointed for the second judicial division, where hitherto none was stationed because of the insufficiency of the appropriation, but where the services of such officer were urgently needed.

ALASKAN GAME LAW.

As pointed out in the last annual report of this office, the act approved May 11, 1908, to protect the wild game of the Territory continues to be unsuited in several respects to local conditions. Alaska is a vast country of wide and diversified climatic and other conditions. A game law, therefore, that would be suited to conditions obtaining on the Pacific coast of Alaska would be unsuitable for the great interior domain, but the existing law, generally speaking, is uniform for the entire Territory. Attempts to secure amendments by the Congress have thus far proved unsuccessful, and I am firmly convinced that the protection of game in Alaska should be directly under the control of the Territorial legislature. The operation of the game law will be discussed more fully in the report of

its administration which this office is required to submit annually to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Upon the recommendation of this office Congress has increased the appropriation for this work for the fiscal year 1915 to \$20,000, thus enabling the appointment of more game wardens in some of the more remote sections where game of various kinds is abundant, and which from time to time has been unnecessarily slaughtered. Generally speaking, the bona fide resident of Alaska does not violate the game law or regulations. He knows the necessity which exists for game preservation and carefully observes the law. The newcomer and the itinerant sojourner, however, are not so scrupulous, and there are, besides, "game hogs" and market hunters, who would violate the law with impunity but for the supervision which is constantly exercised wherever game wardens are located.

The number of hunting licenses issued annually is increasing and will no doubt continue to increase, as Alaska is now practically the last great game country of the continent. The moneys now received through the issuance of hunting licenses, guide licenses, and shipping permits are covered by this office into the United States Treasury.

TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

There have been about the usual number of interruptions during the fiscal year over the military cables between Alaska and Puget Sound due to breakages. With the development and growth of the Territory along industrial lines and the promise of a largely increased population the matter of an additional cable is worthy of consideration. This is emphasized also by the increase in the commerce of the North Pacific Ocean that may be reasonably expected with the opening of the Panamal Canal and the consequent expansion of local and over-seas traffic, which will bring Alaska into closer touch with the nations of the Orient. It is my opinion that the rates charged both for commercial and official messages are excessive and the time has come when a reduction of these tolls should be made. The rates charged for press messages should also be reduced. The cables and land telegraph lines are in charge of the United States Signal Corps, and, speaking generally, the service rendered has been satisfactory. The cable-repair ship *Burnside* is stationed on Puget Sound, and not infrequently when there is a break in the cables several days must necessarily elapse before the repair ship can reach the place where the break occurred. In this connection I again wish to point out that the cost of maintenance of the cable ship is charged against the Alaska cable and telegraph system, whereas a fair proportion of such cost should be charged direct to the military service of Puget Sound, where the cable ship is stationed except when making repairs to cables in Alaskan waters.

The wireless stations maintained by the War and Navy Departments continue to do excellent service and have been of great benefit to the people.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTION.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1913, it is provided that 10 per cent of the Alaska fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated and expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage,

old age, sickness, or accident; and the judges of the four judicial divisions are authorized to expend so much of the moneys received by them as may, in their discretion, be required for the relief of such persons. While the number of persons requiring such relief is relatively small, the law has been beneficial and relief has been wisely and promptly afforded wherever necessary during the year. An act to relieve destitution, passed at the first session of the Territorial legislature, was rendered practically inoperative because of lack of funds in the Territorial treasury, due to the invalidity of the Territorial revenue laws.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The second session of the Alaska Legislature will convene on March 3, 1915. The sessions are held biennially, the first having convened on March 3, 1913. At the first session 84 laws were enacted and a large number of memorials were addressed to the Congress. A considerable number of laws have been inoperative, due in some instances to the fact that in passing them the legislature exceeded its powers, and an appeal to the courts rendered them nugatory, among the latter being the revenue laws. In other instances no appropriations were made for their enforcement and the failure of the revenue laws added to the difficulty of enforcing those laws where appropriations for that purpose had been made.

The powers conferred upon the Territorial legislature by the organic act passed by Congress and approved August 24, 1912, are extremely limited, and in view of the growing importance of this Territory and its industrial and commercial development, both of which give promise of great expansion in the future, the powers of the legislature should be enlarged. This industrial and commercial expansion has already begun along substantial and permanent lines, largely because of the wise and liberal policy which this administration has adopted toward this Territory; and the relief that this policy assures from the hitherto almost intolerable conditions that harassed the Territory and prevented the development of its many natural resources. Alaska, therefore, should be given a full Territorial form of government, equal in all respects to that which is enjoyed by the other Territories of the Republic and under which they rose to the dignity of statehood. Under enlarged powers no additional expense to the Federal Government would be entailed, and matters which properly belong to the legislative functions of the local legislature could be dealt with in a way suited to the needs and requirements of the Territory. In this connection I desire to say that the appropriation of \$3,500 made by Congress for the printing of laws, and an appropriation of a similar amount for stationery, supplies, printing of bills, reports, etc., are insufficient for these purposes and should be increased to \$5,000 each.

TERRITORIAL BANKING LAWS.

An act passed by the Territorial legislative assembly which provides for the formation of banking corporations and the regulation of the business of banking in Alaska became operative on July 28, 1914, and for the first time in its history the banks of the Territory,

other than national, are under Territorial inspection and control. Under the law a banking board is created. This board consists of the governor, the secretary of the Territory, and the Territorial treasurer, and bank examinations must be made at least once annually. There are 12 banks under the supervision of the banking board, located at Ketchikan, Petersburg, Juneau, Douglas, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Fairbanks, Iditarod, and Nome. So far as the banks have been examined, generally speaking, they have been found to be in good condition. Three banks have been incorporated under the Territorial banking law during the year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number of public schools for white children, outside of incorporated towns, over which this office has supervision, was increased by one during the fiscal year. The school maintained at Reservation was discontinued, the district having been annexed to the town of Valdez. There are now 27 schools, employing 38 teachers, with a total enrollment of 941 pupils. There are a number of communities which are denied the privilege of educating their children because of an insufficient number of pupils of school age resident therein to entitle them to the establishment of schools. The present school law provides that there shall be at least 20 white children of school age in the community outside of incorporated towns before a school can be authorized. Some of these places have from 10 to 15 children, but as the law is inflexible they are denied school privileges because the number in the community is less than that prescribed. I therefore wish to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report that where there are 15 children of school age in a district they be not deprived of the great American heritage of education. Indeed, the number should be reduced to less than 15, provided that an average attendance of 10 can be maintained. The future of the Territory demands that its children shall receive educational advantages such as can only be provided by good schools. I again wish to point out that the allotment of a maximum sum of \$1,000 for the construction and equipment of a school-house is altogether inadequate, and it should be increased to at least \$2,000, so that comfortable buildings may be provided.

The Alaska school law in so far as it relates to white schools in incorporated towns and outside of incorporated communities should be revised in many particulars, with provisions for the creation of a board of education, a board of examiners, and the appointment of superintendents, together with an appropriation to defray the expenses of such boards and to pay the salaries of superintendents. If this were done the efficiency of the schools would be greatly increased, the standard raised, and a uniform course of study secured. Under the operation of the existing law the teachers of the various schools determine their own courses of study, which are, generally speaking, those of the States whence they came and with which they are more familiar. This system forbids almost entirely cooperation between the different schools of the Territory.

A law providing for the compulsory education of white children and those of mixed blood leading a civilized life, and of native children and children of mixed blood not leading civilized lives,

between the ages of 8 and 16 years, enacted by the Territorial legislature, has not been generally enforced because of the lack of funds for the payment of truant officers.

Statistics of white schools outside of incorporated towns for the school year 1913-14.

| Location. | Number of teachers. | Pupils of school age. | Cost of maintenance | Term (months). |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Afognak..... | 3 | 114 | \$3,506.00 | 9 |
| Blackburn..... | 1 | 16 | ¹ 2,286.40 | 8 |
| Candle..... | 1 | 19 | 2,435.00 | 9 |
| Chatanika..... | 1 | 18 | 2,074.78 | 9 |
| Chichagof..... | 1 | 12 | 1,137.85 | 9 |
| Chitina..... | 1 | 5 | 1,685.00 | 9 |
| Council..... | 1 | 22 | 3,042.64 | 10 |
| Ellamar..... | 1 | 21 | 1,153.91 | 9 |
| Fox..... | 1 | 22 | 2,089.11 | 9 |
| Garden Island (Graehl post office)..... | 1 | 28 | 2,189.05 | 9 |
| Katalla..... | 1 | 19 | 1,884.53 | 9 |
| Knik..... | 1 | 40 | 1,760.98 | 9 |
| Kodiak..... | 4 | 182 | 5,816.66 | 9 |
| Latouche..... | 1 | 25 | 1,189.59 | 9 |
| Longwood (Kodiak post office)..... | 2 | 62 | 2,529.11 | 9 |
| Mendenhall (Juneau post office)..... | 1 | 8 | 1,133.70 | 9 |
| Ninilchik..... | 2 | 20 | ¹ 3,284.06 | 9 |
| Nushagak..... | 1 | 25 | 1,550.00 | 9 |
| Otter (Discovery, Otter Creek post office)..... | 1 | 6 | ¹ 3,335.00 | 9 |
| Ouzinkie..... | 1 | 29 | 1,386.00 | 9 |
| Reservation (Valdez post office)..... | 3 | 80 | ¹ 2,867.12 | 7 |
| Ruby..... | 1 | 20 | 2,979.09 | 9 |
| Saint Michael..... | 1 | 22 | 1,871.19 | 10 |
| Seow Bay (Petersburg post office)..... | 1 | 24 | 1,384.42 | 9 |
| Sitka..... | 3 | 50 | 3,463.99 | 9 |
| Teller..... | 1 | 19 | 1,532.11 | 9 |
| Unga-Peninsula (Unga post office)..... | 1 | 31 | 2,342.50 | 9 |
| Total..... | 38 | 939 | 61,659.74 | ..... |

Average cost per pupil, exclusive of construction of buildings, \$62.46.

¹ Includes \$1,000 for construction of school building.

² School district annexed to incorporated town of Valdez in April, 1914, and cost of maintenance covers seven months only.

THE ALASKA FUND.

The revenues which are derived from business and trade licenses outside of incorporated towns, and which are paid into what is known as the Alaska fund, under the act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, amounted to \$319,382.94 during the fiscal year. The sums collected in each of the four judicial divisions were as follows: First division, \$68,167.18; second division, \$35,060.42; third division, \$164,080.56; fourth division, \$52,074.78. The net amount of cash received from the third judicial division, however, was \$180,405.72; the balance, \$33,674.84, represented canceled fish-hatchery certificates, rebates credited to certain salmon canneries maintaining hatcheries for the release of salmon fry in lieu of cash payments on their outputs. Besides the revenue obtained from business and trade licenses, taxes are levied on fisheries products as follows: Canned salmon, 4 cents per case; pickled salmon, 10 cents per barrel; salt salmon, in bulk, 5 cents per 100 pounds; fish oil, 10 cents per barrel; fertilizer, 20 cents per ton. Section 260, Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, provides that "the catch and pack of salmon in Alaska by the owners of private salmon hatcheries operated in Alaska shall be exempt from all license fees and taxation of every nature at the rate of 10 cases of canned salmon to every 1,000 red or king salmon

fry liberated"; that is, a rebate of 40 cents is allowed on every 1,000 red or king salmon fry released.

Sixty-five per cent of the moneys paid into the Alaska fund is appropriated for roads and trails outside of incorporated towns; 25 per cent for the maintenance of schools outside of incorporated towns, and 10 per cent for the relief of indigents, under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1913. Any unused surplus from school or indigent funds eventually reverts to the road and trail fund.

MAIL SERVICE.

The mail service in Alaska, especially in the more remote sections, is never entirely satisfactory. This is due to several causes, among which is the lack of adequate supervision of mail contractors. In most cases long distances must be traversed both by land and water routes, and the carriers are not infrequently negligent, and the remoter settlements have at times just cause for complaint. A grand jury sitting at Nushagak, in the third judicial division, recently censured the mail carrier in that section for neglect of duty; and other grand juries in the fourth judicial division have given expression to complaints of inefficient mail service, through the medium of their presentments to the court. Stricter supervision of mail contractors seems to be necessary in interior and southwestern Alaska at least.

Speaking generally, a liberal policy in the matter of mail service should be maintained in a country such as this, where, under the most favorable circumstances, there is much isolation, and even a monthly mail is a link between an isolated community and the "centers of civilization." Mail service in Alaska is necessarily expensive, but nevertheless no community should be deprived of it for that reason. It is the pioneer who blazes the way and makes it possible for development to follow, and it is the duty of the Government to afford him such aid and comfort as it can.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The receipts and disbursements of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum are set forth in an appendix to this report. The collection of books, maps, pamphlets, and ethnological and other objects, the property of the library and museum, is not fully available for public use for the reason, as stated in my last annual report, that no suitable public building has been provided in which they may be appropriately shelved or displayed. A part of the library and museum collection, which is stored at Sitka for lack of space in the building occupied by the governor's offices at Juneau, were damaged by fire and water last April. Many of the books are rare and exceedingly valuable, and unless a suitable building be provided for their preservation they will soon deteriorate to such an extent as to still further impair their usefulness and depreciate their value.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

An appropriation was made by the act of 1910 for the construction of a general office building, intended to provide quarters for the post office, customhouse, governor's offices, surveyer general's offices, and a number of other important offices at Juneau. An excellent site was

purchased, and in 1913 tests of the ground were made for the foundation. The limit of cost of \$200,000 for the building and site was not large enough at the time it was authorized, the site having been purchased for \$22,500; and since that time a legislature has been established and suitable quarters for it are a pressing necessity. The building should also provide rooms for the Alaska Historical Library and Museum. In the annual report of this office for the last fiscal year it was recommended that the appropriation be increased to \$600,000, and I have to renew that recommendation. The Secretary of the Treasury has also made a like recommendation. Government offices, most of which are unsuited to the purpose for which they are used, are scattered throughout the town and there is constant danger of destruction by fire. Juneau, the capital, is the center of large and permanent mining developments and is rapidly increasing in population, and the need of a public building becomes yearly more urgent.

A site for a public building which will be used as a courthouse, post office, and jail has been selected at Cordova. This building was authorized by act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, the appropriation therefor being \$100,000. An appropriation of \$15,000 has also been authorized for the purchase of land for a public building at Fairbanks.

COMMERCE.

The volume of merchandise shipments, including precious metals and copper, between Alaska and the United States, and between the Territory and foreign countries, during the fiscal year 1914 amounted to \$61,076,692, as compared with \$67,150,519 for 1913, a decrease of \$6,073,827 for the fiscal year 1914. Shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Alaska showed an increase of \$1,749,913 over the previous fiscal year, while shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the United States decreased by \$2,611,664, and shipments of domestic gold and silver by \$2,266,909, and the value of fish shipments of all kinds showed a decrease of \$2,857,434. There was an increase of copper production of \$296,937 over that of the previous year, and of \$44,268 for marble exports.

The decrease in the volume of exports from Alaska is due to the falling off of gold production, which was curtailed because of a shortage of water in the placer mining districts, and the decrease of the salmon pack by reason of the low prices then prevailing, coupled with a decrease of fish in some sections.

Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska, 1909-1914.

| | Fiscal year ended June 30— | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
| Coal..... | \$172,238 | \$208,359 | \$180,017 | \$110,462 | \$212,523 | \$285,123 |
| Lumber..... | 611,110 | 527,053 | 548,447 | 573,223 | 738,717 | 642,611 |
| Hardware and machinery..... | 4,812,280 | 5,709,558 | 5,247,983 | 5,788,616 | 4,296,305 | 5,069,453 |
| Provisions..... | 5,730,895 | 5,930,196 | 4,946,378 | 5,164,914 | 5,316,089 | 5,645,715 |
| Liquors..... | 740,667 | 664,821 | 604,329 | 602,418 | 721,593 | 645,890 |
| All other..... | 5,119,265 | 4,942,660 | 4,209,356 | 6,599,637 | 8,894,320 | 9,630,668 |
| Total..... | 17,186,445 | 17,972,647 | 15,736,510 | 18,809,270 | 20,179,547 | 21,926,460 |

¹ Besides the domestic coal above mentioned, foreign coal was imported to the value of \$358,435 in 1910; \$382,197 in 1911; \$266,562 in 1912; \$279,788 in 1913; and \$108,345 in 1914.

*Distribution of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska,
1910-1914.*

| | Fiscal year ended June 30— | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
| Southeast Alaska as far west as Sitka..... | \$4,439,244 | \$4,733,525 | \$6,810,837 | \$8,959,719 | \$9,648,962 |
| Southern Alaska, Yakutat to Unalaska..... | 5,303,831 | 4,021,550 | 4,027,065 | 3,935,012 | 4,385,892 |
| Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean—all points on seacoast except St. Michael and | 3,864,219 | 3,759,275 | 3,618,903 | 3,849,653 | 4,166,597 |
| Yukon River, including St. Michael and Yukon Basin..... | 4,365,353 | 3,222,160 | 4,382,465 | 3,390,163 | 3,728,009 |
| Total..... | 17,972,647 | 15,736,510 | 18,839,270 | 20,179,547 | 21,929,400 |

*General classification of merchandise shipments from the United States to
Alaska, fiscal years 1912-1914.*

| | 1912 | | 1913 | | 1914 | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals..... | \$1,483,249 | 7.87 | \$1,498,580 | 7.40 | \$1,520,565 | 6.94 |
| Foodstuffs, partly or wholly manu- factured..... | 4,506,401 | 23.97 | 4,859,719 | 24.00 | 4,759,294 | 21.70 |
| Crude materials for use in manufac- turing..... | 287,094 | 1.52 | 268,670 | 1.33 | 567,852 | 2.59 |
| Manufactures for further use in man- ufacturing..... | 2,181,438 | 11.60 | 2,404,100 | 11.92 | 3,043,833 | 13.88 |
| Manufactures ready for consumption. | 10,261,770 | 54.59 | 11,071,040 | 54.86 | 11,880,140 | 54.17 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 86,313 | .45 | 82,438 | .40 | 157,776 | .72 |
| Total..... | 18,809,270 | 100.00 | 20,179,547 | 100.00 | 21,929,460 | 100.00 |

*Value of merchandise and precious metals shipped from Alaska to the United
States, 1910-1914.*

| | Fiscal year ended June 30— | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
| Fish, salmon, canned and other..... | \$9,945,856 | \$10,751,057 | \$13,813,287 | \$17,055,677 | \$14,219,216 |
| Fish, all other..... | 458,951 | 424,645 | 486,953 | 928,598 | 982,223 |
| Furs..... | 573,704 | 394,485 | 858,431 | 751,345 | 701,511 |
| Gypsum..... | 130,795 | 140,935 | 142,125 | 117,250 | 100,727 |
| Marble..... | 43,165 | 11,026 | 55,300 | 82,952 | 127,220 |
| Oil, whale and fish..... | 130,995 | 177,147 | 201,003 | 285,224 | 210,627 |
| Ore, copper..... | 165,566 | 776,497 | 5,040,386 | 3,579,474 | 3,876,411 |
| Tin..... | 8,200 | 6,750 | 48,859 | 83,802 | 72,734 |
| All other..... | 892,230 | 1,131,282 | 951,368 | 1,130,234 | 1,189,398 |
| Total..... | 12,349,462 | 13,813,824 | 21,597,712 | 24,014,556 | 21,480,066 |
| Domestic gold and silver: | | | | | |
| Gold..... | 18,393,128 | 15,151,671 | 17,250,019 | 14,576,015 | 12,291,672 |
| Silver..... | 8,721 | 19,337 | 240,802 | 131,012 | 148,446 |
| Total..... | 18,401,849 | 15,171,008 | 17,490,821 | 14,707,027 | 12,440,118 |
| Foreign gold and silver: | | | | | |
| Gold..... | 3,865,978 | 3,719,435 | 3,229,921 | 4,289,322 | 3,495,084 |
| Silver..... | 11,246 | 15,976 | 11,855 | 924 | ..... |
| Total..... | 3,877,224 | 3,735,411 | 3,241,776 | 4,290,246 | 3,495,034 |
| Grand total..... | 34,628,535 | 32,711,243 | 42,330,309 | 43,011,829 | 37,415,218 |

Total commerce of Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Alaska | \$21, 029, 480 |
| Shipments of foreign merchandise from the United States to Alaska | 532, 632 |
| Shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the United States | 20, 394, 532 |
| Shipments of foreign merchandise from Alaska to the United States | 337, 342 |
| Shipments of domestic gold and silver from the United States to Alaska | 1, 155, 886 |
| Shipments of domestic gold and silver from Alaska to the United States | 12, 440, 118 |
| Shipments of foreign gold and silver from Alaska to the United States | 3, 495, 03 |
| Imports into Alaska | 587, 399 |
| Domestic exports from Alaska | 1, 090, 763 |
| Foreign exports from Alaska | 33, 476 |
| Total | 61, 076, 692 |

MINERALS OF ALASKA.

The readjustments in the world's commerce necessitated by the European war have already imposed new conditions on many industries, including mining, and it has developed that several American industries depend either in whole or in part on mineral products imported from Europe. Therefore some of the mineral deposits and resources of which Alaska has an abundance awaiting development are here given. Among the known minerals found in Alaska, besides gold, silver, copper, and coal, are lead, zinc, tin, tungsten, iron, and chromite, antimony, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cinnabar, barite, petroleum, gypsum, marble, limestone, and shales which afford a source of material for the manufacture of cement. Among the miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals are garnets, jade, graphite, asbestos, mica, sulphur, and volcanic ash or tuff. Garnet mining on a small scale has been carried on near Wrangell, in southeastern Alaska, and near Nome, in northwestern Alaska.

UTILIZATION OF WATER POWER.

If it be desirable to make nature serve the people then the utilization of the water powers of southeastern and southwestern Alaska for manufacturing purposes points a way. As stated in the last annual report of this office, but little economic use has yet been made of the water powers of the Territory. These present the essentials that must be reckoned with when hydroelectric plants are the object to be attained for here large amounts of power could be made available all the year; ample markets would be accessible. The locations of many of these water powers are ideal, and the supply of raw products is well-nigh inexhaustible. These include timber, lime, sulphur, and many other materials used in the manufacture of electrochemical products. Norway and Sweden manufacture large quantities of nitrogen from the air, besides wood pulp and other products, and Alaska in many ways is more favorably situated for manufacturing purposes of these kinds than are the Scandinavian countries. Alaska's timber supply is large, and much of it is suitable only for wood pulp for paper making, the demand for

which must inevitably increase from year to year with the diminishing of the forests of other regions. A considerable number of available water powers of Alaska are near tidewater, thus affording unexcelled shipping facilities.

The water-power leasing bill now before Congress, as this is written, should it pass, will greatly stimulate the development of water-power projects in this Territory, as it will afford the necessary guaranty for the investment of the capital necessary to develop them.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of a large hydroelectric chemical and power plant at Speel River, 35 miles south of Juneau. Actual construction work is expected to begin within a few months, and ultimately 100,000 horsepower will be developed. Among the products of this plant will be carbides, wood pulp, calcium, nitrogen, and other fertilizers, cyanides, explosives, pig iron, zinc and lead salts, potassium, etc.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to discuss here briefly the manufacture of potash from kelp, as the United States has depended hitherto upon Germany for its principal supply of this article. Kelp is found in great abundance in the coastal waters of Alaska. It is stated on reliable authority that if the Pacific kelp groves were carefully and skillfully husbanded they would approximate or perhaps surpass in importance and value the famous Stassfurt potash mines of Germany. It is alleged that these kelp forests can be cut twice during the season and that they are extensive enough to yield 6,000,000 tons of potassium chloride, with values at present prices well over \$240,000,000. These figures may be extravagant, but, at any rate, they will serve to convey some idea of the great possibilities that are offered by the humble kelp.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

United States commissioners in the various precincts of Alaska receive their compensation through fees. Besides acting as United States commissioners and mining recorders they are ex officio justices of the peace, probate judges, and coroners. Because of the fact that the fees in many of the precincts are few and far between, it is often impossible to get qualified men for the position, and the result is that the administration of law therein is unsatisfactory. The fee system should be abolished and salaries paid in lieu of fees. The salaries should be graduated in accordance with the importance of the precinct and the amount of business originating therein.

INDIAN LAND ALLOTMENTS.

The surveyor general of the Territory, acting under instructions from the Department of the Interior, has begun the survey of lands in a number of localities in southeastern Alaska claimed by Indians, with the object of making allotments to the several claimants. This is a meritorious work and it should be continued until all Indian-land claimants are allotted a quantity of land. Then they should be encouraged to cultivate it with a view to permanently attaching them to the soil. A few of the Indians have already made progress in this direction, and to assure permanency of occupation of the lands allotted them will enable them to increase their means of subsistence, make them more self-respecting and independent, and ultimately fit

them for citizenship. Some plan should also be devised to convey title to Indians residing in the different villages. To this end a survey should be made of the town sites whereon the villages are located and lots conveyed to the householders. In the matter of property rights, among some of these Indians their tribal laws still obtain. These should be ignored and those of civilized life substituted in their place and stead. How this can best be done will require careful consideration.

METLAKAHTLA INDIANS.

The body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in Alexander Archipelago, southeastern Alaska, was set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians by act of Congress approved March 3, 1891. These people had emigrated hither in 1887 from British Columbia, under the leadership of Mr. William Duncan, a missionary who had gone among them in 1856, and the law provided that the lands set aside for their use should be held and used by them in common under such rules and regulations and subject to such restrictions as might be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior. The Metlakahtlans have made much progress in the ways of civilized life. As a rule they have comfortable homes in the village of Metlakahtla; they are intelligent and industrious, law-abiding, and progressive, yet they occupy an anomalous position inasmuch as they are neither citizens of Alaska nor of the country from which they emigrated. Although by an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, certain civic rights were conferred upon them which enabled them to become masters, pilots, and engineers of steamboats and other craft, section 2022 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska says:

That the term "Indian" in this act shall be construed to include the aboriginal races inhabiting Alaska when annexed to the United States, and their descendants of the whole or half blood who have not become citizens of the United States.

The District Court of the First Judicial Division of Alaska, under the above act, has decided that the Metlakahtlans are not citizens in the ordinary sense as applied to the natives of Alaska and therefore they are not affected by the law for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, and, what is perhaps worse, the white man may furnish them liquor at will. Legislation is needed defining the political status of these Indians, and then they should be given lands in severalty and encouraged to cultivate the soil of the islands, a considerable area of which is suitable for agricultural purposes.

During the fiscal year a school was established at the village of Metlakahtla under the direction of the Bureau of Education, the people of the village having petitioned almost unanimously for its establishment. The school has done excellent work; the enrolled attendance of pupils in the day and night schools is upward of 150.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The work of the office of the surveyor general of the Territory has been greatly expedited during the fiscal year. The business of this office has increased greatly during the past few years and the office was handicapped by lack of clerical and other help. The office

force has now been increased to a point of greater efficiency than at any time in the history of the office.

The offices of the surveyor general and secretary of Alaska are now combined, the surveyor general being ex-officio secretary of the Territory. These offices should be segregated and a secretary for Alaska appointed, whose duties shall be those which generally attach to such office as well as such other duties as may be required of him by Congress, the governor of the Territory, and the Territorial legislature.

The need of an attorney general for the Territory is imperative. Among his duties would be to act as legal adviser to the governor of the Territory in the administration of its local affairs, to advise and confer with the legislature upon all matters concerning contemplated legislation which would be likely to conflict with existing laws, and to suggest needed legislation concerning the administration of the local laws of Alaska; to confer with and advise the officers of the Federal Government in the discharge of duties imposed upon them by the Alaska Code, and to perform such other duties as are usual or customary or as occasion may from time to time demand.

Two mine inspectors are employed in the Territory, one under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Mines, the other under the direction of the governor of the Territory. As a result all mines receive one or more inspections during the year and the conditions obtaining in the mines, accidents, etc., are carefully investigated and reported.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

The work of the office of the governor has increased steadily during the past several years, and that it will continue to increase with the extensive development of the Territory that is now promised can not be doubted. The creation of a Territorial legislature has imposed many new duties upon this office and added to its labors, and in view of this fact the legislature made an appropriation for clerk hire in connection with the Territorial laws, but the clerical force is still inadequate. The Federal appropriation for clerk hire is limited to \$2,250 per annum, which is large enough for the employment of one first-class clerk or private secretary, but no more. The correspondence of this office has practically doubled during the past year and other demands made upon it in many ways have increased in a like manner, and in order to expedite the transaction of business an additional stenographer is urgently needed.

During the year, under instructions from you, I visited Washington in connection with matters relative to the welfare of the Territory, having been absent from the Territorial capital for a period exceeding two months.

I can not close this report without expressing to you the deep appreciation of the people of Alaska of the work that you are doing in behalf of this hitherto much-neglected Territory.

Respectfully,

J. F. A. STRONG, *Governor.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Library and Museum Fund.

*Receipts and disbursements of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum fund
from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.*

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| 1913. | | |
| July | 1. Balance on hand..... | \$8,328.76 |
| | 1. A. E. Gurr, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 3. A. H. Ziegler, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 8. W. H. Wooldridge, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. Edward F. Medley, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 12. Mary R. Kemp, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 18. Andrew Grosvold, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 18. H. J. Palmer, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 18. Alexander H. Bradford, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 22. Justus H. Elden, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 22. G. C. Winn, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 22. W. B. Stephenson, jr., member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 24. C. M. Frazier, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 25. M. E. Heavey, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 28. O. A. Tucker, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 30. Chas. E. Ingersoll, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 31. Frank W. Thompson, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 31. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from July 1 to 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 10..... | 68.75 |
| Aug. | 1. Alyce E. Anderson, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 4. A. F. Zipf, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 4. Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co., insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 4. Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co., power of attorney..... | 5.00 |
| | 5. J. R. Fisher, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. Sumner B. Waite, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. G. A. Adams, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. Joel W. Russell, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. Lee Johnson, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. J. T. Cowles, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 13. R. J. Boryer, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 14. Grace G. Boswick, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 18. John L. Long, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 19. Albert Fink, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 19. J. J. Finnegan, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 22. C. Harry Woodward, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 23. W. B. Stout, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 23. Frank Coyle, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 26. Thomas S. Cole, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 26. Frank A. Miller, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 30. Ed Hearn, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 31. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Aug. 1 to 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 11..... | 73.40 |
| Sept. | 4. C. E. Wright, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. Benjamin G. Goodman, notary public..... | 10.00 |

1918.

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| Sept. | 8. A Shattuck, insurance qualifications..... | \$5.00 |
| | 9. Louise Sorby, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 9. Thomas Roust, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 9. George Hogg, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 12. W. T. Lucas, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 15. Julia T. Riordan, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 17. H. R. Shepard, insurance qualifications..... | 10.00 |
| | 18. P. F. Vian, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 24. Leopold David, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 24. Robert Morrison, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 29. C. E. Littlefield, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 29. J. Allison Bruner, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 29. W. F. Harrison, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 30. Thomas R. Shepard, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 30. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with the seal affixed from Sept. 1 to 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 12..... | 26.00 |
| Oct. | 10. Gunnison & Robertson, two powers of attorney..... | 10.00 |
| | 11. Edward F. Medley, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 11. N. E. Ohlsson, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 11. E. F. German, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 11. J. B. Dyer, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 11. F. Cook, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 11. J. A. Clark, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 11. H. F. Suessdorf, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 14. L. W. Hayden, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 18. James H. Johnson, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 20. John N. Conna, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 21. C. P. Snyder, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 21. C. C. Held, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 21. Chas. G. Ganty, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 27. D. Noll, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 27. J. Fillmore Warder, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 29. L. M. Koster, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 31. Isaac Hamburger, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 31. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from Oct. 1 to 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 1..... | 19.00 |
| Nov. | 1. Fred S. Johnston, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 1. V. A. Paine, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 1. D. Noll, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 3. Albert Horton Joy, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 8. Newark L. Burton, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 10. C. G. Ganty, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 10. Wild Goose Mining & Trading Co., grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 10. R. D. Reese, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 10. John Lyons, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 10. Robert H. Hyde, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 11. Lee Van Slyke, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 19. James P. Daly, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 19. H. Donnelley, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 19. Palatine Insurance Co., insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 20. J. Lindley Green, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 20. George L. Stanley, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 22. Frank L. Landes, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 29. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Nov. 1 to 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 2..... | 5.00 |
| Dec. | 1. Simon Hellenthal, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 1. William H. Whittlesey, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 9. L. E. Van Winkle, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 15. C. C. Taggart, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 15. C. A. Plauman, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 15. Tucker & Foster, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 15. Charles G. Ganty, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |

1913.

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| Dec. 15. | H. J. Rutherford, grubstake contract----- | \$1. 00 |
| | 16. John Metzger, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 16. H. R. Shepard, two insurance qualifications----- | 10. 00 |
| | 23. Estelle Fitts, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 23. Herbert Tozler, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 23. W. S. Bayless, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 23. W. E. Ross, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 24. C. E. Bunnell, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 31. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from Dec. 1 to 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 3----- | 30. 90 |

1914.

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| Jan. | 2. Paul Ringseth, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 6. Phil Abrahams, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 7. H. B. Le Fevre, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 9. T. S. Elsemore, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 9. H. E. St. George, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 9. John G. Held, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 12. H. E. Snessdorf et al., grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 12. Julius Hoffman, grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 12. C. H. Tuell, grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 12. Mrs. Dora Lawson, grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 12. Edwin M. Stanton, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 12. Fred Labelle, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 17. E. W. Pettit, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 22. Howard J. Atwell, member of bar----- | 10. 00 |
| | 23. Harry E. Biggs, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 29. George Roll, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 31. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from Jan. 1 to 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 4----- | 12. 00 |
| Feb. | 2. Michael Joseph Donnelly, member of bar----- | 10. 00 |
| | 3. Jno. R. Beegle, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 11. Norman Merchant, grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 11. William Harber et al., grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 11. T. F. Bush et al., grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 19. H. E. Sutherland, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 21. Cyril P. Wood, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 24. N. A. Peery, member of bar----- | 10. 00 |
| | 24. F. M. Saxton, member of bar----- | 10. 00 |
| | 24. H. P. King, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 24. London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., insurance qualifications----- | 5. 00 |
| | 25. Rose A. Stoddard, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 27. H. H. Post, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 28. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Feb. 1 to 28, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 5----- | 13. 00 |
| Mar. | 2. M. P. Hurd, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 4. M. P. Hurd, member of bar----- | 10. 00 |
| | 6. Martin T. O'Brien, member of bar----- | 10. 00 |
| | 6. John T. Reed, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 6. H. L. Faulkner, grubstake contract----- | 1. 00 |
| | 7. Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, insurance qualifications----- | 5. 00 |
| | 13. A. Shattuck, insurance qualifications----- | 5. 00 |
| | 18. Carl Almy, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 23. Henry Roden, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 31. James Frawley, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 31. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Mar. 1 to 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 6----- | 27. 80 |
| Apr. | 9. West Coast Life Insurance Co., insurance qualifications----- | 5. 00 |
| | 10. Orient Insurance Co., insurance qualifications----- | 5. 00 |
| | 10. A. F. Stowe, notary public----- | 10. 00 |
| | 10. Chas. E. Hoxie, notary public----- | 10. 00 |

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| 1914. | | |
| Apr. | 15. Clyde B. Walker, member of bar..... | \$10.00 |
| | 16. Law Union & Rock Insurance Co., insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 18. Union Assurance Society (Ltd.), insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 18. Pacific States Fire Insurance Co., insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 24. John A. Clark, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 25. L. V. Ray, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 27. Samuel H. Millwee, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 27. James A. McKanna, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 28. Joseph L. Reed, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 29. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 30. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Apr. 1 to 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 7..... | 15.00 |
| May | 4. Clyde A. Thompson, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 5. H. Cockerille, grubstake contract..... | 1.00 |
| | 9. L. B. Cain, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 13. G. W. Palmer, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 13. Alfred S. Kepner, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 14. George Irving, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 15. Western Assurance Co., insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 18. Morton E. Stevens, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 23. Henry A. Stade, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 25. S. H. Millwee, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 27. G. Wright Arnold, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 28. Asa C. Baldwin, member of bar..... | 10.00 |
| | 28. A. W. Fox, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 29. Cyrus Orr, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 31. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from May 1 to 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 8..... | 23.00 |
| June | 4. E. J. Doherty, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 6. A. B. Callahan, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 19. Maryland Casualty Co., insurance qualifications..... | 5.00 |
| | 22. John W. Dunn, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 25. Frank Churchill, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 30. Geo. D. Schofield, notary public..... | 10.00 |
| | 30. Receipts from foreign and domestic corporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from June 1 to 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 9..... | 24.90 |
| Total..... | | 10,132.51 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| 1913. | | |
| July | 21. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., voucher No. 40..... | 20.00 |
| | 29. R. P. Nelson, voucher No. 41..... | 10.00 |
| | 31. B. K. Hohman, voucher No. 42..... | 300.00 |
| Aug. | 1. B. M. Behrends Co. (Inc.), voucher No. 43..... | 14.00 |
| | 25. Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, voucher No. 44..... | 24.00 |
| Sept. | 15. Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 45..... | 26.46 |
| | 15. R. P. Nelson, voucher No. 46..... | 28.00 |
| | 16. Nome Publishing Co., voucher No. 47..... | 20.00 |
| | 22. Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 48..... | 6.00 |
| Oct. | 6. The Tanana News, voucher No. 1..... | 10.00 |
| | 6. Alaska Transfer Co., voucher No. 2..... | 2.25 |
| | 13. Prospector Publishing Co., voucher No. 3..... | 3.00 |
| | 14. The Daily Alaskan, voucher No. 4..... | 9.00 |
| | 17. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., voucher No. 5..... | 295.45 |
| | 17. Ida Laiti, voucher No. 6..... | 15.00 |
| | 17. C. W. Young Co., voucher No. 7..... | 35.00 |
| | 27. Juneau Electric Supply House, voucher No. 8..... | 10.00 |
| | 27. W. C. Irish, voucher No. 9..... | 5.00 |
| | 28. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., voucher No. 10..... | 20.00 |
| Dec. | 3. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., voucher No. 11..... | 1.20 |
| | 8. Alaska Supply Co., voucher No. 12..... | 1.35 |

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| 1914. | | |
| Jan. | 6. Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 13..... | \$38.45 |
| | 8. Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 14..... | 56.00 |
| | 8. Alaska Daily Empire, voucher No. 15..... | 10.00 |
| | 8. Winter & Pond Co., voucher No. 16..... | 1.85 |
| | 8. R. P. Nelson, voucher No. 17..... | 15.50 |
| | 13. Alaska Steamship Co., voucher No. 18..... | 2.90 |
| | 22. The Wrangell Sentinel, voucher No. 19..... | 2.50 |
| | 26. Times Publishing Co., voucher No. 20..... | 20.00 |
| | 26. Times Publishing Co., voucher No. 21..... | 24.00 |
| | 29. Alaska Times Printing & Publishing Co., voucher No. 22..... | 2.00 |
| | 31. Frank Moon, voucher No. 23..... | 25.00 |
| Feb. | 4. Alaska Daily Dispatch, voucher No. 24..... | 5.00 |
| | 28. Frank Moon, voucher No. 25..... | 25.00 |
| Mar. | 8. Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 26..... | 39.25 |
| | 8. R. P. Nelson, voucher No. 27..... | 12.00 |
| | 18. J. F. A. Strong, voucher No. 28..... | .40 |
| | 24. Underwood Typewriter Co., voucher No. 29..... | 35.00 |
| | 30. L. Freiman Co. (Inc.), voucher No. 30..... | 112.99 |
| | 31. Frank Moon, voucher No. 31..... | 25.00 |
| Apr. | 2. Underwood Typewriter Co., voucher No. 32..... | 24.50 |
| | 2. Alaska Electric Light & Power Co., voucher No. 33..... | 1.40 |
| | 2. Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 34..... | 45.00 |
| | 2. Femmer & Ritter, voucher No. 35..... | .50 |
| | 6. R. P. Nelson, voucher No. 36..... | 6.50 |
| | 13. Iner-Collegiate Press, voucher No. 37..... | 1.65 |
| | 13. National Geographic Society, voucher No. 38..... | 2.00 |
| | 22. Funk & Wagnalls Co., voucher No. 39..... | 17.50 |
| | 30. Frank Moon, voucher No. 40..... | 25.00 |
| May | 4. Daily Alaska Dispatch, voucher No. 41..... | 6.00 |
| | 8. Alaska Transfer Co., voucher No. 42..... | 3.00 |
| | 15. Thomas Haley, voucher No. 43..... | 25.00 |
| | 18. Underwood Typewriter Co., voucher No. 44..... | 9.50 |
| | 18. Post-Intelligencer Co., voucher No. 45..... | 6.00 |
| | 21. Dispatch Publishing Co., voucher No. 46..... | 11.00 |
| June | 1. Frank Moon, voucher No. 47..... | 25.00 |
| | 8. Alaska Times Printing & Publishing Co., voucher No. 48..... | 2.00 |
| | By balance..... | 8,612.41 |
| | | 10,132.51 |

APPENDIX B.

Official Directory.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor.—John F. A. Strong, Juneau.

Secretary to the governor.—William W. Shorthill, Juneau.

Ex officio secretary of Alaska.—Charles E. Davidson, Juneau.

Delegate to Congress.—James Wickersham, Fairbanks.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Juneau.—Charles E. Davidson, surveyor general; George Stowell, chief clerk; Martin George, chief draftsman; William Rugg, Eugene B. Houseman, Edward P. Kendall, Joseph W. Thacher, Ernest Taschek, draftsmen; Charles E. Naghel, financial and general clerk; Edward T. Lindner, stenographer and typewriter clerk; Frank Moon, messenger.

United States deputy surveyors.—H. P. M. Birkinbine, Haines; M. O. Bennett, Tolo, Oreg.; A. H. Bradford, Seattle, Wash.; C. H. Ballard, Mazama, Wash.; H. P. Crowther, Juneau; Edward T. Harlow, Seward; C. S. Hubbell, Seattle, Wash.; William Muncester, Seattle, Wash.; L. C. Michaelis, Seattle, Wash.; L. S. Robe, Knik; D. B. Skinner, Bellevue, Wash.; L. W. Storm, Juneau; D. E. Stubbs, Iditarod; F. J. Wetrick, Juneau; F. W. Williamson,

Juneau; V. H. Wilhelm, Juneau; H. H. Waller, Seattle Wash.; Leo C. Willey, Arletta, Wash.

United States deputy mineral surveyors.—H. P. M. Birkinbine, Haines; M. O. Bennett, Tolo, Oreg.; A. H. Bradford, Seattle, Wash.; C. H. Ballard, Mazama, Wash.; A. G. Blake, Nome; Frederick Butterworth, Valdez; A. C. Baldwin, Valdez; H. P. Crowther, Juneau; Charles Estmere, Iditarod; W. A. Funk, Idaho Falls, Idaho; George Fuerman, Westminster, British Columbia; W. A. Hesse, Seattle, Wash.; Udo Hesse, Seattle Wash.; Edward T. Harlow, Seward; C. S. Hubbell, Seattle, Wash.; H. C. Ingram, Fairbanks; R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; Daniel A. Jones, Nome; J. L. McPherson, Seattle, Wash.; R. H. Martin, Juneau; O. Adrian Nelson, Chitina; L. S. Robe, Knik; L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; Otto Rohlf, Ellamar; Irving McK. Reed, Nome; L. W. Storm, Juneau; D. E. Stubbs, Iditarod; R. J. Sommers, Nome; R. G. Smith, Nome; B. D. Stewart, Juneau; N. C. Titus, Wenatchee, Wash.; R. F. Whitham, Olympia, Wash.; F. J. Wettrick, Juneau; H. H. Waller, Seattle, Wash.; F. W. Williamson, Juneau; V. H. Wilhelm, Juneau; Leo C. Willey, Arletta, Wash.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF ALASKA.

Juneau.—Charles E. Davidson, ex officio secretary; Lenore G. Hyde, chief clerk; Plooma Crowther, clerk in charge of vital statistics.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Juneau.—J. F. Pugh, collector; C. D. Garfield, special deputy collector; M. S. Whittier, deputy collector and inspector; George M. Simpkins, deputy collector and inspector; S. Irvine Stone, deputy collector and inspector (stationed at Kodiak); Darrell A. Meek, stenographer and typewriter.

Ketchikan.—Milton S. Dobbs, deputy collector in charge; Geo. W. Woodruff, deputy collector and inspector.

Wrangell.—F. E. Bronson, deputy collector in charge.

Skagway.—Fred J. Vandewall, deputy collector in charge; G. G. Miller, deputy collector and inspector; Albert C. Latham, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); F. W. Butters, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season), stationed at White Horse, Yukon Territory.

Eagle.—J. J. Hillard, deputy collector in charge.

Forty Mile.—John L. Abrams, deputy collector in charge; John Elden, deputy collector and inspector.

St. Michael.—Edwin R. Stivers, deputy collector in charge.

Nome.—R. W. J. Reed, deputy collector in charge.

Unalaska.—N. E. Bolshanin, deputy collector in charge.

Cordova.—George Kennedy, deputy collector in charge.

Sitka.—Charles A. Sulzer, deputy collector in charge.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Division No. 1.—Judge, Robert W. Jennings, Juneau; court stenographer, H. F. Benson, Juneau; clerk of court, Jay W. Bell, Juneau; deputy clerks, John J. Clarke, J. T. Reed, C. Z. Denny, Juneau; E. S. Stackpole, Ketchikan; Martin Conway, Skagway. United States marshal, H. A. Bishop, Juneau; chief deputy, J. F. Mullen, Juneau; deputy United States marshals, Hector McLean, Juneau; William Fels, Douglas; Fred Fonzo, Skagway; W. S. Harding, Haines; John C. Allen, Petersburg; William D. Brant, Wrangell; J. H. Davies, Ketchikan; John Goodell, Sitka; W. D. MacMillan, Craig. United States attorney, John J. Reagan (acting), Juneau; assistant United States attorneys, H. H. Folsom, Juneau; Denzil Noll, Ketchikan; clerk to United States attorney, Ina S. Liebhardt, Juneau. United States commissioners, John B. Marshall, Juneau; Edward S. Stackpole, Ketchikan; Martin Conway, Skagway; R. W. De Armond, Sitka; W. G. Thomas, Wrangell; T. S. Elsemore, Petersburg; William G. Pigg, Sulzer; Charles A. Fox, Craig; J. J. Kennedy, Haines; E. A. Rasmuson, Yakutat; E. W. Cragin, Tenakee.

Division No. 2.—Judge, John Randolph Tucker, Nome; clerk of court, G. A. Adams, Nome; deputy clerk, Frank C. Dean, Nome. United States marshal, Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; chief deputy, Louis M. Koster, Nome; deputy United States marshals, Adrian B. Miller, Philip Holland, Elmer Reed, Catherine A. Anpher, Nome; Hugh J. Lee, St. Michael; C. O. Lovell, Council; John Riordan,

Teller; Robert H. Humber, Candle; Bernard J. O'Reilly, Klann. United States attorney, F. M. Saxton, Nome; assistant United States attorney, N. A. Perry, Nome; clerk to United States attorney, Lawrence S. Kerr, Nome. United States commissioners, James Frawley, Nome; John D. Flannigan, Council; Frank H. Thomas, Shelton; George D. Campbell, Candle; Milton R. Luther, Teller; John Rengstorff, Klana; Charles A. Traeger, St. Michael; Milton L. White, Kotzebue; Telbert L. Richardson, Barrow; J. Wilson Reed, Bethel; Frank H. Waskey, Marshall; Ralph W. Dempwolf (on board U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*), Nome.

Division No. 3.—Judge, Fred M. Brown, Valdez; court stenographer, Isaac Hamburger, Valdez; clerk of court, Arthur Lang, Valdez; deputy clerks, Thomas P. Geraghty, Charles A. Hand, K. L. Monahan, Valdez. United States marshal, F. R. Breimeuan, Valdez; chief deputy, J. H. D. Bouse, Valdez; deputy United States marshals, A. C. Dowling, A. F. Sullivan, C. W. Mossman, P. R. McGuire, Valdez; James Wardell, Katalla; S. T. Brightwell, Cordova; W. J. Feaster, Chitina; Isaac Evans, Seward; H. R. Brown, Knik; Karl Armstrong, Kodiak; S. O. Casler, Unga; W. B. Hastings, Unalaska; R. F. Coles, Dillingham; James M. Millsap, McCarthy; A. F. Hoffman, Chisana; W. L. Fursman, Naknek. United States attorney, William N. Spence, Valdez; assistant United States attorneys, G. B. Brubaker, Valdez; W. H. Whittlesey, Seward; clerk to United States attorney, F. J. Hayes, Valdez. United States commissioners, N. E. Bolshanlu, Unalaska; L. H. French, Dillingham; William O'Connor, Chitina; C. Parker Smith, Copper Center; A. Judson Adams, Cordova, Lee Van Slyke, Susitna; Thomas W. Hanmore, Ilamna; Robert D. Gray, Katalla; Leopold David, Knik; S. Irvine Stone, Kodiak; M. J. Conroy, Seward; J. J. Cavana, Naknek; L. F. Shaw, Nelchia; F. C. Driffeld, Unga; George J. Love, Valdez; George Edward Hill, Chisana; George W. Robbins (powers of justice of the peace only), Ellamar; F. R. Barnes (powers of justice of the peace only), McCarthy; Royden D. Chase (powers of justice of the peace only), Ship Creek.

Division No. 4.—Judge, Frederic E. Fuller, Fairbanks; court stenographer, Walter Rowson, Fairbanks; clerk of court, Angus McBride, Fairbanks; deputy clerks, P. R. Wagner, Fairbanks; George W. Albrecht, Iditarod; Gilbert Nairn, Ruby; assistant clerks, C. C. Held, Grace Fisher, C. D. Leckie, Fairbanks. United States marshal, Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks; chief deputy, J. E. Clark, Fairbanks; deputy United States marshals, J. B. Mathews, M. O. Carlson, J. H. Miller, E. I. Foster, May C. Peterson, Fairbanks; Percy V. Charles, Iditarod; C. L. Vawter, Tanana; John B. Powers, Eagle; A. H. Conlin, Flat; T. H. Long, Ruby; George Berg, Nulato; E. D. Heppenstall, Wiseman; J. L. Anders, Hot Springs; C. T. Spencer, Circle; John C. Wood, Tanana; Thomas E. Winecoff, Chatanika; H. P. Shepherd, Ophir. United States attorney, James J. Crossley, Fairbanks; assistant United States attorneys, Bion A. Dodge, Louis R. Gillette, G. Ellis Gardner, Fairbanks. United States commissioners, George W. Albrecht, Iditarod; Wade Blaker, Fox City; Grafton Burke, Fort Yukon, Samuel Campbell, Long City; J. E. Coffey, Hot Springs; J. C. Dehn, Tanana; John F. Dillon, Fairbanks; William J. Fitzpatrick, Chena; Ray H. Fuller, Russian Mission; Wilbur F. Green, Tacotna; A. J. Griffin, Richardson; E. Coke Hill, Ruby; C. E. Danforth, Wiseman; Chester Johnson, Olness; John A. Kemp, Steel Creek; Samuel J. Marsh, Caro; U. G. Myers, Eagle; J. P. Norris, Ester City; Frank A. Reynolds, Circle; Omer S. Riley, Tofty; Duke E. Stubbs, Georgetown; H. W. Strangman, Nulato; Sam R. Taylor, Glacier City; Karl Theile, Discovery Otter; W. A. Vinal, Samuel R. Weiss, Chatanika.

STATES LAND OFFICE.

Division 1.—, register, Juneau; Frank A. Boyle, receiver, Juneau.

Division No. 2.—G. A. Adams, ex officio register, Nome; Emmet R. Jordan, ex officio receiver, Nome.

Division No. 3.—Included in division No. 1.

Division No. 4.—Angus McBride, ex officio register, Fairbanks; Lewis T. Erwin, ex officio receiver, Fairbanks.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

C. C. Georgeson, special agent in charge of Alaska investigations, Sitka; J. P. Anderson, assistant, Sitka; G. W. Gasser, assistant, Rampart; M. D. Snodgrass, assistant, Kodiak; Laurence Kelly, assistant dairyman, Kodiak; C. W. Heideman, jr., herdsman, Kodiak; J. W. Neal, assistant, Fairbanks.

EDUCATION.

White schools.—J. F. A. Strong, ex officio superintendent of public instruction, Juneau.

Native schools.—P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; W. T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska, Washington, D. C., and Seattle, Wash.; H. C. Sinclair, supply agent, Seattle, Wash.; special disbursing agent, A. H. Quarles, Seattle, Wash.; W. G. Beattie, superintendent southeastern district, Juneau; H. O. Schaleben, M. D., superintendent southwestern district, Seward; A. N. Evans, superintendent western district, Unalakleet; George E. Boulter, superintendent Upper Yukon district, Tanana; W. C. Shields, superintendent northwestern district, Nome; W. H. Johnson, assistant superintendent and special disbursing agent, northwestern district, Nome. Physicians, Emil Krulish, passed assistant surgeon, Public Health Service (on special detail), Juneau; P. J. Mahone, Juneau; F. M. Boyle, Valdez; H. O. Schaleben, Seward; Ovid B. Orr, Akhiok; L. H. French, Nushagak; J. W. Reed, Bethel; Bruce H. Brown, Nulato; D. S. Neuman, Nome; H. N. T. Nichols, Kotzebue; E. O. Campbell, Klawock.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Edgar C. Raine, deputy collector, Nome; George Hutchinson, deputy collector, Fairbanks; Lewis L. Harding, deputy collector, Juneau.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

Domianus Maskevicius, inspector in charge, Ketchikan; Albert H. Joy, inspector, Skagway.

FEDERAL MINE INSPECTION.

Sumner S. Smith, inspector for Alaska, Juneau.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

H. O. Smith, agent at large; Ward T. Bower, assistant agent, Seattle, Wash.; H. C. Fassett, assistant agent at large; E. M. Ball, inspector at large.

Fur-seal fisheries.—P. R. E. Hatton, agent and caretaker; L. M. Tongue, storekeeper; Alvin G. Whitney, school teacher; Elsie G. Whitney, school teacher, Henry Esmond, physician, St. Paul Island; A. H. Proctor, agent and caretaker; G. Dallas Hanna, school teacher; William McCoy Murphy, physician, St. George Island.

Fish-cultural stations.—Dennis Winn, superintendent, Afognak; W. K. Hancock, superintendent, Yes Bay.

Fur wardens.—Harry J. Christoffers, warden at large; Ernest P. Walker, deputy warden at large; Fred H. Gray, deputy warden at large; C. F. Townsend, deputy warden at large; Christian L. Larson, special warden, Chicken, Alaska.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George H. Whitney, inspector of hulls, Juneau; Peter G. Peltret, inspector of boilers, Juneau; George W. Folta, clerk, Juneau; Thomas P. Deering, inspector of hulls, St. Michael; Thomas E. Kell, inspector of boilers, St. Michael; Jerome A. Desio, clerk, St. Michael.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Walter C. Dibrell, inspector, Ketchikan; Milo Hoadley, superintendent, Ketchikan; Albert B. Edmonds, chief clerk, Ketchikan; W. K. Spaulding, clerk, Ketchikan; J. F. Warder, clerk, Ketchikan; Arthur J. Ela, aid, Ketchikan; Rolf Foosness, depot keeper, Ketchikan; William J. Wright, mechanic, Ketchikan.

FOREST SERVICE.

Tongass National Forest.—W. G. Weigle, forest supervisor, Ketchikan; George L. Drake, forest examiner, Ketchikan; F. A. Johnson, clerk and special

fiscal agent, Ketchikan; Mamie Niepold, clerk, Ketchikan; Charles T. Gardner, Roy Barto, forest rangers, Ketchikan; James Allen, forest ranger, Petersburg; George H. Peterson, forest ranger, Sitka; W. H. Babbitt, forest ranger, Craig.

Chugach National Forest.—W. G. Weigle, forest supervisor, Ketchikan; T. M. Hunt, deputy forest supervisor in charge, Cordova; L. Keith McCullagh, forest ranger, Kenai; Jack Brown, forest ranger, Knik; William J. McDonald, forest ranger, Cordova.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Emil Krulish, chief quarantine officer, and in charge of medical relief of natives, Juneau; H. C. Story, quarantine officer, medical inspector of immigrants, and marine-hospital surgeon, Ketchikan; P. J. Mahone, marine-hospital surgeon, Juneau; M. M. Hopkins, marine-hospital surgeon, Valdez; J. M. Sloane, quarantine officer and marine-hospital surgeon, Nome.

GAME WARDENS.

J. A. Baughman, Seward; Aron Ericson, Roosevelt; Andrew Hoey, Fairbanks; C. L. Larson, Chicken; Robert S. McDonald, Fairbanks; Charles Neuhaus, Nome; Adam Schneider, Juneau; James York, special warden, Sumdum; T. M. Hunt, acting warden, Cordova.

OFFICIALS AND BOARDS AUTHORIZED BY TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

TERRITORIAL TREASURY.

Walstein G. Smith, treasurer, Juneau.

MINE INSPECTION.

William Maloney, inspector, Nome.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Gov. J. F. A. Strong, *ex officio* commissioner of health, Juneau; assistant health commissioners, S. C. Shurick, Division No. 1, Wrangell; W. D'Arcy Chase, Division No. 2, Nome; W. H. Chase, Division No. 3, Cordova; M. F. Hall, Division No. 4, Fairbanks.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Charles E. Davidson, *ex officio* registrar, Juneau.

TERRITORIAL BANKING BOARD.

J. F. A. Strong, president, Juneau; Walstein G. Smith, secretary, Juneau; Charles E. Davidson, Juneau.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR PROMOTION OF UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

Royal A. Gunnison, president, Juneau; George B. Grigsby, Nome; Fred M. Brown, Valdez; Rose A. Stoddard, secretary, Juneau.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

J. L. Myers, president, Ketchikan; H. C. De Vigne, secretary-treasurer, Juneau; Aline B. Bradley, J. A. Sutherland, Fairbanks; J. H. Mustard, J. M. Sloane, Nome; Charles A. Winans, Valdez; J. H. Romig, Seward.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

W. E. Zuber, president, Ketchikan; G. C. Maule, secretary-treasurer, Douglas; L. W. Fromm, Nome; C. L. Hale, Cordova; Robert R. Myers, Fairbanks.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

William Britt, president, Juneau; William H. Caswell, vice president, Valdez; Floyd E. Ryus, secretary-treasurer, Ketchikan; William B. Kirk, Nome; William Ramsey, Council; Edward V. Boyle, Cordova; Frank M. Dunham, Ralph T. Kubon, Fairbanks.

BOARDS OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Division No. 1.—Robert W. Jennings, United States judge; H. A. Bishop, United States marshal; Mrs. John G. Held, Juneau.

Division No. 2.—John Randolph Tucker, United States judge; Emmet R. Jordan, United States marshal; Mrs. Joseph F. Plein, Nome.

Division No. 3.—Fred M. Brown, United States judge, F. R. Brenneman, United States marshal; Mrs. George C. Treat, Valdez.

Division No. 4.—Frederic E. Fuller, United States judge; Lewis T. Erwin, United States marshal; Mrs. Luther C. Hess, Fairbanks.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SITKA PIONEERS' HOME.

Gov. J. F. A. Strong, president, Juneau; Sergius George Kostrometinoff, secretary, Sitka; W. P. Mills, treasurer, Sitka; Arthur G. Shoup, superintendent, Sitka.

BOARD FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTION.

Gov. J. F. A. Strong, superintendent, Juneau.

Advisory boards.

Division No. 1.—John J. Reagan, acting United States attorney; H. A. Bishop, United States marshal, Juneau.

Division No. 2.—F. M. Saxton, United States attorney; Emmet R. Jordan, United States marshal, Nome.

Division No. 3.—William N. Spence, United States attorney; F. R. Brenneman, United States marshal, Valdez.

Division No. 4.—James J. Crossley, United States attorney; Lewis T. Erwin, United States marshal, Fairbanks.

APPENDIX C.

Newspapers in Alaska.

Chitina:

The Chitina Leader (weekly).

Cordova:

Cordova Daily Alaskan.

The Alaska Times (weekly).

Douglas:

Douglas Island News (weekly).

Fairbanks:

The Alaska Citizen (weekly).

Fairbanks Times (daily and weekly).

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner.

Iditarod:

Iditarod Pioneer (weekly).

Juneau:

Alaska Daily Empire.

Daily Alaska Dispatch.

The Alaska Sunday Morning Post (weekly).

Ketchikan:

Ketchikan Miner (daily and weekly).

Kodiak:

Orphanage News Letter (monthly).

Nome:

The Nome Daily Nugget.

Nome Industrial Worker (daily).

Petersburg:

The Progressive (weekly).

Ruby:

The Record-Citizen (weekly).

Seward:

Seward Gateway (daily and weekly).

Skagway:

The Daily Alaskan.

Unalakleet:

Northern Light (monthly).

Valdez:

The Daily Prospector.

The Valdez Miner (weekly).

The Commoner (weekly).

Wrangell:

The Wrangell Sentinel (weekly).

APPENDIX D.

Domestic Corporations.

List of articles of domestic corporations filed in the office of the secretary of Alaska, under amendment to the Civil Code, chapter 37, approved March 2, 1903, from April 1, 1903, to June 30, 1914.

Alaska Placer Mining Co., Nome, August 11, 1903.
Alaska Packing & Navigation Co., Juneau, August 21, 1903.
Alaska Nowell Gold Mining Co., Juneau, October 15, 1903.
Alaska Water Wheel Governor Co., Juneau, February 6, 1904.
Alaska Publishing Co., Juneau, August 8, 1904.
Alaska Electric Light & Power Co., Juneau, March 15, 1905.
Alaska Central Mining Co., Seward, July 16, 1904.
Alaska Chief Mining Co., Nome, August 3, 1905.
Alaska Liquor Co., Fairbanks, September 23, 1905.
Alaska Steam Laundry, Juneau, December 20, 1905.
Alaska Power Manufacturing Co., Wrangell, February 15, 1906.
Alaska Rubicon Gold Mining Co., Juneau, July 6, 1906.
Aurora Mining Co., Nome, September 20, 1906.
Alaska Kotsina Copper Co., Juneau, October 18, 1906.
Alaska Monthly Magazine Co., Seattle, November 6, 1906.
Alaska Prospecting & Mining Co., Nome, November 8, 1906.
Alaska Navigation Co., Ketchikan, December 6, 1906.
Aleek Fisheries Co., Juneau, April 22, 1907.
Alaska Water, Light & Telephone Co., Valdez, May 31, 1907.
Alaska Coast Line Railroad Co., Nome, June 28, 1907.
Atkinson, M. E., Co., Nome, July 22, 1907.
Alaska Bottling Co., Nome, August 30, 1907.
Alaska Liquor & Trading Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Alaska Utilities Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Alaska Prospecting Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Alaska Construction Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Alaska Roadhouse Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Alaska Dock Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Alaska Coast Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Alaska Hotel Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Arctic Siberian Fish Co., Nome, September 30, 1907.
Arctic Brewing Co., Fairbanks, October 24, 1907.
Alaska Stibnite Co., Fairbanks, February 5, 1908.
Alaska Miners' Exploiting Syndicate, Nome, February 27, 1908.
Alaska Lumber Co., Valdez, June 2, 1908.
Alaska Mountain Tunnel Co., Nome, August 13, 1908.
Alaska Labor Union, Douglas, October 9, 1908.
Alaska Moose, Order of, Valdez, January 15, 1909.
Alaska Trust & Development Corporation, Seattle, January 16, 1909.
Alaska Associated Mercantile Co., Fairbanks, May 7, 1909.
Alaska Land Co., Seattle, May 10, 1909.
Ankuty Club of Cordova, Cordova, August 9, 1909.
Arctic Development Co., Haines, August 25, 1909.
Alaska Dredging & Hydraulic Mines Co., Valdez, November 22, 1909.
Alaska Transportation Co., Chena, May 19, 1910.
Alaska Drug Co., Valdez, July 30, 1910.
Alaska King River Mining Co., Douglas, August 23, 1910.
Alaska Electric Co., Seward, September 23, 1910.
Arctic Brotherhood Cemetery Association, The, Haines, November 10, 1910.
Alaska Securities Co., Valdez, November 30, 1910.
Alaska Amusement Co., Cordova, February 6, 1911.
A. W. Thomas Co. (Inc.), Ketchikan, July 28, 1911.
Alaska Soda Bottling Co., Juneau, September 2, 1911.
Aqua Mobile Co., Cordova, October 30, 1911.
Alaska Club, Valdez, March 29, 1912.
Alaska Exploration & Development Co., Iditarod, April 22, 1912.
Alaska Northern Express Co., Seward, May 1, 1912.
Alaska Fish Products Co., Seward, May 14, 1912.

- Alaska Hydro-Electric Power Co., The, Nome, March 3, 1913.
 Alaskan Hotel Co., Douglas, March 24, 1913.
 Alaska Times Printing & Publishing Co., Cordova, April 8, 1913.
 Alaska Furniture & Undertaking Co., Juneau, June 12, 1913.
 Arrow Gold Mining Co., Valdez, June 18, 1913.
 Alaska Sanitarium Co. (Inc.), Sanitarium, February 13, 1914.
 Alaska Lumber & Box Co., Hadley, May 15, 1914.
 Alaska Cooperative Fishing & Packing Association, Wrangell, September 17, 1913.
 Bettles & Samuels Trading Co., Nome, September 21, 1903.
 B. M. Behrends Mercantile Co., Juneau, December 2, 1903.
 B. M. Behrends Co., Juneau, January 20, 1904.
 Beckerof Improvement Co., Kodiak, July 19, 1904.
 Blue Goose Mining Co., Nome, September 15, 1904.
 Barthel Brewing Co., Fairbanks, January 6, 1905.
 Beluga Mining Co. of Alaska, Seward, February 1, 1905.
 Blue Bird Mining Co., Nome, November 13, 1903.
 Bank (Inc.), The, Nome, June 28, 1907.
 Bering Lode Mining Co., Nome, September 4, 1907.
 Bainbridge Island Mining & Development Co., Valdez, October 15, 1903.
 B. F. Mining Co., Fairbanks, November 16, 1903.
 Biggs, H. E., Co., Fairbanks, January 11, 1909.
 Big Four Mining Co., Fairbanks, May 10, 1909.
 Bed Rock Mining & Milling Co., Fairbanks, September 27, 1909.
 Bald Eagle Gold Dredging Co., Nome, November 13, 1909.
 Black Butte Mining Co., Seward, July 19, 1910.
 Black Diamond Gold Mining Co., Valdez, August 8, 1910.
 Butler, Mauro & Co., Nome, November 2, 1910.
 Bear Creek Gold Mining Co., Cordova, November 30, 1910.
 Beaver Dam Mining & Milling Co., Cordova, January 9, 1911.
 Bluff Mining Co., Cordova, February 6, 1911.
 Blue Ribbon Gold Mining Co., Valdez, February 13, 1911.
 Bonanza Gold Mining Co. of Oregon and Alaska, Cordova, June 23, 1911.
 Bunker Hill Gold Mining Co., Valdez, February 10, 1912.
 B. M. Behrends Bank, Juneau, April 23, 1914.
 Citizens' Light, Power & Water Co., Ketchikan, April 21, 1903.
 Copper Center Mining & Trading Co., Copper Center, October 24, 1903.
 Copper Island Mining Co., Ketchikan, November 3, 1904.
 Century Club, Fairbanks, December 21, 1904.
 Cleary Creek Lumber Co., December 16, 1904.
 Chena Tramway Co., Fairbanks, March 22, 1905.
 Consumers' Milk Co., Nome, July 3, 1905.
 Central Water Co., Nome, July 31, 1905.
 C. W. Young Co., Juneau, October 3, 1905.
 Canyon Creek Gold Mining Co., Seward, March 22, 1903.
 Common Sense Mining Co., Council, September 20, 1903.
 Center Creek Mining Co., Nome, June 23, 1907.
 Clark Lumber Co., Nome, July 10, 1907.
 Cascade Steam Laundry Co., Juneau, September 30, 1907.
 Copper Mountain Mining Co., Nome, October 9, 1907.
 Connelly Quartz Mining Co., Nome, November 1, 1907.
 Chena Lumber & Light Co., Chena, November 11, 1907.
 Conwy Mining Co., Fairbanks, February 5, 1903.
 Cordova Drug Co., Cordova, June 29, 1903.
 Central Alaska Copper Co., Valdez, August 25, 1903.
 Cordova Publishing Co., Cordova, September 12, 1903.
 Cordova Power Co., Juneau, September 16, 1903.
 Chititu Gold Mining Co., Valdez, April 30, 1909.
 Cordova Development Co., Cordova, June 11, 1909.
 Caro, J. B., & Co., Cordova, September 10, 1909.
 Cordova Bay Harbor Improvement & Townsite Co., Cordova, September 20, 1909.
 Chena Milling, Smelting & Refining Co., Chena, April 28, 1910.
 Cliff Mining Co., Valdez, May 31, 1910.
 Continental Copper Co. of Alaska, Cordova, June 29, 1910.
 Chitina Commercial Co., The, of Chitina, August 2, 1910.
 Cordova Commercial Co., Cordova, August 8, 1910.

- Cooks Inlet Transportation Co., Seward, August 18, 1910.
Chugach Mining Co., Valdez, October 14, 1910.
Cameron-Johnson Gold Mining Co., Valdez, December 23, 1911.
Cordova Fish Packers' Association, Cordova, April 30, 1912.
Cordova (Alaska) Exploration & Developing Co., Cordova, May 14, 1912.
Citizens' Cooperative Wharf Co., Juneau, October 7, 1912.
Cook Inlet Packing Co., Valdez, Alaska, December 7, 1912.
Copper River Live Stock Cooperative Association, Valdez, February 20, 1913.
Coffee Creek Mining Co., Nome, June 20, 1913.
Canyon Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., Seward, November 5, 1913.
Davidson Improvement Co., Juneau, June 22, 1903.
Damascus Manufacturing & Milling Co., Seward, October 29, 1904.
Daniels-Seward Mining & Development Co., Bluff City, July 16, 1906.
Dahl Creek Mining & Trading Co., Nome, September 14, 1906.
Douglas Island Miners' Union & Improvement Association, The, Douglas, May 4, 1907.
Douglas Light Co., Douglas, December 19, 1906.
Dobbs-Alaska Moving Picture Co., Nome, June 3, 1907.
Darling & Dean Co., Nome, June 24, 1907.
Daniels Creek Mining Co., Nome, November 1, 1907.
Dean Copper Mining Co., Ketchikan, July 12, 1910.
Douglas Hotel Co., Juneau, February 11, 1913.
Dispatch Publishing Co. (Inc.), Juneau, August 26, 1913.
Douglas Island Finnish Temperance Society, Douglas, March 10, 1914.
Devenney Mining Co., Valdez, May 29, 1914.
Enterprise Mining Co., Nome, April 28, 1905.
Empire Mining Co., Fairbanks, January 7, 1909.
Emerald Mining Co., Fairbanks, April 1, 1909.
Eldorado Mining & Milling Co., Fairbanks, June 21, 1909.
Ellis Imperial Mines Co., Valdez, March 19, 1910.
Empire Printing Co., Juneau, January 15, 1914.
Enterprise Gold Mining Co., Juneau, May 27, 1914.
Fairbanks Trading & Transportation Co., Fairbanks, August 2, 1906.
Fairbanks News Publishing Co., Fairbanks, September 14, 1906.
Fidalgo-Alaska Copper Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Fairbanks Times Publishing Co., The, Fairbanks, October 11, 1907.
Fidalgo Mining Co., Fairbanks, May 6, 1908.
Fairbanks News Publishing Co., Fairbanks, December 23, 1908.
Falls Creek Gold Mines, Seward, August 18, 1910.
Fairbanks Core Drill & Mining Co., The, Fairbanks, January 9, 1911.
Fairbanks Quartz Development Co., Fairbanks, April 28, 1911.
Foss Brothers & Co., Ketchikan, September 12, 1912.
Florence-Telkell Gold Mining Co., Valdez, October 15, 1912.
First Territorial Bank of Alaska, Douglas, July 29, 1913.
Fairbanks Laundry Co., Fairbanks, October 21, 1913.
Freiman Co. (Inc.), L., Juneau, February 6, 1914.
First Bank of Valdez, Valdez, March 16, 1914.
First Bank of Cordova, Cordova, March 21, 1914.
Golden Gate Hotel Co., Nome, July 21, 1904.
Gold Run Ditch Co., Nome, September 19, 1904.
Gold Bottom Mining Co., Nome, August 23, 1904.
George E. James & Co. (Inc.), Juneau, June 28, 1906.
Gilaheena Copper Co., Valdez, December 10, 1906.
Gold Nugget Mining Co., Valdez, January 20, 1908.
Grace-Alice Mining Co., Seward, May 6, 1908.
Gotham Mining Co., Seward, November 2, 1908.
Goldstake Mining Co., Fairbanks, February 16, 1909.
Gold Beach Dredging Co., Nome, April 28, 1909.
Giese, J. F., Hardware Co., Nome, July 1, 1909.
Gold Bluff Mining Co., Valdez, October 14, 1910.
Gold Creek Hydraulic & Dredging Mines Co., Valdez, October 26, 1910.
Gold Creek Development Co., Cordova, November 8, 1910.
Gold King Mining Co., Cordova, December 13, 1910.
Gold Creek Quartz Mining Co., The, Valdez, December 13, 1910.
Golconda Hydraulic Mining Co., Valdez, March 1, 1911.
George E. James Co. (Inc.), Juneau, May 9, 1911.
Glacier Annex Mining Co., Valdez, June 28, 1911.

Guthrie-Belloli Mining Co., Valdez, August 11, 1911.
Grant Lake Mines. Seward, May 14, 1912.
Gold King Mining Co., Valdez, October 15, 1912.
Granite Gold Mining Co., Valdez, October 17, 1913.
Goldstein Improvement Co., Juneau, January 8, 1914.
Golden Eagle Mining Co. (Inc.), Cordova, January 22, 1914.
Happy Four Mining Co., Nome, October 6, 1905.
Hunt Lathrop Co., Ketchikan, November 26, 1906.
Horseshoe Liquid Co., Valdez, May 7, 1907.
Home Power Co., Skagway, May 13, 1908.
Harvey Oneman Double Hammer Drill Co., Valdez, December 23, 1908.
Homestead Mining Co., Fairbanks, July 13, 1909.
Hempel Copper Mining Co., Valdez, May 21, 1910.
Horseshoe Liquor Co., Cordova, July 14, 1910.
Hurdy Mining Co., Cordova, February 13, 1911.
Hidden Inlet Canning Co., Ketchikan, April 22, 1911.
Heidelberg Liquor Co., Juneau, January 28, 1913.
Humboldt Dredging Co., Seattle, June 28, 1913.
Hotel Golden (Inc.), McCarthy, March 24, 1914.
Incorporation city of Juneau, July 18, 1900.
Incorporation town of Eagle, February 9, 1901.
Incorporation of Treadwell, April 1, 1901.
Incorporation of Nome, June 30, 1901.
Incorporation town of Valdez, September 30, 1902.
Incorporation town of Douglas, May 19, 1902.
Incorporation town of Wrangel, June 18, 1903.
Incorporation of Fairbanks, December 26, 1903.
Incorporation of town of Chena, July 21, 1904.
Incorporation town of Ketchikan, April 27, 1906.
Incorporation town of Skagway, June 9, 1908.
Incorporation town of Cordova, July 1, 1909.
Incorporation town of Haines, January 24, 1910.
Incorporation town of Petersburg, March 14, 1910.
Irving Consolidated Mining Co., Ketchikan, July 26, 1906.
Independent Ditch & Power Co., Nome, November 8, 1906.
Inter-Island Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Ibex Mining Co., Valdez, November 9, 1910.
Ibex Extension Mining Co., Valdez, August 12, 1911.
Incorporation town of Iditarod, September 11, 1911.
Irving Co., J. H., Juneau, May 14, 1914.
Juneau Steamship Co., Juneau, September 21, 1903.
Juneau Packing Co., Juneau, June 2, 1904.
Juneau Ferry & Navigation Co., Juneau, March 15, 1905.
Juneau Building & Improvement Co., Juneau, May 11, 1905.
Jack Pot Mining Co., Nome, June 29, 1906.
Johnston-Contant Co., Juneau, March 28, 1907.
J. M. Lathrop Co. (Inc.), Valdez, December 24, 1907.
Jupiter-Mars Mining Co., Fairbanks, March 8, 1909.
Jupiter-Mars Consolidated Mining Co., Fairbanks, April 1, 1909.
Juneau & Douglas Telephone Co., Juneau, March 4, 1910.
Juneau Liquor Co., Juneau, February 21, 1911.
Juneau Socialist Club, Juneau, January 7, 1913.
Juneau Cold Storage Co., Juneau, May 10, 1913.
Juneau Hardware Co., Juneau, September 18, 1913.
Juneau Abstract & Title Co., Juneau, April 18, 1914.
Ketchikan Power Co., Juneau, May 21, 1903.
Kayak Wharf & Town Site Co., Katalla, September 23, 1904.
Kenai Lumber & Fuel Co., Seward, March 22, 1906.
Ketchikan Brick & Tile Co., Ketchikan, April 12, 1906.
Knights Island Copper Mining Co., Valdez, May 21, 1908.
Kuskokwim Co., The, Valdez, August 20, 1906.
Ketchikan Printing Co., Ketchikan, December 14, 1906.
Ketchikan Gas Co., Ketchikan, May 3, 1907.
Kentucky Liquor Co., Juneau, September 16, 1907.
Katalla Drug Co., Katalla, June 29, 1908.
Kruzamapa Hot Springs Co., Nome, August 13, 1908.
Kuskoquim Trading & Transportation Co., Nome, August 23, 1906.

Ketchikan Fisheries Co., Ketchikan, March 20, 1900.
Kenai-Alaska Gold Co., Seward, November 25, 1910.
King Midas Gold Mining Co., Cordova, December 8, 1910.
Ketchikan Commercial & Motor Club, Ketchikan, June 7, 1911.
Kelly Dredging Co., Nome, July 5, 1911.
King Solomon Mining Co., St. Michael, May 18, 1912.
Kuskulana Mining Co., Cordova, March 13, 1913.
Ketchikan Cold Storage Co., Ketchikan, August 4, 1913.
Ketchikan Drug Co., Ketchikan, November 14, 1913.
Kreidler Lumber & Construction Co., Ketchikan, April 1, 1914.
Lost River Tin Mining Co., Nome, July 22, 1907.
Landlock Bay Copper Mining Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
Lakeview Mining Co., Nome, July 22, 1908.
Love-Whitley Co., Valdez, August 25, 1908.
Lucky Strike Mining Co., Cordova, November 8, 1910.
Lemons-Alaska Gold Dredging Co., The, Fairbanks, November 30, 1910.
Lost Cabin Gold Mining Co., Cordova, December 13, 1910.
Lone Star Mining Co., Cordova, December 14, 1910.
Lucky Hill Mining Co., Fairbanks, December 28, 1911.
Mystery Mining Co., Nome, July 29, 1901.
Mutual Commercial Co., The, Valdez, March 22, 1906.
Mulhollan Camera Button Pusher Co., Juneau, October 4, 1906.
Miners River Copper & Nickel Mining Co., Juneau, July 3, 1907.
McLaughlin Gold Mining Co., Juneau, October 8, 1906.
Mineral Hill Copper Mining Co., The, Valdez, November 11, 1907.
Miners Dredging Co., Nome, November 27, 1907.
Matanuska Coal Co., Seward, June 9, 1910.
Mineral Creek Mining Co., Valdez, October 26, 1910.
Mirror Slough Oil & Development Co., Cordova, December 13, 1910.
Millard Mining & Development Co., Valdez, March 1, 1911.
Mineral Creek Power Co., Valdez, March 1, 1911.
Mohawk Gold Mining Co., Valdez, April 28, 1911.
Mile Four Mining Co., Seward, June 9, 1911.
Mayfield Gold Mining Co., Valdez, October 24, 1911.
Moose Mining & Milling Co., Valdez, October 30, 1911.
Midas Copper Co., Valdez, July 26, 1912.
Morrison Co., Fairbanks, August 19, 1912.
Miners Club, Ellamer, October 7, 1912.
M. G. Rogers & Co. (Inc.), Juneau, October 16, 1912.
Mineral King Mining Co., Valdez, March 13, 1913.
Mountain Jewel Mining Co., Skagway, April 14, 1913.
Marvel Creek Mining & Development Co., Iditarod, January 22, 1914.
Metzger Co. (Inc.), John, Fox, April 17, 1914.
Montana Mining Co., Juneau, May 8, 1914.
McKinley Mining Co. (Inc.), Cordova, October 26, 1910.
Nome Quartz Mining Co., Nome, November 17, 1903.
Northwestern Ditch Co., Nome, July 3, 1904.
North Star Gold Mining Co., Juneau, April 3, 1905.
Northern Express Co., Valdez, August 22, 1905.
Nome Cooperative Publishing Co., Nome, July 19, 1906.
Northwestern Exploration Co., Nome, August 20, 1906.
Nome Ear-Mountain Tin Mining Co., Nome, September 14, 1906.
Nizini Copper Co., Valdez, December 8, 1906.
Northern Copper Co., Valdez, January 5, 1907.
Northland Mining Co., Nome, May 13, 1907.
Nome Cooperative Publishing Co., Nome, June 28, 1907.
Nome Public Warehouse Co., Nome, July 3, 1907.
North Valdez Land Co., Valdez, March 13, 1908.
North Star Printing & Publishing Co., Valdez, April 21, 1909.
Nickel-Cobalt Mining Co., Fairbanks, September 27, 1909.
North Pole Dredging Co., Nome, December 20, 1909.
North Star Mining Co. of Cordova, Cordova, May 19, 1910.
Northern Trust Co., Valdez, September 23, 1910.
Neversweat Gold Mining Co., Valdez, February 6, 1911.
Northwestern Realty & Trust Co. of Cordova, February 6, 1911.
Northern Drug Co. (Inc.), The, Cordova, February 6, 1911.
Northwestern Developing & Mining Co., Juneau, April 17, 1911.

- Northern Meat Market, Cordova, May 10, 1911.
 Newsboy Mining Co., Fairbanks, June 24, 1911.
 Nome Quartz Development Co., Nome, August 2, 1911.
 New Era Mining Co., Nome, June 26, 1912.
 Northland Dock Co., Ketchikan, Alaska, January 21, 1913.
 Northern Laundry & Supply Co., Juneau, October 3, 1913.
 Old Crow Liquor Co. of Cordova, Cordova, March 24, 1910.
 Old Gold Mining Co., Nome, May 6, 1907.
 Owl Drug Co., Valdez, August 25, 1907.
 Oro Mining Co., Fairbanks, April 23, 1910.
 Owl Mining Co., Cordova, December 6, 1910.
 Old Stand Liquor Co., Juneau, June 1, 1911.
 Opera Liquor Co., Juneau, December 10, 1912.
 Orchard Mining, Manufacturing & Investment Co., John, Ketchikan, August 5, 1913.
 O'Neill & Slater Co., Cordova. (Amended articles changing name from Reidy, Slater, O'Neill Co., filed April 28, 1914.)
 Petersburg Lumbering & Manufacturing Co., Juneau, January 2, 1904.
 Port Valdez Electric Light & Water Co., Valdez, September 5, 1906.
 Port Valdez Investment Co., Valdez, September 19, 1905.
 Prince William Sound Transportation & Trading Co., Valdez, December 8, 1906.
 Prince William Sound Development Co., Seward, March 3, 1907.
 Pacific Coast Trading Co., Seward, April 16, 1907.
 Port Clarence Packing Co., Nome, June 28, 1907.
 Prospector Publishing Co., Valdez, January 23, 1908.
 Penny River Ditch Co., Nome, August 1, 1908.
 Purity Pharmacy Co., Juneau, May 18, 1911.
 Pinta Bay Mining Co., Juneau, June 17, 1911.
 Pure Food Fish Co., Ketchikan, November 16, 1911.
 Point Ward Packing Co., Juneau, January 4, 1912.
 Primrose Mining Co., Seward, May 14, 1912.
 Prince William Sound Fish Co., Valdez, July 5, 1913.
 Portage Basin Hydraulic Co., Valdez, August 9, 1913.
 Portage Bay & Matanuska Railroad Co., Valdez, August 25, 1913.
 Petersburg Cooperative Mercantile Co., Petersburg, September 25, 1913.
 Peoples (Inc.), E. R., Fairbanks, April 10, 1914.
 Port Wells Gold Mining Co., Valdez, May 5, 1914.
 Rampart Mining & Commercial Co., Rampart, September 4, 1903.
 Rampart Chamber of Commerce, Rampart, October 8, 1903.
 Robinson-Magids Co., Nome, October 11, 1906.
 Reynolds Smelter Co., Valdez, September 3, 1907.
 Randsburg Mining Co., Valdez, October 30, 1907.
 Rex Gulch Gold Mining Co., Valdez, April 21, 1909.
 Raymond, H. J., Co., Juneau, June 6, 1910.
 Revilla Reduction Works, Ketchikan, January 11, 1911.
 Ready Money Mining Co., Fairbanks, August 2, 1911.
 Revilla Fish Products Co., Ketchikan, January 13, 1912.
 Rainier Grand Co., Cordova, July 12, 1912.
 Rainier Liquor Co., Douglas, March 24, 1913.
 Ramsay-Rutherford Gold Mining Co., Valdez, September 30, 1913.
 Standard Mining Association of Alaska, St. Michael, August 14, 1900.
 Sawtooth Electric Power Co., Nome, February 23, 1904.
 Seward Ditch Co., Nome, October 28, 1904.
 Solomon Quartz Mining Co., Nome, November 9, 1904.
 Seward Light & Power Co., Seward, December 21, 1905.
 Solo Mining Co., Nome, February 4, 1906.
 Seward Construction & Development Co., Seward, February 7, 1906.
 Stedman Hotel Co., Ketchikan, May 14, 1907.
 Sunset Mining Co., Nome, June 28, 1907.
 Seward Peninsula Construction Co., Nome, June 28, 1907.
 Sourdough Mining & Trading Co., Nome, September 14, 1906.
 Skagway Scenic Cable Co., Skagway, May 11, 1908.
 Seward Drug Co., Seward, June 29, 1908.
 Sheep Creek Mining Co., Juneau, October 12, 1904.
 Seward Real Estate & Investment Co., Seward, December 24, 1908.
 Scheuyemere Mining Co., Fairbanks, March 8, 1909.

Seward Mining Works, Seward, August 9, 1909.
Seward Liquor Co., Seward, September 1, 1909.
Silver King Mining Co., Fairbanks, September 10, 1909.
Solomon Mining & Dredging Co., Nome, November 5, 1909.
Samuels-Tesack-Jekel Co., Nome, November 13, 1909.
Shoup Bay Mining Co., Valdez, November 13, 1909.
Seward and Kenai Telephone & Electric Power Co., Seward, June 6, 1910.
Strangberg-Johnson Mining Co., Fairbanks, June 23, 1910.
Seward Peninsula Graphite & Mineral Co., Nome, August 22, 1910.
Sealey-Davis Mining Co., Valdez, September 7, 1910.
Saunders Dredging Co., Nome, September 18, 1910.
Seward Gold Co., Seward, December 12, 1910.
Seward Water & Power Co., Seward, March 1, 1911.
Sourdough Mining Co., Cordova, March 7, 1911.
Seward Commercial Co., Nome, July 3, 1911.
Sheep Creek & Lowe River Gold Mining Co., Valdez, July 10, 1911.
Standard Mines Co. of Alaska, Cordova, September 6, 1911.
Skeen-Lechner Mining Co., Seward, September 18, 1911.
Seward Peninsula Dredging Co., Nome, October 24, 1911.
Silver Horde Gold Mining Co., Valdez, November 10, 1911.
Silver King Mines Co., Cordova, December 14, 1911.
Stoft & Refling Co., Petersburg, April 12, 1912.
Sons of Norway Association, Petersburg, July 25, 1912.
Sea Coast Mining Co., Valdez, August 5, 1912.
Sitka Wharf & Power Co. (Inc.), Juneau, May 10, 1913.
Shushana Gold Mining Co., Valdez, December 17, 1913.
Spokane Gulch Hydraulic & Development Co., Valdez, January 12, 1914.
Sisters of St. Ann of Juneau, Alaska, Juneau, March 17, 1914.
Stedman Hotel Co., Ketchikan, May 20, 1914.
Seward Gateway Publishing Co., Seward, June 25, 1914.
Tanana Development Co., Eagle, July 24, 1903.
Trilby Creek Mining Co., Nome, September 22, 1903.
Tanana Trading Co., Fairbanks, February 4, 1905.
Tanana Brewing Co., Fairbanks, February 21, 1905.
Tillikum Club Co., Valdez, May 9, 1905.
The Kenai Mining & Milling Co., Seward, May 9, 1905.
Tanana Bottling Works (Inc.), Fairbanks, October 17, 1906.
Tanana Mill Co., Fairbanks, June 16, 1906.
T. J. Nestor Co., Nome, November 6, 1906.
Tanana Masonic Building Association, Fairbanks, August 26, 1907.
Tanana Quartz & Hydraulic Mining Co., Fairbanks, January 7, 1909.
Tolovana Mining Co., Fairbanks, April 1, 1909.
Tanana Publishing Co., Fairbanks, May 7, 1909.
Trustee Co., of Cordova, Cordova, May 10, 1909.
Tanana Commercial Co., Fairbanks, June 10, 1910.
Tillikum Gold Mining Co., Valdez, June 18, 1910.
Tolovana Trading Co., Fairbanks, February 13, 1911.
Trinity Gold Mining Co., Valdez, March 21, 1911.
The Baranoff Fish Co., Juneau, September 5, 1911.
The Skagway Milling Co., Skagway, September 9, 1911.
Thompson-Ford Mining Co., Valdez, September 28, 1911.
The Eureka Gold Mines Co., Valdez, December 12, 1911.
The Brie Co., Douglas, January 2, 1912.
The Walsh-Moore Canning Co., Ketchikan, February 10, 1912.
The Sweepstake Mining Co., Valdez, April 8, 1912.
The Board of Trade Liquor Co., Cordova, August 5, 1912.
Tasuna Gold Mining Co., Valdez, September 3, 1912.
Tellurium Mines Co., Juneau, November 26, 1912.
The Cook Inlet Packing Co., Seward, December 7, 1912.
The Empire Mining Co., Valdez, December 26, 1912.
The Alaska Dredge Manufacturing Co., Fairbanks, December 26, 1912.
United Ditch Co., Nome, September 29, 1905.
United Mine Workers' Improvement Association, Fairbanks, January 20, 1903.
Unuk Dredging Exploration Co., Ketchikan, November 10, 1910.
Valdez Brewing Co., Valdez, July 22, 1903.
Valdez Mercantile Co., Valdez, August 4, 1904.
Valdez Real Estate Co., Valdez, September 5, 1904.

Valdez Bank & Mercantile Co., Valdez, July 5, 1905.
 Valdez Dock Co., Valdez, May 17, 1907.
 Valdez Hotel Co., Valdez, June 28, 1907.
 Valdez Copper Mining Co., Valdez, July 15, 1907.
 Valdez Hotel Co., Valdez, August 20, 1907.
 Valdez Brewing & Bottling Co., Valdez, January 15, 1909.
 Valdez-Fairbanks Automobile Transportation Co., Valdez, July 9, 1909.
 Valdez Power Co., Valdez, September 23, 1910.
 Valdez Mining Co., Valdez, October 14, 1910.
 Valdez-Bonanza Gold Mining Co., Valdez, October 26, 1910.
 Valdez Bay Mining & Milling Co., Valdez, November 25, 1910.
 Valdez North Shore Railway Co., Valdez, December 27, 1910.
 Valdez-Liscum Mining Co., Valdez, February 6, 1911.
 Valdez Gold Mines Development Co., Valdez, March 1, 1911.
 Valdez Mines & Securities Co., Valdez, March 14, 1911.
 Valdez Water & Drainage Co., Valdez, July 10, 1911.
 Valdez Publishing Co., Valdez, September 15, 1911.
 Valdez Gold Milling Co., Valdez, October 24, 1911.
 Valdez Drug Co., Valdez, December 12, 1911.
 Valdez Telkhell Gold Mining Co., Valdez, August 5, 1912.
 Valdez Bank & Trust Co., Valdez, February 10, 1913.
 Valdez Electric Co., Valdez, November 20, 1913.
 Western Trading Co., Juneau, June 16, 1906.
 Wonder Mining Co., Nome, July 19, 1906.
 Work Mining & Development Co., Nome, February 11, 1907.
 Wrangell Boat & Machine Shops, Wrangell, June 28, 1906.
 Wrangell Electric Light & Power Co., Wrangell, October 24, 1904.
 Wrangell Shingle Co. (Inc.), Wrangell, September 30, 1907.
 White Co., Valdez, February 11, 1908.
 Wilson, James E., Transportation Co., Valdez, November 16, 1908.
 Winter & Pond Co., Juneau, January 27, 1909.
 Wood River Consolidated Mining Co., Fairbanks, October 15, 1909.
 Washington Alaska Gold Mining Co., Juneau, April 26, 1910.
 Williams-Gentzler Gold Mining Co., Valdez, October 14, 1910.
 West Coast Mill Co., Ketchikan, May 2, 1911.
 W. W. Harvey & Co., Valdez, May 1, 1912.
 Willson & Sylvester Mill Co. (Inc.), Juneau, November 4, 1912.
 Windsor Hotel Co. (Inc.), Cordova, November 10, 1911.
 Windsor Hotel (Inc.), Cordova, April 11, 1913.
 Ward's Cove Packing Co., Ketchikan. (Amended articles changing name from Walsh-Moore Canning Co., filed May 1, 1914.)
 Yukon Development Co., Eagle, December 16, 1903.

APPENDIX E.

Foreign Corporations.

List of articles of foreign corporations filed in the office of the secretary of Alaska, under chapter 23, Title III, of the Civil Code, approved June 6, 1900, from December 1, 1903, to June 30, 1913.

Alaska Fishing & Development Co., Stockton, Cal., February 8, 1905.
 Alaska Telephone & Telegraph Co., Nome, March 3, 1905.
 Alaska Marble Co., Juneau, May 5, 1905.
 Alaska Pacific Railway & Terminal Co., Kayak, May 19, 1905.
 Alaska Rivers Navigation Co., Skagway, May 24, 1905.
 American Tin Mining Co., San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1905.
 Alaska Treasure Consolidated Mines Co., Douglas, October 5, 1905.
 Alaska Mercantile Co., Seattle, Wash., November 15, 1906.
 Alaska Copper Co., Seattle, Wash., November 17, 1905.
 Alaska Calumet Copper Co., Seattle, Wash., February 9, 1906.
 Alaska Metals Mining Co., New York City, May 18, 1906.
 Alaska Rivers Navigation Co., Fairbanks, July 12, 1906.
 American Coral Marble Co., Ketchikan, July 27, 1906.
 Alaska Coast Co., Juneau, October 29, 1906.

- Alaska Southern Railway Co., Juneau, November 13, 1906.
 Alaska Copper Corporation, Seward, March 14, 1907.
 Anglo-American Oil & Coal Co., Katalla, April 22, 1907.
 Alaska Fuel, Power & Transportation Co., Candle, May 18, 1907.
 Alaska Gold Placer Co., Eagle, May 14, 1907.
 Alaska Consolidated Copper Co., Valdez, May 20, 1907.
 American Tin Mining Co. of Alaska, York, June 11, 1907.
 Alaska Coast Co., Valdez, August 15, 1907.
 Alaska Trokna Mining Co., Wrangell, February 17, 1908.
 Alaska Gold Dredging Co., Council City, August 17, 1907.
 Alaska Golden Gate Mining Co., Nome, August 24, 1907.
 Alaska American Fish Co., August 28, 1907.
 Alaska Dredging & Power Co., September 4, 1907.
 Alaska Home Railway, Valdez, September 10, 1907.
 Alaska Smelting & Development Co., Seward, September 24, 1907.
 Alaska Galena Co., Ketchikan, September 24, 1907.
 Alaska Coast Fish & Trading Co., Seattle, Wash., February 17, 1909.
 Alaska Fish & Cold Storage Co., Wrangell, March 16, 1908.
 Alaska United Copper Exploration Co., Valdez, May 13, 1908.
 Alaska Iron & Steel Co., Skagway, May 18, 1908.
 Alaska Transportation & Trading Co., Skagway, May 18, 1908.
 Alaska Terminal & Navigation Co., Seattle, Wash., May 29, 1908.
 Alaska Iron Co., Skagway, July 27, 1908.
 Anchor Fishing & Trading Co., Juneau, August 11, 1908.
 Alaska Bonanza King Mining Co., Juneau, August 24, 1908.
 Arctic Lumber Co., Cordova, February 8, 1909.
 Alaska Anthracite Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., March 18, 1909.
 Alaska Clean Smokeless Anthracite Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., March 8, 1909.
 Alaska Garnet Mining & Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., March 8, 1909.
 Alaska Anthracite & Railway Co., Seattle, Wash., April 19, 1909.
 Alaska Coal Oil Co., Katalla, May 24, 1909.
 Alaska Gold Dredging Co., Council City, May 29, 1909.
 Alaska Hard Anthracite Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., July 6, 1909.
 Amalgamated Wireless Securities Co., Juneau, July 27, 1909.
 Arctic Placer Mining & Milling Co., Seattle, Wash., August 24, 1909.
 Alaska Hoosier Placer Co., Juneau, September 1, 1909.
 Alaska Development & Mineral Co., Juneau, September 7, 1909.
 Alaska Smokeless Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., September 8, 1909.
 Alaska Northern Railway Co., Seattle, Wash., November 18, 1909.
 Alaska Northwest Mining Co., Juneau, November 26, 1909.
 American Security Co. of New York, Seattle, Wash., December 24, 1909.
 Alaska Midland Railway Co., Seattle, Wash., January 6, 1910.
 Astoria & Puget Sound Canning Co., Juneau, March 14, 1910.
 Alaska Treasure Gold Mining Co., Juneau, March 18, 1910.
 Alaska Consolidated Mines Co., Juneau, March 20, 1910.
 American Bank of Alaska, Fairbanks, July 6, 1910.
 Amalgamated Development Co., Seattle, Wash., July 12, 1910.
 Alaska Beach Line Co., Milwaukee, Wis., September 16, 1910.
 Associated Oil Co., Nome, November 2, 1910.
 Alaska-Chandler Mining Co., New York, N. Y., November 7, 1910.
 Auburn Alaska Gold Co., Seattle, Wash., December 6, 1910.
 Alaska Investment & Development Co., Port Townsend, Wash., February 23, 1911.
 Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Juneau, February 24, 1911.
 Alaska Gold Hill Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., March 17, 1911.
 Alaska Supply Co., Juneau, April 1, 1911.
 Alaska Gold Exploration & Development Co., Seward, April 28, 1911.
 Alaska Gold Quartz Mining Co., Juneau, May 11, 1911.
 Alaska-Pacific Fisheries, Yes Bay, May 18, 1911.
 Alaska Fish Co., Seattle, Wash., June 10, 1911.
 Arctic Gold Dredging Co., Nome, July 5, 1911.
 Alaska Consolidated Mining & Dredging Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., July 5, 1911.
 Alaska-Natzahat Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., November 10, 1911.
 Alaska Pacific Fisheries Co., of Seattle, Wash., July 17, 1911.
 Alaska Midland Railroad Co., Seattle, Wash., July 22, 1911.
 Anglo-Alaskan Gold Dredging Corporation, Seattle, Wash., July 24, 1911.

- Alaska King Mining Co., Juneau, July 28, 1911.
 Alaskan Mining & Power Co., Seattle, Wash., November 18, 1911.
 Admiralty Trading Co., Juneau, January 13, 1912.
 Alaska Crow Creek Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., February 2, 1912.
 Alaska Sanitary Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., March 12, 1912.
 Alaska Exploration Co. (Ltd.), Fairbanks, April 22, 1912.
 Alaska Copper Mining Co., Sumdum, June 13, 1912.
 Amok Gold Mining Co., Uyak, June 19, 1912.
 Alice Mines (Ltd.), Valdez, July 17, 1912.
 Amok Gold Mining Co., Valdez, August 20, 1912.
 Alaska Gold Mines Co., Juneau, September 17, 1912.
 American Pacific Fisheries Co., Ketchikan, October 1, 1912.
 Alaska Graphite Co., Nome, October 7, 1912.
 Alaska Northeastern Railway Co., Juneau, October 12, 1912.
 Alaska Securities Corporation, Seward, November 27, 1912.
 Alaska Quartz Mining Co., Knik, February 1, 1913.
 Alaska Douglas Gold Mining Co., Treadwell, February 27, 1913.
 Alaska Reliance Gold Mining Co., Juneau, March 19, 1913.
 Alaska Canadian Mines Development Co., Phoenix, Ariz., August 27, 1913.
 Alaska Salvage & Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash., October 15, 1913.
 Alaska Free Gold Mining Co., Seward, January 19, 1914.
 Alaska Fishermen's Packing Co., Yakutat, April 1, 1914.
 Arctic Mining Co., Youngstown, Ohio, April 9, 1914.
 Auk Bay Mines Co., Juneau, May 23, 1914.
 Bank of Seward, Seattle, Wash., April 3, 1905.
 Buckeye Gold Mining Co., Findlay, Ohio, February 1, 1908.
 Bearing Shore Mining Co., Nome, July 28, 1906.
 Big Four Ditch Co., October 15, 1906.
 Beaver Mountain Co., Ketchikan, December 20, 1906.
 Boulder-Alaska Copper Co., Boulder Bay, January 5, 1907.
 Beaboro Gold & Copper Co., Unalakleet, January 16, 1907.
 Britannia Smelting Co. (Ltd.), Ketchikan, February 21, 1907.
 Boston Exploration Co., Seward, April 8, 1907.
 Big Passage Copper Mining Co., Knights Island, January 25, 1908.
 Blum, S., & Co., Valdez, August 25, 1908.
 Bear Creek Ditch Co., Candle, November 6, 1908.
 Bering River Railroad Co., Seattle, Wash., October 20, 1908.
 Bering Sea Commercial Co., Seattle, Wash., April 23, 1909.
 Bering River (Alaska) Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., July 6, 1909.
 Brooklyn Development Co., Juneau, November 28, 1909.
 Blackburn Mines Co., New York, March 3, 1910.
 Beatson Copper Co., Valdez, July 19, 1910.
 British Columbia-Katalla Oil Co., Katalla, March 18, 1911.
 Bering Sea Co., New York, N. Y., October 28, 1911.
 Burch Consolidated Coal Co., Juneau, December 21, 1911.
 Behrends-Blanchard Co. (Inc.), Juneau, July 13, 1912.
 Brumbaugh & Hamilton (Inc.), Fairbanks, July 24, 1912.
 Bud Mining Co., Valdez, March 22, 1913.
 Big Four Mining Co., Santa Maria, Cal., September 8, 1913.
 Booth Fisheries Co., Sitka, September 16, 1913.
 Behring Dredging Co. (Inc.), Taylor, June 1, 1914.
 Cook Inlet Coal Fields Co., Titusville, Pa., April 21, 1905.
 Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co., Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1905.
 Credic Ditch Co., Nome, July 12, 1905.
 Council City & Solomon River Railway Co., New York, N. Y., September 1, 1905.
 Continental Distributing Council, Seattle, Wash., January 6, 1906.
 Copper River Railway Co., Seattle, Wash., February 1, 1906.
 Carlyon-Matheson Co., Wrangell, March 20, 1906.
 Corson Gold Mining Co., Manchester, N. H., April 7, 1906.
 Chippewa-Alaska Mining Co., Valdez, April 12, 1906.
 Cymru Copper Co., Tacoma, Wash., May 11, 1906.
 Central Alaska Co., Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1906.
 Canyon Creek Gold Mining Co., Nome, July 27, 1906.
 Consolidated Mining Securities Co., Nome, September 14, 1906.
 Carstens Packing Co., Juneau, January 2, 1907.
 California Alaska Mining & Development Co., Valdez, January 8, 1907.

Crown Copper Co., Valdez, February 28, 1907.
 Circle Alaska Mining Co., Deadwood, June 28, 1907.
 Cuprite Copper Co., Ketchikan, August 10, 1907.
 Candle Alaska Hydraulic Gold Mining Co., Candle, September 4, 1907.
 Cascade Mining & Ditch Co., Nome, September 4, 1907.
 Catella & Carbon Mountain Co., Seattle, Wash., November 5, 1907.
 Cape Mountain Tin Mining Co., Alaska, Seattle, Wash., January 15, 1907.
 Cahoon Creek Placer Co., Porcupine, June 22, 1908.
 Circle Power Co., Nome, October 5, 1908.
 Cordova Electric Telephone & Mill Co., February 11, 1909.
 Cordova Copper Co., Valdez, February 20, 1909.
 Cache Creek Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., March 8, 1909.
 Carbon Mountain Anthracite Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., April 27, 1909.
 Chignik Coal Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1909.
 Charlotte Lake Alaska Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., May 22, 1909.
 Council Dredging Co., Council City, May 29, 1909.
 Carbon Mountain Coal Co., Portland, Oreg., July 6, 1909.
 Concord Mining Co., Elkhart, Ind., September 25, 1909.
 Cleveland Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., October 2, 1909.
 Cordova-Tacoma Copper Co., Tacoma, Wash., November 13, 1909.
 Cincinnati-Alaska Mining Co., Juneau, December 13, 1909.
 Controller Railway & Navigation Co., Juneau, December 31, 1909.
 Controller Bay & Bering Coal Railway Co., Seattle, Wash., March 10, 1910.
 Capital Brewing Co. of Olympia, Cordova, March 31, 1910.
 Chilkoot Fisheries Co., Juneau, May 11, 1910.
 Clear Creek Mining Co., Fargo, N. Dak., July 19, 1910.
 Chitina Townsite Co., Cordova, September 23, 1910.
 Cape Copper Co. (Ltd.), The, Valdez, December 8, 1910.
 California Alaska Mining Co., Portland, Oreg., January 24, 1911.
 Chichagoff Mining Co., Juneau, February 20, 1911.
 Columbia River Packers' Association, Juneau, June 30, 1911.
 Casa Gold Dredging Co., San Francisco, Cal., August 5, 1911.
 Chesnina Mines Copper Co., Valdez, August 30, 1911.
 Caledonia Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., September 14, 1911.
 Crow Creek Consolidated Coal Co., Juneau, December 21, 1911.
 Colonial Oil Co., Seattle, Wash., March 18, 1912.
 Consolidated Mines Development Co. of Alaska, San Francisco, Cal., April 25, 1912.
 Clark Lumber Co., Iditarod, June 17, 1912.
 Cape Smythe Whaling & Trading Co., San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1912.
 Candle Creek Mining Co., Candle, January 29, 1913.
 Columbia Basin Gold Mining Co., Valdez, March 31, 1913.
 Circle City Mining & Dredging Co., Fairbanks, June 11, 1913.
 Conhardt Mining Co., Seward, September 17, 1913.
 Chilliwick Katalla Oil Co., Katalla, December 1, 1913.
 Cache Creek Dredging Co., Valdez, June 19, 1914.
 Deep Gravel Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., October 27, 1905.
 Dora Gold Mining Co., Juneau, October 27, 1905.
 Dome City Bank, Dome City, February 7, 1907.
 Dow Development Co., Nome, March 3, 1907.
 Danz Bros., Valdez, May 24, 1907.
 Dan Creek Gold & Copper Co., Valdez, May 31, 1907.
 Dutton Mining & Smelting Co., San Francisco, Cal., February 27, 1908.
 Dan Creek Mining Co., Valdez, July 14, 1908.
 Douglas Island Mining Co., Juneau, August 24, 1908.
 Dominion Commercial Co. (Inc.), Fairbanks, June 18, 1910.
 Deep Sea Salmon Co., Juneau, March 11, 1911.
 Dakota Consolidated Coal Co., Juneau, December 21, 1911.
 Drake Consolidated Coal Co., Juneau, December 21, 1911.
 Dakota Alaska Mining Co., Nome, June 16, 1913.
 Deering Dredging & Mining Co., Nome, February 24, 1914.
 Delarof Development Co., Unga, Alaska, May 27, 1914.
 Eureka Co., September 4, 1907.
 Ellers Music House, Juneau, November 19, 1909.
 El Capitan Mining Co., Juneau, May 26, 1910.
 Eureka Mining & Prospecting Co., Seward, March 12, 1913.
 Ear Mountain Tin Mining Co., Teller, Alaska, February 24, 1914.

- Fairhaven Water Co., Nome, September 13, 1906.
 Fairhaven Dock & Warehouse Co. (Ltd.), Skagway, May 24, 1905.
 Flambeau-Hastings Co., Nome, October 5, 1906.
 Flyer Transportation Co., Nome, June 24, 1907.
 Fidalgo Mining Co., Ellamar, August 7, 1907.
 First Bank of Katalla, Seattle, Wash., November 1, 1907.
 Fairbanks Banking Co., Fairbanks, May 10, 1909.
 Flodin Gold Mining & Dredging Co., Nome, August 15, 1910.
 Fidalgo Island Packing Co., Ketchikan, September 14, 1910.
 Fairhaven Mining Co., New York, N. Y., July 1, 1911.
 Fearless Mining & Development Co., Seattle, Wash., July 19, 1911.
 Fish Creek Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., January 16, 1912.
 Flume Dredge Co., Nome, July 15, 1912.
 Fairbanks Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.), Fairbanks, August 30, 1913.
 Gold King Mining Co., Juneau, February 17, 1905.
 Galoin Mining & Ditch Co., Seattle, Wash., July 24, 1905.
 Golden Dawn Mining Co., Nome, November 7, 1905.
 Galena Mining Co., Valdez, April 12, 1906.
 Gold Beach Development Co., St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1906.
 Greater Kaugarok Ditch & Mining Co., Nome, November 4, 1907.
 Great Northern Development Co., Valdez, January 8, 1907.
 Goldscoopers Limited, Fairbanks, December 16, 1907.
 Giant Powder Co. (Consolidated), Juneau, August 14, 1908.
 Gold Bullion Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., October 16, 1908.
 Gopher-Empire Mining Co., Ketchikan, April 19, 1909.
 Goodro Mining Co., Ketchikan, April 10, 1909.
 Griffen Co., Juneau, May 28, 1910.
 Gold Dredging & Mining Corporation, Seattle, Wash., June 15, 1910.
 Gold Stamp Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1911.
 Golden Hill Consolidated Mines, Seattle, Wash., February 23, 1912.
 Gold Bottom Dredging Co., San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1912.
 Glacier Fisheries Co., Hoonah, April 21, 1913.
 Grecian-Alaska Gold Dredging Co., Nome, August 6, 1913.
 Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. (Ltd.), Ketchikan,
 December 13, 1913.
 Gorman & Co., Kasaan, January 2, 1914.
 George Inlet Packing Co., Ketchikan, March 2, 1914.
 Hume Packing Co., Wrangell, June 16, 1906.
 Haines Mission & Boundary Railroad, Skagway, June 21, 1907.
 Hydah Copper Co., Ketchikan, February 7, 1907.
 Hirsch & Lauter Co., March 23, 1907.
 Hurd & Hayes Co., Fairbanks, May 9, 1907.
 Hetta Mountain Copper Co., Sulzer, May 19, 1908.
 Heckman Fish Trap Co., Seattle, Wash., April 5, 1909.
 Hawk Fish Co., Juneau, July 22, 1909.
 Houghton-Alaska Exploration Co., Valdez, July 26, 1909.
 Hartline Alaska Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., August 31, 1910.
 Highland Consolidated Coal Co., Juneau, December 23, 1911.
 Hoonah Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., April 12, 1912.
 Hallum Construction Co., Juneau, May 10, 1912.
 Hundred & One Mining Co., Station 101, Copper River, Northwestern Railway,
 June 16, 1913.
 Humboldt Steamship Co., Douglas, September 5, 1913.
 Inmachuk Gold Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., September 29, 1905.
 Independent Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Nome, July 9, 1908.
 It Mining Co., Ketchikan, May 22, 1909.
 Iditarod Telephone Co., Fairbanks, September 13, 1910.
 Inmachuk Dredging Co., San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1913.
 Independence Gold Mines Co., Seward, April 23, 1914.
 Juneau Mining & Power Co., Mansfield, Ohio, April 7, 1906.
 Juneau Mining & Power Co., Juneau, November 8, 1907.
 Johnston, D. S., Co., Juneau, November 9, 1908.
 June Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., December 12, 1908.
 Julien Gold Mining & Dredging Co., San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1911.
 Jualin Alaska Mines Co., Jualin, February 17, 1914.
 Keystone Gold Mining Co., Juneau, October 23, 1905.
 Kugarek Mining & Ditch Co., Seattle, Wash., July 27, 1906.

Kasaan Co., October 5, 1906.
Kennicott Mines Co., Kennicott Mines, January 31, 1907.
Knights Island Mining & Development Co., Valdez, February 6, 1907.
Klondike Estates Corporation (Ltd.), Eagle, March 6, 1907.
Knights Island Consolidated Copper Co., Valdez, March 14, 1907.
Kotsina Copper Co., Valdez, March 18, 1907.
Katalla Co., Katalla, March 28, 1907.
Keystone Construction Co., Controller Bay, April 27, 1907.
Ketchikan Consolidated Mines Co., Ketchikan, May 31, 1907.
Karta Bay Mining Co., Kansas, June 8, 1907.
Knights Island-Alaska Copper Co., Valdez, August 15, 1907.
Katalla Petroleum Co., Seattle, Wash., April 25, 1908.
Kodiak Coal Mining Co., Uyak, July 6, 1908.
Kush-Ta-Ka Southern Railway, Seattle, Wash., January 30, 1909.
Katalla-Alaska Anthracite Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., May 17, 1909.
Kuperanof Copper Mining & Smelting Co., Seattle, Wash., November 24, 1909.
Kensington Mining Co., Juneau, October 17, 1910.
Kenal Star Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., March 17, 1911.
Katalla Oil Co., Seattle, Wash., March 27, 1911.
Kenal Star Extension Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., April 19, 1911.
Kenal Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash., May 24, 1911.
Keewalik Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., June 10, 1911.
Kulu Island Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., December 28, 1911.
Kenal-Moose Mining & Milling Co., Seattle, Wash., February 10, 1912.
Kodiak Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., April 23, 1912.
Kotzebue Transportation & Trading Co., Nome, July 23, 1913.
King Cove Canning Co., King Cove, August 30, 1913.
Kansas City Structural Steel Co., Juneau, June 1, 1914.
Lan De Van Mining & Milling Co., Ketchikan, April 17, 1905.
Little Georgia Mining Co., Macon, Ga., January 10, 1906.
Latouche Copper Co., Boulder Bay, January 5, 1907.
Latouche Copper Mining Co., Latouche, May 31, 1907.
Latouche Extension Mining Co., Latouche, August 7, 1907.
Latouche Consolidated Copper Co., Latouche, August 15, 1907.
Lindenberger, J. (Inc.), Douglas, October 3, 1907.
Lituya Bay Co., Seattle, Wash., January 6, 1910.
Lost Cabin Mining & Milling Co., Juneau, November 4, 1910.
Lindenberger Packing Co. (Inc.), Ketchikan, May 17, 1911.
Lynn Canal Mining Co., Juneau, June 19, 1912.
Lemon Creek Power & Mines Co., Juneau, May 10, 1913.
Latouche Alaska Gold Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., December 1, 1913.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914.
Manitowoc Furniture Co., Ketchikan, May 27, 1905.
Maryland-Virginia Mining Co., Nome, August 11, 1905.
Mount Andrew Mining Co., New York City, October 17, 1905.
Mead Development Co., Nome, December 4, 1905.
Moria Copper Co., Seattle, Wash., April 19, 1906.
Miners' & Merchants' Bank of Ketchikan, Ketchikan, May 7, 1906.
Moonlight Water Co., San Francisco Cal., September 27, 1906.
Miners' & Merchants' Bank of Cordill, Nome, August 17, 1907.
Minnelaska Mining Co., Sitka, May 31, 1907.
Merchants' Savings & Trust Co., Ketchikan, September 14, 1907.
McKay Co. (Inc.), Cleary, March 8, 1907.
Mansfield Co., Juneau, January 18, 1908.
Moosehead Fishing & Mining Co., Juneau, August 11, 1908.
Minerva Mining & Ditch Co., Nome, August 13, 1908.
Morris, C. L., Co., Seattle, Wash., March 29, 1909.
McKenzie Anthracite Coal Co., April 27, 1909.
Miners' & Merchants' Bank (Inc.) of Iditarod, Iditarod, May 25, 1910.
McKay Hydraulic Mining Co., Nome, November 1, 1909.
McCarthy's Third Holding Co., Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1910.
Mount Andrew Iron & Copper Co., Ketchikan, July 5, 1910.
Matanuska Gold Mines (Ltd.), Seattle, Wash., October 31, 1910.
Minook Gold Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash., January 11, 1911.
Matanuska Coal, Mining & Development Co., Seattle, Wash., February 6, 1911.
Merchants' Yukon Line, Seattle, Wash., August 18, 1911.
Maryland Consolidated Coal Co., Juneau, December 21, 1911.

- Maine Northwestern Development Co., Seattle, Wash., May 14, 1912.
 Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, Juneau, October 16, 1912.
 Mastodon Hydraulic Mining Co., Fairbanks, January 15, 1913.
 Molra Copper Co. (of Washington), Ketchikan, May 4, 1914.
 Maid of Mexico Mining Co., Petersburg, June 1, 1914.
 Nome Wharf Co., Nome, July 14, 1905.
 Nome Drill Co., Nome, November 7, 1905.
 North Star Railway Co., Seattle, Wash., March 10, 1906.
 Northwestern Development Co., Nome, July 27, 1906.
 Nome Consolidated Mining Co., Nome, September 27, 1906.
 Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., May 24, 1905.
 North American Trading & Transportation Co., Seattle, Wash., May 20, 1905.
 Northern Alaska Mining & Trading Co., Seattle, Wash., September 20, 1905.
 North Alaska Salmon Co., Hallerville, November 14, 1906.
 Nome Bank & Trust Co., Nome, October 15, 1906.
 North Coast Lighterage Co., Nome, April 28, 1907.
 Nestor Mining Co., Hadley, June 11, 1907.
 Northern Exploration Co., Fairbanks, June 14, 1907.
 Nome Gold Placer Mining Co., Nome, September 4, 1907.
 New Eldorado-Osborne Ditch & Mining Co., September 14, 1907.
 Nome Mining Co., Nome, September 20, 1907.
 North Pacific Wharves & Trading Co., Skagway, November 5, 1907.
 Northern Exploration Co., Valdez, February 24, 1908.
 Northern Navigation Co., Juneau, June 1, 1908.
 Northern Development Co., Seattle, Wash., July 13, 1908.
 Nautilus Fishing & Mining Co., Juneau, August 11, 1908.
 New England Fish Co., Ketchikan, September 2, 1908.
 Nugget Mining & Milling Co. (Ltd.), Nome, September 14, 1908.
 Nome Light Co., Seattle, Wash., June 23, 1909.
 Natazhat Mining Co., Washington, D. C., August 5, 1909.
 Nenkluk Dredging, Hydraulic & Mining Co., San Francisco, Cal., November 1, 1909.
 Northland Steamship Co., Ketchikan, March 28, 1910.
 Northern Improvement Co., Seattle, Wash., April 21, 1910.
 Nikola Mining Co., The, Valdez, March 1, 1911.
 Nome Consolidated Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash., June 23, 1911.
 Northern Fish Trading Co., Petersburg, August 1, 1912.
 National Surety Co., Douglas, September 17, 1912.
 Northern Life Insurance Co., Juneau, October 16, 1912.
 North Pacific Trading & Packing Co., Klawock, August 27, 1913.
 Orca Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., March 15, 1905.
 Ophir Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., Council, August 17, 1905.
 One Man Mining Co., Valdez, September 5, 1905.
 Omar Mining Co., Ketchikan, September 28, 1905.
 Oelbaum Mining Co., Nome, October 5, 1905.
 Ottumwa Gold Placer Mining Co., Nome, August 18, 1906.
 Old Sea Level Gold Mining & Dredging Co. of Nome, August 14, 1907.
 Ottumwa Gold Mining Co., Nome, August 13, 1908.
 Olson Mining Co., New York City, June 21, 1908.
 Oxford Mining Co., Juneau, October 17, 1910.
 Orr, Ed S., Stage Co., Fairbanks, January 4, 1911.
 23 Ophir Co. of Alaska, Nome, July 5, 1911.
 25 Ophir Co. of Alaska, Nome, July 5, 1911.
 26 Ophir Co. of Alaska, Nome, July 5, 1911.
 Ohio Consolidated Coal Co., Juneau, December 21, 1911.
 Port Clarence Gold Mining Co., Nome, September 23, 1905.
 Port Dick Mining & Power Co., Seattle, Wash., November 17, 1905.
 Pacific American Fisheries, Juneau, May 17, 1906.
 Porter Fish Co., Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1906.
 Portage Mining Mountain Co., Petersburg, October 1, 1906.
 Princeton Mining & Milling Co., Dolomi, October 15, 1906.
 Pittsburg-Dick Creek Mining Co. of Alaska, Nome, October 18, 1906.
 Penn Alaska Mining Co., Juneau, February 12, 1907.
 Peninsula Hydraulic Co. of Nome, April 5, 1907.
 President Lighterage Co., Nome, June 24, 1907.
 Pacific Marine Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal., December 4, 1907.
 Porcupine Gold Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., January 20, 1908.
 Pacific Coast Coal Co., Juneau, March 25, 1908.

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Co., Cordova, August 25, 1908.
Pedro Dome Tunnel Co., Fairbanks, March 22, 1909.
Pittsburg Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., October 2, 1909.
Peninsula Coal Co., Spokane, Wash., August 24, 1910.
Portlock Harbor Copper Mining Co., Sitka, October 11, 1910.
Prince of Wales Mines (Ltd.), Seattle, Wash., December 12, 1910.
Pacific Coal Co., New York, N. Y., January 7, 1911.
Pinochle Gold Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., November 29, 1911.
Port Heiden Packing Co., Juneau, May 28, 1912.
Pacific Alaska Navigation Co., Juneau, March 16, 1914.
Pacific Sea Products Co., Huron, S. Dak., March 28, 1914.
Portland Steamship Co., Juneau, June 29, 1914.
Quartz Creek Mining Co., Seattle, December 27, 1909.
Rainbow Creek Mining Co. of Alaska, Hope, March 7, 1905.
Rodman Bay Co., Juneau, August 19, 1905.
Ruby Boulder Gold Mining Co., Juneau, August 7, 1905.
Royal Development Co., Seattle, January 18, 1906.
Rampart Hydraulic Mining Co., Los Angeles, Cal., January 18, 1906.
Reynolds-Alaska Development Co., Boulder Bay, October 27, 1906.
Russell-Ball Copper Mining Co., Valdez, May 20, 1907.
Ranous Mining Co., Seattle, March 2, 1908.
Red Wing Copper Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., August 3, 1909.
Rugy Gold Mining Co., Boston, Mass., May 12, 1910.
Rambler Gold Mining Co., Valdez, March 6, 1912.
Ruby Telephone Co., Fairbanks, September 18, 1912.
Reliance Mining Co., Fairbanks, March 13, 1913.
Regal Mines Co., Kennecott, April 7, 1913.
S. Foster Co., San Francisco, May 9, 1905.
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Juneau, May 27, 1905.
Solomon Mining & Trading Co., Williamstown, Ky., September 15, 1905.
Standard Mining & Investment Co., Nome, September 29, 1905.
Scandia Mining Syndicate, Chicago, Ill., October 27, 1905.
Standard Copper Mines Co. of Alaska, Valdez, May 7, 1906.
Seward Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., June 21, 1906.
Seward Cooperative Telephone Co., Seward, August 24, 1906.
Seattle-Alaska Copper Co., Latouche, November 26, 1906.
Sperry Mining Co., Nome, January 21, 1907.
Standard Oil Co., Nome, March 8, 1907.
Seattle-Alaska Fish Co., June 17, 1909.
Shakan Salmon Co., Juneau, November 26, 1909.
Superior Candy & Cracker Co., Seattle, Wash., December 10, 1909.
Sledge Fishing & Mining Co., Juneau, August 11, 1910.
Sunset Mining Co., Ketchikan, December 30, 1908.
Seattle-Alaska Anthracite Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., March 8, 1909.
Schubach-Hamilton Steamship Co., Seattle, Wash., June 17, 1909.
Seward Peninsula Railway, Seattle, Wash., November 26, 1909.
Seward Peninsula Power Co., Seattle, Wash., December 10, 1909.
St. Elias Packing Co., Juneau, May 11, 1910.
Silversten-Johnsen Mining & Dredging Co., San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1910.
Solomon Mines & Water Power Co., Nome, August 15, 1910.
Sioux-Alaska Mining Co., Nome, September 16, 1910.
Solomon Dredging Co., Nome, November 2, 1910.
Spirit Mountain Copper Co., Valdez, December 6, 1910.
Seldovia Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash., March 1, 1911.
Seward Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash., June 5, 1911.
Seward Bonanza Gold Mines Co., Seattle, Wash., June 14, 1911.
Star Dredging Co., San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1911.
Susitna Dredge & Placer Co., Seward, August 28, 1911.
Sunny Point Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., June 30, 1912.
Samson Hardware Co., Fairbanks, September 18, 1912.
Shovel Creek Gold Dredging Co., Shovel Creek, October 9, 1912.
Swift Arthur Crosby Co., Wrangell, November 8, 1912.
Seward-Alaska Gold Mining Co., Seward, January 13, 1913.
Swan, W. F., Navigation Co., Juneau, January 13, 1912.
Solomon River Railroad Co., Nome, June 28, 1913.
Shushanna Gold Mines No. 1, Shushanna, February 19, 1914.

- Salmon Packing Co., Ketchikan, April 21, 1914.
 Sanborn-Cram Co., Wrangell, April 23, 1914.
 Sinook Development Co., Nome, June 1, 1914.
 Tanana Railway Construction Co., Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1905.
 Three Friends Mining Co., San Francisco, Cal., May 24, 1905.
 Taylor Creek Ditch Co., Seattle, Wash., May 29, 1905.
 The Copper River & Northwestern Railway, Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1906.
 Tanana Electric Co., Fairbanks, September 14, 1906.
 Tanana-Alaska Mines Co., Fairbanks, October 18, 1906.
 Tanana Publishing Co., Fairbanks, December 8, 1906.
 Tanana Valley Railroad Co., Fairbanks, March 8, 1907.
 Threeman Mining Co., Landlock, April 11, 1907.
 Tyee Co., Tyee, August 1, 1907.
 Taral Copper Co., Ellamar, August 7, 1907.
 Thompson Valley Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., April 8, 1910.
 The Harbor Packing Co., Juneau, February 14, 1911.
 The Hubbard-Elliott Copper Co., Seattle, Wash., March 31, 1911.
 The Pacific Building & Loan Association, Juneau, June 17, 1911.
 Tanana Associates, The, New York, N. Y., October 12, 1911.
 Tanana Water & Power Co., San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1912.
 The Goldstream Mining Co., Seattle, Wash., April 8, 1912.
 The Glacier Creek Gold Mining Co., Juneau, April 13, 1912.
 The Kasaaan Co., Juneau, May 28, 1912.
 The Thlinket Packing Co., Funter Bay, October 29, 1912.
 Tacoma-Cordova Mines Co., Cordova, November 11, 1912.
 Tongass Investment Co., Ketchikan, November 16, 1912.
 The Trans-Alaskan Railroad Co., Juneau, January 21, 1913.
 The Whitely Co., Fairbanks, February 1, 1913.
 Tanana Goldfields Mines Co., Fairbanks, March 4, 1913.
 The Port Graham Coal Co., Seldovia, March 10, 1913.
 Toledo Fish Co., Petersburg, May 20, 1913.
 Thomas-Culross Mining Co., Leavenworth, Wash., June 24, 1913.
 Taku Railway & Navigation Co., Juneau, May 2, 1914.
 Uncle Sam Copper Co., Seattle, August 11, 1905.
 United States Alaskan Tin Mining Co., Seattle, March 14, 1906.
 Universal Mining Co., Nome, September 27, 1906.
 United Wireless Telegraph Co., Juneau, July 27, 1909.
 Uhl Brothers, Juneau, June 2, 1910.
 Unuk River Mining & Dredging Co., Ketchikan, February 11, 1911.
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, Md., Juneau, April 25, 1913.
 Valdez, Marshall Pass & Northern Railroad Co., Valdez, July 12, 1905.
 Valdez Hydraulic & Gold Mining Co., Valdez, January 6, 1906.
 Valdez-Yukon Railroad Co., Valdez, May 14, 1907.
 Vermont Marble Co., Ketchikan, January 13, 1910.
 Vancouver-Valdez Mining Co. (Ltd.), Seattle, Wash., February 23, 1911.
 Washington-Alaska Bank, Seattle, Wash., March 20, 1905.
 Western Meat & Fish Co., Ketchikan, April 23, 1907.
 Werner Gold Mining Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wilson-Kimball Mining Co., Chicago, Ill., September 23, 1908.
 Wonder Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash., December 10, 1909.
 Wells Bay Zinc Co., Valdez, June 18, 1910.
 Western Alaska Steamship Co., Seattle, Wash., June 24, 1910.
 Wanowky Gold Mines, Seattle, Wash., May 17, 1911.
 Wells, Fargo & Co., Fairbanks, June 5, 1911.
 Warm Creek Dredging Co., Council, July 27, 1911.
 Western Transportation Co., Seattle, Wash., April 12, 1912.
 Welding & Independent Fisheries Co., Juneau, July 5, 1912.
 West Coast Trading Co., Craig, October 18, 1912.
 Worthen Lumber Mills, Juneau, April 22, 1913.
 Willow Dredging Co., Nome, June 10, 1913.
 Wall Real Estate Corporation, Taylor, December 10, 1913.
 Wiese Packing Co., Ketchikan, March 10, 1914.
 Wiese (Inc.), Engelbr., Ketchikan, March 10, 1914.
 Western Steamer Line, Nome. (Amended articles changing name from Western Alaska Steamship Co. filed June 6, 1914.)
 Western Steamship Co., Nome, June 22, 1914.
 Yukon Transportation & Trading Co., Galena, October 9, 1908.

Yukon-Fairbanks Mining Co., Juneau, January 7, 1910.
 Youngstown Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., October 2, 1909.
 Yukon Express Co., Seattle, Wash., April 13, 1910.
 York Dredging Co., San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1911.
 Yukon Gold Co., San Francisco, Cal., June 26, 1912.
 Zarembo Mineral Co., Seattle, Wash., June 28, 1907.

APPENDIX F.

Imports and Exports.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1913.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Juneau, Alaska, January 31, 1914.

The commerce of the Territory during the current year, as indicated by the following statistics, compares favorably with that of previous years, except in the value of precious metals and domestic merchandise shipped to the United States, which items show a decrease of more than \$5,000,000.

Taking into consideration the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the placer fields, and an important change looking toward an increased production in the principal quartz district, a temporary decline in gold production was to be expected. The decrease in the value of shipments of domestic merchandise is embraced in the commodities canned salmon and copper ore. More marked than ever this year is the increase of fish products over that of precious metals, and there is some doubt whether the latter will again reach the position it formerly occupied.

For the first time in many years the receipts from all sources have failed to cover the expenses of the service. For the past 10 years the duty upon importations of foreign coal, mostly from British Columbia, has virtually paid the cost of maintenance and returned a surplus to the Treasury. Although an appreciable reduction was made in the expenses, the removal of that duty and the discontinued importations of coal on account of the labor strikes at these mines caused the deficit.

Below are tables showing the real and in-transit trade. The in transit comprises that between the United States and Yukon Territory, consisting of imports and exports of foreign gold and silver bullion and the larger portion of the exports of merchandise to foreign ports.

Commerce of Alaska, 1910-1913.

IMPORTS.

| | Calendar year— | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
| Merchandise from the United States..... | \$17,431,588 | \$15,169,149 | \$21,992,761 | \$21,689,699 |
| Merchandise from foreign ports..... | 669,614 | 519,221 | 925,034 | 751,123 |
| Gold and silver from foreign ports..... | 3,453,709 | 3,520,170 | 3,840,546 | 4,320,985 |
| Total imports..... | 21,554,911 | 19,208,540 | 26,758,341 | 26,761,848 |

EXPORTS.

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Merchandise to the United States..... | \$13,699,594 | \$19,318,859 | \$24,793,886 | \$22,252,942 |
| Merchandise to foreign ports..... | 1,119,919 | 1,174,393 | 1,452,955 | 1,141,660 |
| Domestic gold and silver to the United States..... | 15,195,954 | 14,699,694 | 16,031,705 | 12,959,266 |
| Foreign gold and silver to the United States..... | 3,441,834 | 3,353,361 | 3,704,173 | 4,306,591 |
| Total exports..... | 33,457,301 | 38,546,307 | 45,982,719 | 40,660,459 |

The following table enumerates the principal products of Alaska, a decreased production in which will be noted in the important items.

Although a greater tonnage of copper ore was shipped, 91,222 tons in 1913 as against 85,823 in 1912, the average percentage of copper content and price were enough lower to very materially affect the value of the output.

The short run of salmon, together with the low price prevailing, prevented the operation of many canneries and reduced the value of the pack considerably. Fish products held up very well, however, as there was an increase in mild-cured and other classes of salmon, and the output of fresh and frozen halibut and other fish nearly doubled that of last year.

All of the divisions show a decreased production of precious metals. In the first it was due to the temporary nonproduction of two large quartz properties near Juneau while undergoing extensive development, and some operating changes in other mines elsewhere; in the second to an exceptionally dry mining season and a consequent lack of water for that purpose; and in the fourth to that cause and the gradual decrease of the exploited placer regions.

Value of domestic merchandise and gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States, 1910-1913.

| Articles. | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Copper ore and matte..... | \$230,737 | \$2,898,885 | \$4,904,715 | \$3,765,123 |
| Fish: | | | | |
| Salmon, canned..... | 10,418,506 | 13,136,980 | 15,551,794 | 13,349,438 |
| Salmon, all other..... | 487,301 | 502,134 | 907,242 | 1,074,483 |
| All other fish and fish products..... | 440,015 | 478,497 | 589,529 | 1,082,274 |
| Fish fertilizers..... | 64,925 | 63,439 | 41,662 | 53,667 |
| Fish and whale oil..... | 185,284 | 170,991 | 283,339 | 243,096 |
| Furs..... | 468,223 | 816,860 | 728,564 | 672,633 |
| Gypsum..... | 151,590 | 124,200 | 129,375 | 129,375 |
| Marble..... | 11,286 | 49,455 | 77,159 | 92,588 |
| Tin ore and concentrates..... | 6,750 | 41,830 | 90,831 | 72,734 |
| Whalebone..... | 113,772 | 20,551 | 18,012 | 80 |
| Other merchandise..... | 885,934 | 852,758 | 1,000,261 | 1,188,834 |
| Gold and silver ¹ | 15,195,954 | 14,699,694 | 16,031,705 | 12,950,266 |
| Total..... | 28,660,279 | 33,856,264 | 40,354,178 | 34,693,590 |

¹ See table following.

Gold and silver shipped to the United States, 1910-1913.

| Judicial division. | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| First..... | \$3,262,083 | \$3,730,284 | \$4,040,858 | \$3,586,164 |
| Second..... | 3,699,674 | 3,246,498 | 3,138,881 | 2,239,057 |
| Third..... | 317,872 | 404,861 | 734,507 | 592,008 |
| Fourth..... | 7,916,325 | 7,318,071 | 8,117,459 | 6,542,087 |
| Total..... | 15,195,954 | 14,699,694 | 16,031,705 | 12,950,266 |

The following table of passenger movement indicates the travel by regularly established routes to and from the district and the Yukon territory. Tourists and cannery employees bound for remote places are not included.

The Eagle and Dawson movement shows the local frontier travel, which must not be considered with the general account, as the greater number of those passengers arrived or departed from Ketchikan or St. Michael and have been accounted for in their returns.

Arrivals and departures, 1911-1913.

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Arrivals from the United States and British Columbia to— | | | |
| Southeastern, southern, and western Alaska..... | 19,924 | 20,645 | 21,926 |
| Nome, St. Michael, and Bering Sea..... | 2,203 | 2,067 | 1,795 |
| Total..... | 22,127 | 22,712 | 23,726 |
| Departures to the United States and British Columbia from— | | | |
| Southeastern, southern, and western Alaska..... | 17,525 | 18,502 | 21,376 |
| Nome, St. Michael, and Bering Sea..... | 3,741 | 3,375 | 2,974 |
| Total..... | 21,266 | 21,877 | 24,350 |
| Arrivals at Eagle from Dawson..... | 1,107 | 594 | 914 |
| Departures from Eagle to Dawson..... | 808 | 935 | 1,448 |
| Total..... | 1,915 | 1,529 | 2,362 |

The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the different divisions and the localities therein have been normal, except in the southeastern, where extensive mining developments have caused an increase for the district around Juneau of more than twice the amount for the previous year and four times that of 1911.

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to the different divisions of Alaska, 1909-1913.

| Division. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Southeastern Alaska..... | \$4, 415, 025 | \$5, 236, 325 | \$5, 492, 416 | \$9, 769, 224 | \$9, 725, 472 |
| Southern Alaska..... | 5, 249, 516 | 4, 538, 225 | 3, 246, 464 | 4, 321, 690 | 3, 979, 178 |
| Bering Sea, etc..... | 3, 735, 736 | 4, 150, 679 | 2, 919, 456 | 4, 168, 934 | 4, 200, 520 |
| St. Michael and Yukon River..... | 4, 305, 063 | 3, 506, 359 | 3, 510, 813 | 3, 732, 914 | 3, 784, 520 |
| Total..... | 17, 705, 330 | 17, 431, 588 | 15, 189, 149 | 21, 992, 761 | 21, 689, 690 |

The tables following give the value of merchandise shipped to Alaska from the United States for the year 1913, segregated as to place of consignment, with comparative statements for five years, and general customs business transacted by ports:

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to southeastern Alaska, 1913.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Beauclerc..... | \$18, 901 | Killisnoo..... | \$38, 151 |
| Berners Bay..... | 40, 603 | Klawak..... | 82, 569 |
| Burnett Inlet..... | 26, 740 | Lake Bay..... | 6, 201 |
| Cape Edwards..... | 32, 528 | Loring..... | 120, 521 |
| Cape Fanshaw..... | 1, 213 | Metlakatla..... | 13, 990 |
| Chatham..... | 92, 448 | Molra Sound..... | 15, 178 |
| Chichagof..... | 30, 897 | Petersburg..... | 341, 170 |
| Chilkoot..... | 43, 877 | Pillar Bay..... | 1, 036 |
| Chomley..... | 76, 663 | Point Ellis..... | 14, 042 |
| Dolomi..... | 4, 840 | Point Warde..... | 2, 031 |
| Douglas..... | 473, 901 | Port Armstrong..... | 47, 803 |
| Dundas..... | 58, 283 | Portland..... | 1, 027 |
| Excursion Inlet..... | 173, 901 | Quadra..... | 100, 697 |
| Fish Egg Island (Craig).... | 85, 458 | Roe Point..... | 37, 633 |
| Funter Bay..... | 152, 603 | Rose Inlet..... | 32, 138 |
| Gambler Bay..... | 39, 542 | Santa Ana..... | 37, 308 |
| Glacier..... | 17, 127 | Shakan..... | 42, 316 |
| Gypsum..... | 12, 663 | Sitka..... | 218, 101 |
| Haines..... | 210, 894 | Skagway..... | 369, 790 |
| Hawk Inlet..... | 37, 389 | Sulzer..... | 19, 354 |
| Heceta..... | 10, 456 | Taku..... | 85, 069 |
| Hidden Inlet..... | 4, 104 | Tee Harbor..... | 27, 543 |
| Holbrook..... | 2, 660 | Tenakee..... | 13, 634 |
| Hoonah..... | 87, 393 | Token..... | 29, 859 |
| Howkan..... | 8, 393 | Treadwell..... | 1, 024, 027 |
| Hunter Bay..... | 40, 087 | Tyee..... | 17, 733 |
| Hydaburg..... | 19, 741 | Waterfall..... | 30, 991 |
| Juneau and Sheep Creek.... | 3, 240, 681 | Wrangell..... | 419, 761 |
| Kake..... | 38, 781 | Yes Bay..... | 66, 549 |
| Karheen..... | 13, 698 | | |
| Kasaan..... | 46, 278 | Total..... | 9, 725, 472 |
| Ketchikan..... | 1, 250, 878 | | |

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in south-eastern Alaska, 1909-1913.

| Name. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Douglas..... | \$310,908 | \$362,290 | \$357,467 | \$484,798 | \$473,901 |
| Haines..... | 243,370 | 274,953 | 248,700 | 343,205 | 290,894 |
| Juneau and Sheep Creek..... | 658,768 | 745,822 | 655,182 | 1,417,910 | 3,240,681 |
| Ketchikan..... | 429,179 | 564,894 | 711,144 | 1,454,783 | 1,250,878 |
| Loring..... | 111,182 | 116,284 | 159,463 | 142,307 | 120,521 |
| Petersburg..... | 151,253 | 236,627 | 238,075 | 353,379 | 341,170 |
| Stikine..... | 169,183 | 212,000 | 171,138 | 143,654 | 218,101 |
| Skagway..... | 374,573 | 275,738 | 225,785 | 709,529 | 869,799 |
| Treadwell..... | 1,287,170 | 1,321,739 | 1,061,645 | 890,453 | 1,094,027 |
| Wrangell..... | 231,155 | 245,820 | 248,627 | 526,727 | 419,761 |
| All other places..... | 448,284 | 880,158 | 1,415,290 | 3,302,479 | 1,975,739 |
| Total..... | 4,415,025 | 5,236,325 | 5,492,416 | 9,769,224 | 9,725,472 |

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to southern Alaska from Yakutat to Unalaska and Dutch Harbor, 1913.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Afognak..... | \$12,600 | Latouche..... | \$106,923 |
| Alitak..... | 43,525 | McCarthy..... | 116,949 |
| Chignik..... | 277,339 | Orca..... | 69,989 |
| Chitina..... | 109,553 | Pavlof..... | 3,531 |
| Cooks Inlet..... | 84,363 | Pirate Cove..... | 25,798 |
| Copper Center..... | 2,966 | Port Graham..... | 50,478 |
| Cordova..... | 832,067 | Sand Point..... | 12,966 |
| Ellamar..... | 86,453 | Seldovia..... | 97,329 |
| Hope..... | 11,073 | Seward..... | 231,704 |
| Illiamna..... | 3,979 | Sunrise..... | 2,147 |
| Karluk..... | 130,763 | Susitna..... | 23,477 |
| Katalla..... | 47,861 | Unalaska and Dutch Harbor..... | 54,980 |
| Kayak..... | 50,000 | Unga..... | 43,686 |
| Kenai..... | 172,745 | Uyak..... | 104,019 |
| Kennicott..... | 76,085 | Valdez..... | 716,944 |
| Kings Cove..... | 84,067 | Yakutat..... | 71,379 |
| Knik..... | 110,551 | | |
| Kodiak..... | 111,489 | Total..... | 3,979,178 |

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in southern Alaska, 1909-1913.

| Name. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Chignik..... | \$6,368 | \$319,298 | \$307,273 | \$488,681 | \$277,339 |
| Chitina..... | 110 | 8,602 | 63,502 | 106,740 | 109,553 |
| Cordova..... | 3,066,799 | 2,071,007 | 775,981 | 888,155 | 832,067 |
| Ellamar..... | 39,837 | 34,862 | 26,960 | 42,584 | 86,453 |
| Karluk..... | 139,022 | 129,511 | 174,480 | 178,151 | 130,763 |
| Katalla..... | 72,810 | 85,395 | 73,803 | 71,412 | 47,861 |
| Kodiak..... | 82,149 | 61,436 | 69,390 | 123,586 | 111,489 |
| Latouche..... | 27,443 | 66,823 | 66,687 | 83,715 | 106,923 |
| Orca..... | 57,493 | 55,687 | 57,163 | 69,066 | 69,989 |
| Seward..... | 222,341 | 230,206 | 230,095 | 278,061 | 231,704 |
| Uyak..... | 231,253 | 30,164 | 42,665 | 67,958 | 104,019 |
| Valdez..... | 918,372 | 805,235 | 685,203 | 563,609 | 716,944 |
| All other places..... | 385,519 | 619,939 | 624,262 | 1,339,971 | 1,154,674 |
| Total..... | 5,249,516 | 4,533,225 | 3,246,464 | 4,321,689 | 3,979,178 |

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to all places on Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean except St. Michael, 1913.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Bethel..... | \$86, 117 | Nelsons Lagoon..... | \$10, 930 |
| Bristol Bay..... | 735, 205 | Nome..... | 1, 223, 599 |
| Candle..... | 27, 770 | Nushagak..... | 598, 073 |
| Cape Blossom..... | 2, 942 | Point Barrow..... | 6, 835 |
| Cape York..... | 4, 779 | Point Hope..... | 4, 683 |
| Council..... | 40, 053 | Port Moller..... | 225, 216 |
| Deering..... | 66, 967 | Quinhagak..... | 10, 473 |
| Dickson..... | 15, 983 | St. Lawrence..... | 14, 495 |
| Gambell..... | 3, 148 | Shishmaref..... | 17, 638 |
| Georgetown..... | 5, 508 | Sinuk..... | 3, 974 |
| Golovin..... | 109, 759 | Solomon..... | 81, 660 |
| Icy Cape..... | 2, 097 | Tacotna..... | 32, 145 |
| Igloo..... | 2, 482 | Teller and Fort Clarence..... | 41, 232 |
| Kewalik..... | 43, 153 | Unalakleet..... | 36, 261 |
| Kogiung..... | 57, 299 | Wales..... | 900 |
| Kotzebue..... | 46, 468 | Willow Bay..... | 30, 231 |
| Kuskokwim..... | 8, 024 | | |
| Kvichak..... | 220, 208 | Total..... | 4, 200, 520 |
| Nak Nek..... | 384, 313 | | |

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places, Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, 1909-1913.

| Name. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bristol Bay..... | \$1, 724, 136 | \$1, 833, 579 | \$1, 153, 359 | \$1, 820, 829 | \$1, 774, 890 |
| Candle..... | 80, 190 | 79, 064 | 63, 534 | 68, 348 | 70, 925 |
| Deering..... | 26, 623 | 41, 827 | 23, 710 | 90, 891 | 66, 967 |
| Golovin..... | 67, 960 | 77, 010 | 43, 899 | 77, 010 | 109, 759 |
| Kvichak..... | ..... | 63, 870 | 127, 901 | 63, 870 | 220, 208 |
| Nome..... | 1, 701, 623 | 1, 145, 758 | 1, 060, 993 | 1, 279, 398 | 1, 223, 599 |
| Teller and Fort Clarence..... | 19, 704 | 13, 363 | 48, 450 | 66, 877 | 41, 232 |
| All other places..... | 105, 500 | 896, 218 | 407, 610 | 702, 715 | 692, 940 |
| Total..... | 3, 735, 736 | 4, 150, 679 | 2, 919, 456 | 4, 168, 634 | 4, 200, 520 |

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to St. Michael and the Yukon Basin, 1913.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Anvik..... | \$19, 297 | Kokrines..... | \$1, 076 |
| Beaver..... | 4, 533 | Koyukuk..... | 10, 789 |
| Bettles..... | 42, 695 | Louden..... | 5, 930 |
| Chatanika..... | 3, 049 | Mountain Village..... | 6, 478 |
| Chena..... | 101, 788 | Nenana..... | 7, 177 |
| Circle..... | 52, 538 | Nulato..... | 22, 104 |
| Dikeman..... | 22, 375 | Ophir..... | 3, 186 |
| Eagle..... | 33, 364 | Rampart..... | 21, 532 |
| Fairbanks..... | 1, 290, 506 | Ruby..... | 289, 750 |
| Fort Yukon..... | 46, 826 | Russian Mission..... | 34, 306 |
| Hamilton..... | 17, 239 | St. Michael..... | 854, 373 |
| Holy Cross..... | 20, 859 | Stevens Village..... | 4, 254 |
| Hot Springs..... | 115, 490 | Tanana..... | 241, 317 |
| Iditarod..... | 482, 189 | Tolovana..... | 20, 361 |
| Innoko..... | 11, 446 | | |
| Kaltag..... | 7, 693 | Total..... | 3, 784, 520 |

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in Yukon district, 1909-1913.

| Name. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Chena..... | \$259,643 | \$120,799 | \$120,589 | \$159,217 | \$101,788 |
| Eagle..... | 323,854 | 75,198 | 25,672 | 47,687 | 33,364 |
| Fairbanks..... | 2,305,993 | 1,096,550 | 865,101 | 1,391,025 | 1,280,506 |
| Hot Springs..... | 71,840 | 61,529 | 83,830 | 67,082 | 115,490 |
| Iditarod..... | | 241,179 | 523,234 | 286,770 | 482,189 |
| Ruby..... | | | 13,784 | 201,444 | 289,760 |
| St. Michael..... | 1,003,345 | 1,544,101 | 1,453,616 | 989,968 | 854,373 |
| Tanana..... | 210,964 | 170,926 | 186,422 | 213,509 | 241,317 |
| All other places..... | 129,411 | 206,077 | 263,565 | 376,262 | 386,748 |
| Total..... | 4,305,053 | 3,506,359 | 3,510,813 | 3,732,914 | 3,784,520 |

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for the years ended Dec. 31, 1912 and 1913.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

| Port. | 1912 | | | | 1913 | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
| | No. | Ton-nage. | No. | Ton-nage. | No. | Ton-nage. | No. | Ton-nage. |
| Ketchikan..... | 671 | 359,042 | 505 | 315,189 | 721 | 390,698 | 652 | 371,906 |
| Wrangell..... | 5 | 3,264 | 9 | 6,352 | 14 | 10,373 | 7 | 2,218 |
| Juneau..... | 14 | 22,524 | 20 | 18,947 | 13 | 19,685 | 16 | 17,878 |
| Skagway..... | 3 | 2,674 | 19 | 16,199 | 9 | 8,532 | 19 | 19,636 |
| St. Michael..... | 13 | 16,736 | 4 | 8,598 | 8 | 10,475 | 8 | 8,749 |
| Nome..... | 25 | 38,259 | 24 | 41,508 | 21 | 36,461 | 25 | 45,011 |
| Unalaska..... | 14 | 6,994 | 14 | 5,573 | 13 | 8,902 | 7 | 609 |
| Cordova..... | 15 | 29,916 | 30 | 52,676 | 5 | 7,153 | 15 | 22,705 |
| Sulzer..... | 10 | 7,970 | 18 | 16,357 | 8 | 2,787 | 21 | 16,016 |
| Total..... | 770 | 487,379 | 643 | 481,399 | 812 | 493,066 | 770 | 504,817 |

FOREIGN TRADE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Ketchikan..... | 216 | 162,303 | 173 | 112,890 | 234 | 157,480 | 204 | 123,812 |
| Wrangell..... | 18 | 2,467 | 22 | 6,998 | 25 | 9,296 | 20 | 2,891 |
| Juneau..... | 1 | 1,406 | 1 | 2,777 | 3 | 4,382 | 1 | 1,966 |
| Skagway..... | 1 | 570 | 7 | 6,402 | 1 | 1,377 | ..... | ..... |
| Eagle..... | 46 | 16,648 | 45 | 16,586 | 71 | 31,665 | 74 | 32,378 |
| St. Michael..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 78 |
| Nome..... | 27 | 7,223 | 29 | 8,552 | 22 | 8,297 | 18 | 6,004 |
| Unalaska..... | 5 | 4,365 | 5 | 4,360 | 2 | 4,729 | 1 | 55 |
| Cordova..... | 1 | 2,080 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sulzer..... | 3 | 2,159 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 280 | 8 | 429 |
| Total..... | 318 | 199,221 | 282 | 158,565 | 365 | 217,506 | 327 | 167,617 |

Receipts by ports, 1913, and comparative statement, years 1910-1913.

| Port. | Duties. | Tonnage tax. | Fees. | Services of officers. | All other collections. | Total, 1913. | Total, 1912. | Total, 1911. | Total, 1910. |
|------------------|---------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Unalaska..... | \$3,622 | \$284 | \$18 | \$83 | \$20 | \$4,027 | \$14,855 | \$3,600 | \$2,663 |
| Nome..... | 5,608 | 483 | 98 | 350 | 17 | 6,556 | 7,737 | 3,721 | 8,570 |
| Ketchikan..... | 5,259 | 1,235 | 1,356 | 326 | 272 | 8,448 | 26,399 | 11,281 | 7,879 |
| Wrangell..... | 1,282 | 46 | 124 | 205 | 71 | 1,738 | 1,159 | 1,184 | 897 |
| Eagle..... | 1,211 | 546 | 466 | 452 | 36 | 2,711 | 5,474 | 3,229 | 3,903 |
| Skagway..... | 2,228 | 28 | 92 | 787 | 172 | 3,307 | 3,576 | 3,140 | 4,426 |
| Juneau..... | 3,893 | 88 | 39 | 824 | 103 | 4,947 | 5,276 | 7,701 | 9,320 |
| St. Michael..... | 46 | ..... | 7 | 249 | 600 | 802 | 116 | 1,094 | 1,011 |
| Cordova..... | 226 | ..... | ..... | 73 | 65 | 364 | 4,386 | 11,775 | 8,163 |
| Sulzer..... | ..... | 5 | 29 | ..... | 11 | 45 | 322 | 92 | 246 |
| Fortymile..... | 359 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 359 | 1,639 | 2,415 | 1,484 |
| Fairbanks..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 23,734 | 2,715 | 2,240 | 3,349 | 1,267 | 33,305 | 70,909 | 49,669 | 51,163 |

Recapitulation of customs business for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913.

| Port. | Vessels entered. | | Vessels cleared. | | Entries taken. | Vessels documented. | Total receipts. | Ex-penses. | Cost to collect \$1. |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|
| | For-eign. | Coast-wise. | For-eign. | Coast-wise. | | | | | |
| Unalaska..... | 2 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 22 | \$4,027 | \$2,068 | \$0.512 |
| Nome..... | 23 | 21 | 18 | 25 | 42 | 75 | 6,556 | 3,604 | .549 |
| Ketchikan..... | 224 | 721 | 204 | 652 | 108 | 188 | 8,448 | 4,578 | .578 |
| Wrangell..... | 25 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 155 | 73 | 1,738 | 1,185 | 1.027 |
| Eagle..... | 71 | ..... | 74 | ..... | 107 | 12 | 2,711 | 4,595 | 1.685 |
| Skagway..... | 1 | 9 | ..... | 19 | 744 | 1 | 3,307 | 6,449 | 1.950 |
| Juneau..... | 3 | 13 | 1 | 16 | 92 | 136 | 4,947 | 14,710 | 2.973 |
| St. Michael..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 802 | 2,564 | 3.567 |
| Cordova..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 15 | 7 | 24 | 364 | 2,405 | 6.607 |
| Sulzer..... | 7 | 8 | 8 | 21 | ..... | 24 | 45 | 420 | 9.333 |
| Fortymile..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... | 359 | 3,361 | 9.362 |
| Fairbanks..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 144 | 144.000 |
| Total..... | 365 | 812 | 327 | 770 | 1,318 | 580 | 33,305 | 47,283 | (¹) |

¹ Cost to collect \$1 in district, \$1.419.

APPENDIX G.

Incorporated Towns.

| Names. | Date of incorporation. | Mayor. |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Chena..... | 1904 | |
| Cordova..... | 1909 | E. V. Boyle. |
| Douglas..... | 1902 | M. J. O'Connor. |
| Eagle..... | 1901 | W. P. Thrall. |
| Fairbanks..... | 1903 | Murray C. Smith. |
| Haines..... | 1910 | Bruce Brown. |
| Iditarod..... | 1911 | Claude Baker. |
| Juneau..... | 1900 | John Reek. |
| Ketchikan..... | 1906 | D. Smith Harris. |
| Nome..... | 1901 | George B. Grigsby. |
| Petersburg..... | 1910 | H. S. Finch. |
| Seward..... | 1912 | George G. Boe. |
| Skagway..... | 1908 | James Kennedy. |
| Tanana..... | 1912 | Geo. F. Bemis. |
| Valdez..... | 1901 | E. E. Ritchie. |
| Wrangell..... | 1903 | C. A. Emery. |

APPENDIX H.

Rates of wages.

Table showing rate of wages and cost of living.

| District. | Rates of wages per day. | | | Cost of living per day. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Mechanics. | Miners. | Laborers. | |
| Cordova..... | \$3.50 | \$4.00 | \$3.50 | \$1.25 |
| Douglas..... | 4.50-6.00 | 3.25-5.00 | 3.00-3.50 | 1.00 |
| Eagle and Fortymile..... | 7.50-10.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 4.00-15.00 | 1.00-1.50 |
| Fairbanks..... | 10.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 |
| Haines..... | 5.00-7.50 | 4.00 | 2.50-4.00 | 1.25 |
| Iditarod..... | 10.00-15.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 3.00 |
| Juneau..... | 6.00-7.00 | 3.50-4.00 | 3.00-3.50 | 1.00-1.50 |
| Ketchikan..... | 5.00 | 3.50-4.00 | 3.50 | 1.50 |
| Nome..... | 10.00 | 5.00-7.50 | 6.00 | 2.00 |
| Petersburg..... | 4.00-6.00 | 3.50-6.00 | 2.50-3.75 | 1.00-1.50 |
| Seward..... | 5.00 | 3.00-3.50 | 3.00 | 1.00-1.50 |
| Skagway..... | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 |
| Valdez..... | 6.50-10.00 | 13.50-14.00 | 2.50-3.00 | 1.00-1.50 |
| Wrangell..... | 4.50-6.00 | (²) | 2.50-4.00 | 1.00-1.25 |

¹ Includes board.² No miners in this district.

NOTE.—Rates under "Cost of living per day" are for board only. Room rent rates vary from \$10 to \$45 per month according to locality.

APPENDIX I.

The Development of Alaska by Government Railroads.

By ALFRED H. BROOKS.

The recent act (Mar. 12, 1914) authorizing the President to construct a thousand miles of railroad in Alaska has again directed public attention to this little known and therefore much misunderstood and much neglected Territory. Alaska has been pictured, on the one hand, as a barren polar waste, valuable only to the gold and fur seeker, and on the other, as a veritable Eden with almost unlimited resources. Hence there has been much confusion of counsel as to our proper attitude toward it.

In spite of many legislative errors of omission and commission this northern colony has prospered. Its population of 64,000 souls, less than 40,000 of whom are whites, purchased in 1913 domestic goods to the value of \$21,097,000, together with some half million dollars of foreign imports. They sent in return minerals and fishery products aggregating over \$36,000,000. In the 45 years since its acquisition Alaska has produced minerals, including gold, copper, silver, and marble worth \$250,000,000, fish to the value of \$163,000,000, and these, with furs and the like, have brought the total value of the exports to half a billion dollars. The United States has expended for Alaska, including Federal courts, Territorial officials, roads, as well as the original purchase price, about \$38,000,000, and has received in cash from seal islands, customs, public lands, and direct taxes about \$18,000,000.

Alaska's industrial progress, unlike that of most new lands, has been made with but little Government aid to the improvement of means of communication. A coast line exceeding 22,000 miles in length is but inadequately charted and but ill provided with aids to navigation. Cable lines and radio stations are indeed better provided. Government aid to inland communication consists of less than 1,000 miles of wagon roads and half as much again of trails, a partially completed canal for river steamers near St. Michaels Island, about 850 miles of telegraph lines, and five radio stations, together with surveys of the principal routes of travel. Be it remembered that up to 1912 Alaska was a district without any local government except in the incorporated towns, and hence, perforce, had to rely for assistance on the Federal Government. Under these conditions but little industrial progress could have been made were it not for the fact that the physical features of Alaska favor transportation. Its southerly seaboard, presenting a front of over 2,400 miles to the Pacific, abounds

in good natural harbors, and all these, except the head of Cook Inlet, are ice free throughout the year. A series of high ranges skirting the Pacific, indeed, forms a serious barrier to inland travel, but these mountains are broken by several transverse valleys and passes, giving access to the interior. Beyond this mountain system is an area of lesser relief, a rolling upland with many broad valleys, offering no physical obstacles to lines of communication. This inland province is drained to Bering Sea by the great Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers which, with their tributaries, afford some 5,000 miles of water navigable to river steamers. The northern part of Bering Sea is, however, closed by ice from November to June, and the rivers are frozen from October to June; hence this route of communication is available less than one-third of the year.

To reach Fairbanks, the industrial center of the Yukon Basin, by the usual freight route, an ocean journey of 2,700 miles and an upstream steamboat trip of 1,200 miles is necessary. This transportation has to be crowded into three summer months, and the freight is from a month to six weeks in transit. Transportation charges are necessarily high, and, in fact, are almost prohibitive to any industry except that of recovering placer gold from very rich deposits. Moreover, the cost of this water transportation is for many mining enterprises but part of the charge, for it is often exceeded by the cost of land transportation from head of steamboat navigation. It is not uncommon to find mining carried on where the transportation charge on all supplies and equipment exceeds \$400 a ton. It has been estimated¹ that the transportation charge in 1909 for every white man, woman, and child living in the placer districts of Alaska was about \$350, and that the total was about equal to half the value of the entire gold output of the year, the only product exported except a few furs. Freight rates are, however, somewhat lower at present.

Most of the improvement in means of communication is due entirely to private enterprise. Ocean and river steamship service needs no special description. Telephone lines have been built in all the important mining districts. Some wagon-road and trail construction is also to be credited to private initiation or community effort. Above all, some 466 miles of railroad have been built. The history of railroad construction here needs special consideration.

It was the Klondike gold discovery of 1896 that gave the first impetus to railway construction in Alaska. The horde of gold seekers that swarmed through the passes of the coast range in 1897 and 1898 transported their supplies by sleds and on their backs. It is estimated that by this primitive means upward of 30,000 tons of freight were carried inland, at a cost, allowing fair wages for the labor, of probably \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000. About an equal amount of freight was sent to the interior by steamers up the Yukon. These conditions and the world-wide excitement caused by the Klondike stampede naturally led to plans for railways. While many lines were considered, the plan took most concrete form along the routes traveled by most of the gold seekers from head of Lynn Canal to navigable waters on the Yukon. Therefore, in 1898, a railroad route was surveyed from Skagway to the Yukon over the White Pass. This line, the White Pass & Yukon, only 20 miles of which is in Alaska, followed the natural law of all pioneer railroads; that is, to connect routes of water transportation. Construction on the White Pass route was carried on rapidly, so that by 1899 it had already crossed the summit of White Pass, 20 miles from the coast, and almost as soon as any track was laid did a lucrative business in handling freight and passengers. By 1901, 110 miles of this narrow-gauge railroad had been completed, and this, in connection with steamboat service on the Yukon, formed a through route of communication with the interior. This is still the only railroad communication with the Yukon.

Meanwhile many other railroads had been projected, among which were several lines from Valdez, the most northerly open port on the Pacific, and one from Seward, a harbor 140 miles to the southwest. Most of these were planned as trunk lines into the interior. Construction began on the Seward line in 1902, and about the same time work was begun on one or more lines from Valdez. An ineffectual attempt was made in 1903 to obtain legislation at Washington for exclusive rights, grants, and subsidies. The only action by Congress on Alaska railroads was the act of 1898, granting rights of way, and one of 1900, imposing an annual tax of \$100-a mile on all operating railroads.

About this time a strong aggregation of capital took hold of one of the Valdez railroad projects, but later abandoned this route for Katalla, lying east of the mouth of the Copper, where a harbor had to be constructed. A year later this,

¹ Brooks, Alfred H., *The mining industry (Alaska), 1909*, U. S. Geol. Survey Bull., 442, pp. 26-27, 1910.

too, was abandoned and a terminal at Cordova, on the east side of Prince William Sound, was chosen and a railroad projected up the Copper Valley under the name Copper River & Northwestern. This line, which is standard gauge, was completed to the Bonanza copper mine, 188 miles from the coast, in 1911 and is so located as to serve an extensive copper-bearing district. At Chitina, 182 miles from the coast, the line bends to the eastward, leaving the main route into the interior. Near mile 38 it passes within 40 miles of the Bering River coal field.

The Alaska Northern Railroad, the other standard-gauge line projected as a trans-Alaska route, was completed from Seward to mile 71 in 1907, and went into bankruptcy without having reached its immediate objective point, the Matanuska coal field, 115 miles beyond its present terminus.

In addition to these, several small railroads have been built to serve local needs. The longest of these is the Tanana Valley Railroad, narrow gauge and 45 miles in length, which serves the Fairbanks gold district.

In all, 466 miles of railroad have been built, but these are distributed through nine different systems. In 1913, 266 miles of this total trackage were operated as common carriers, and all of these probably without profit and in most cases at an actual loss.

The outlook for the future is by no means as discouraging as the above facts would seem to indicate. Most of the railroads above described are but incomplete stubs that have not reached the possible sources of traffic. Moreover, unlike the pioneer railroads of nearly all new lands, those of Alaska have met with taxes instead of subsidies and land grants; stringent regulations instead of encouragement. The annual tax of \$100 a mile is much less than the lowest in the States, but a serious matter for a pioneer line with heavy expenses and small traffic. There is also the warehouse tax of 10 cents a ton on all freight, which is at least an additional discouragement. Probably all Alaska railroad corporations would welcome conditions by which they would be subject to the general corporation tax on net profits.

More serious than the taxes is the question of coal. As the coal-land controversy has not yet been settled, no coal has been mined, which has forced the railroads to import Canadian coal at high cost, and they have also failed to obtain the coal tonnage on which their projectors had counted. Meanwhile, the general use of fuel oil on the Pacific has so greatly curtailed the market for Alaska coal that even were the fields now open the tonnage of coal would not be as great as was reasonably expected 10 years ago when these railways were first projected.

The above reasons will account for the fact that, up to the present time, railroad construction in Alaska has not been a financial success. If the projects were considered in detail, reasons for some failure might be found in matters of policy and management, but these, of course, go beyond the purpose of this writing. It, then, becomes pertinent to inquire whether there is any economic justification for further railroad building.

The statement has frequently been made that Alaska is an unknown land, and that the great resources used as an argument for railway construction are largely figments of the imagination. Such statements are not based on fact. For a generation the prospector has searched the wilds of Alaska for mineral wealth and has met with substantial reward. For half that time the Federal Government has investigated the mineral resources of the Territory. To-day the mining industry of Alaska gives employment to upward of 10,000 men.

Alaska coal fields are undeveloped, but that is not due to lack of either quality or quantity of fuel. The high-grade steaming and coking coals of the Territory are unequaled by any on the Pacific slope of the continent. Some of them are, indeed, badly crushed and expensive to mine, yet even these will and must be drawn upon for the needs of the rapidly growing population of the west coast States. The most conservative estimate made of these high-grade coals indicates a billion tons of available fuel. There are also in Alaska enormous deposits of lignitic coal, valuable for local use.

Besides those on the coast, there are at least two important inland copper districts, from one of which commercial shipments have been made. Copper has also been found in other inland districts. There are, of course, no data upon which any quantitative estimates of the amount of copper can be made.

Auriferous mineralization is widely distributed over Alaska—indeed occurring in an area comparable in size to any gold-bearing region of the continent. While the richest of the known placers approach exhaustion, there are still enormous deposits of gold-bearing gravel that need but cheaper transportation to throw

them upon to profitable exploitation. Auriferous lode deposits are also widely distributed.

Iron ores have been found in the coastal region, but are little known. It is not impossible that these, with the near-by coking coals, may lead to a smelting industry. Of other mineral wealth it is not necessary to speak, except to mention the fact that silver, lead, petroleum, marble, gypsum, and tin have been produced in commercial quantities.

No fact in regard to Alaska has met with greater incredulity than has the statement of extensive areas of agricultural land within the Territory. The evidence of cattle raising in southwestern Alaska since the Russian days, the many prosperous ranches in the Tanana Valley, the repeated wintering of stock without feeding in the upper Yukon Valley, and above all the 18 years of agricultural experimentation on the part of the Government in the Territory have been ignored. The frozen subsoil, cold winters, and the latitudinal position of the Territory have been cited as conclusive arguments against all kinds of agriculture. Such arguments ignore the fact that the same conditions prevail and have been successfully met in other parts of the world.

The fact is that the hardier grains, potatoes, vegetables, and hay have been successfully raised in many parts of the inland region. There are also luxuriant summer pastures in Alaska, but the winter pastures are limited to the upper Yukon Basin. It is conservative to estimate the agricultural areas at 30,000 square miles, about two-thirds of which would be tributary to the proposed railroads, and in addition to the areas of pasture. It is not impossible that Alaska will eventually be drawn upon for a food supply for other lands, but this only when increasing population has utilized the more fertile parts of the earth's surface. Meanwhile, given transportation, Alaska can and will supply an important part of the food of its own population that will for the present be attracted by the mineral wealth and fisheries.

The tremendous area of reindeer pastures, sufficient for millions of animals, is also a latent source of food not to be ignored. How soon it may be necessary to draw on this can not be forecast, but that these northern tundras must eventually be utilized as a source of meat can not be doubted.

Of commercial timber there is little in Alaska. The inland woodlands will furnish some structural material, but the best of it is but of an inferior grade. At present, in the absence of any use of the abundant supply of lignitic coal, the scant forests are being rapidly devastated for use as fuel. In southeast Alaska coast region there is some excellent timber and a large supply of pulp wood.

The fisheries are, of course, not a prospective source of railroad tonnage. They will, however, attract a population, increase the local market for food-stuffs and mineral fuels, and above all cheapen ocean freight rates by giving a return cargo for northbound vessels.

To summarize the resources: Alaska contains abundant mineral wealth and large areas of lands that can now be utilized for agriculture and grazing to supply a local market. Its reindeer pastures are a prospective source of food. Commercial timber and pulp wood occur only on the coast. The fisheries are one of the most valuable assets, but affect railroad building only indirectly.

Alaska has so often been pictured as a polar region that a word about climate seems necessary. Polar climatic conditions prevail only in the northern third of the territory, and this region does not enter into the present discussion. The climate of Pacific seaboard is temperate, while that of the inland region is specially healthful. Only on the seaward slope of the coastal mountains is the snowfall heavy enough to impede railroad traffic. The extreme cold which prevails in winter beyond the coastal mountains is no more severe than in many populated regions of the globe, and will be no barrier to permanent settlement by the white race.

The foregoing generalization on resources, while bearing on the matter of railroad construction, does not answer the important question of visible tonnage. This matter was carefully considered by the Alaska Railroad Commission.¹ Its recommendations of a road to Fairbanks, and estimates of operation costs, are based on a traffic of only 45,000 tons, which is less than twice the average tonnage of five years. No account was taken of any possible outgoing freight, and the local freight, including coal, was estimated on a very conservative basis. Similar conservative estimates were used in regard to traffic over the other railroads recommended by the commission. Experience has shown that

¹ Railway Routes in Alaska, H. Doc. No. 1346, 62d Cong., 3d sess., Parts I and II, Washington, 1913.

the passenger traffic on Alaskan railroads is all out of proportion to freight movement, so that more liberal estimates were made of the income from this source. It was estimated that on a basis of a charge of 6 cents per passenger-mile and freight at 5.49 cents per ton-mile, with money for construction at 3 per cent, the road to Fairbanks would pay operating expenses on the basis of the above traffic.¹ It will not be necessary to analyze the report of the commission further, as this will indicate that, even using the most conservative estimate of traffic, the railroad should be operated without loss. If, however, the roads were financed by private capital, calling for at least 6 per cent interest, expenses could only be met by so high a freight rate as to prohibit any large commercial development. This will indicate why Government aid is required for a trans-Alaskan railroad.

But little of Alaska land has passed into private ownership, hence a policy is justified which is based on the fact that the Government is a great land holder in the Territory. Under the old policy, now happily abandoned, these lands would in part have been granted to private corporations which, by railway construction, in turn would make the latent wealth of these and others available. This policy having been abandoned, the only alternative is for the Government to furnish the transportation. Without railways the land is valueless; with them it becomes an asset of importance. It was probably these more purely commercial considerations, as much as the opportunity to furnish a new field of activity to our people, that led to the enactment of the law providing for Government railroads in Alaska. A further argument lies in the general acceptance of the principle of leasing the mineral fuels in the public lands rather than selling them. A Government railroad is almost a necessary corollary of leasing mineral lands in an undeveloped field.

To turn to the act itself.² It provides essentially for a railroad or railroads in Alaska, not exceeding 1,000 miles, to connect open ports on the Pacific with the inland waterways and coal fields over such route or routes as the President may choose. The proposed railroad or railroads may be leased for a term not exceeding 20 years or may be operated by the Government as common carriers. Existing railroads that connect with the proposed line may be either purchased by condemnation, at a price not exceeding their actual physical value, or traffic agreements may be made with such lines. Unlimited authority is given the President as to the organization of the work. He may detail officers from the Engineer Corps of the Army or Navy to the work or carry it on solely by civilians. The Panama Canal equipment may be utilized so far as is desirable. Provision is made for reserving rights of way through all lands to which patents are in future granted. The President is also authorized to withdraw and dispose of, under such methods as he may see fit, lands useful for town sites along the routes of the railroads. The cost is not to exceed \$35,000,000, and \$1,000,000 is appropriated to begin the work. A separate account is to be kept in the Treasury of all receipts from the proposed railroads, as well as of sale of public lands and minerals.

Congress has recognized by the wording of this act that if the Government is to enter upon the new field of railway construction and operation there can be no hope of success unless the details of working out the plan of organization and execution is left to the Executive. The plan of making the latent wealth of this great territory available to the people is one of broad statesmanship. The act itself leaves little to be desired.

¹ The commission recommended 783 miles of railroad and estimated the cost of construction and equipment at \$48,440 a mile. The estimated cost of the cheapest line recommended is \$42,500 a mile and of the most expensive \$52,300.

² An act to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 12, 1914.

APPENDIX J.

Recent Game Regulations, and List of Game Wardens and Licensed Guides.

REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN ALASKA.

By virtue of the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, which in part provides "That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close season hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality," the following regulations are hereby promulgated, to take effect August 1, 1914:

Regulation 1: Open season for deer.—The season for killing deer in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

Regulations 2: Limits.—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to six.

Regulation 3: Sale.—The sale of deer carcasses in southern Alaska is hereby suspended until August 1, 1915.

Regulation 4: Killing deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on Kodiak Island and Long Island and the killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Kruzof Island, west of Sitka; Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangell, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

Regulation 5: Kenai Peninsula.—The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

Regulation 6: Open season for mountain goats.—The season for killing mountain goats in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 1 to February 1, both inclusive.

The regulations of July 1, 1912, December 9, 1912, and July 23, 1913, for the protection of game in Alaska, are hereby revoked, effective August 1, 1914.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1914.

Game wardens.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Adam Schneider..... | Juneau..... | Oct. 1, 1910 |
| Christian L. Larson..... | Chickin..... | July 11, 1911 |
| Andrew Hoey..... | Fairbanks..... | July 15, 1913 |
| Robert S. McDonald..... | do..... | Aug. 20, 1913 |
| J. A. Baughman..... | Seward..... | Sept. 1, 1913 |
| Aron Ericson..... | Roosevelt..... | Do. |
| James York ¹ | Sumdum..... | Nov. 22, 1913 |
| T. M. Hunt ² | Cordova..... | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| George Willett ³ | Forrester Island (P. O. Ketchikan.) | June 1, 1914 |
| Charles Neuhaus..... | Nome..... | Aug. 15, 1914 |

¹ Special game warden without pay.

² Officer of Forest Service acting as game warden under appointment by governor's office.

³ Bird warden, Forrester Island bird reservation, acting as special game warden under appointment by governor's office for period of three months only.

Licensed guides for Kenai Peninsula.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Andrew Berg..... | Kenai..... | June 12, 1912 |
| Dimidoff Mamala ¹ | do..... | Aug. 22, 1912 |
| H. G. Singer..... | do..... | Sept. 1, 1912 |
| Pitka Bakoff ¹ | do..... | Oct. 7, 1912 |
| Inokenty Shangay ¹ | do..... | Do. |
| Charles Emsweller..... | Seward..... | Nov. 12, 1912 |
| Thomas B. Towle..... | do..... | Dec. 17, 1912 |
| E. E. Chamberlain..... | do..... | Apr. 1, 1913 |
| Harry E. Revell..... | do..... | Apr. 22, 1913 |
| W. E. Dewitt..... | do..... | May 23, 1913 |
| B. F. Swezey..... | do..... | May 31, 1913 |
| W. G. Weaver..... | do..... | June 18, 1913 |
| Joseph Falardeau..... | do..... | Do. |
| W. J. McKeon..... | do..... | July 12, 1913 |
| Andrew Simons..... | do..... | July 13, 1913 |
| C. C. Tolman..... | do..... | July 24, 1913 |
| J. C. Gilpatrick..... | do..... | Aug. 19, 1913 |
| Fritz Posth..... | do..... | Aug. 30, 1913 |
| Julius Christiansen..... | Seldovia..... | Sept. 2, 1913 |
| Henry Lucas..... | Seward..... | Sept. 8, 1913 |
| J. C. Tolman..... | do..... | Oct. 11, 1913 |
| Emil Berg..... | Kenai..... | Nov. 10, 1913 |
| Charles Schulz..... | Seward..... | Apr. 12, 1914 |
| John Wik..... | Kenai..... | May 23, 1914 |
| Theodor Chickalush..... | do..... | June 9, 1914 |
| William Kaiser..... | Seward..... | June 20, 1914 |
| John Lean..... | do..... | Do. |
| M. L. Bell..... | do..... | June 24, 1914 |
| C. I. Strathcona..... | do..... | July 9, 1914 |
| Andrew Berg..... | Kenai..... | Aug. 10, 1914 |

¹ Guides of the second class. All others are guides of the first class.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

LICENSED GUIDES.

Licensed guides shall be of two classes: (1) White citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life, Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts, all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.

The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time for which he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor of Alaska and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

PACKERS.

Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor of Alaska.

The compensation of packers shall not exceed \$3.50 per day for the period during which they are employed.

APPENDIX K.

Regulations for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals in Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 29, 1913.

To whom it may concern:

On account of the scarcity of foxes and land otters in the Afognak Reservation, caused largely by the recent volcanic activities in that region, it is hereby ordered that the pursuit, capture, or killing of foxes in the Afognak Reservation shall be unlawful until November 16, 1918, and the pursuit, capture, or killing of land otters in the Afognak Reservation shall be unlawful until November 16, 1915.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 22, 1914.

To whom it may concern:

Section 4 of "An act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 21, 1910, provides that—

"No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of Commerce¹ shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce¹ to prevent the killing of any fur seal except as authorized by law and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law."

In accordance with the provision in the foregoing act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe restrictions and regulations governing the killing of fur-bearing animals the following regulations are promulgated:

I. SEASONS.

Fur-bearing animals hereinafter mentioned may be hunted and killed in the Territory of Alaska except during the close season specified with respect to each of the several animals designated: *Provided*, That no fur-bearing animal for which any close season is herein specified shall be killed at any time whatsoever when the skin or pelt is not prime.

1. *Sea otter*.—The hunting or killing of any sea otter is prohibited until November 1, 1920.

2. *Beaver*.—The hunting or killing of any beaver is prohibited until November 1, 1918.

3. *Land otter and mink*.—The killing of any land otter or mink is prohibited throughout the season from April 1 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year. Land otter and mink may be taken alive for use for breeding purposes in Alaska except in the season from April 1 to June 30, both days inclusive, of each year.

4. *Marten (American sable)*.—The killing of marten (American sable) is prohibited throughout the season from March 15 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year. Marten may be taken alive for use for breeding purposes in Alaska except in the season from March 15 to June 30, both days inclusive, of each year.

5. *Weasel (ermine)*.—The hunting or killing of any weasel (ermine) is prohibited throughout the season from March 15 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year.

6. *Muskrat*.—The hunting or killing of any muskrat is prohibited throughout the season from June 1 to November 30, both days inclusive, of each year.

¹ Title of Secretary changed from "Secretary of Commerce and Labor" to "Secretary of Commerce" by act of Mar. 4, 1913.

7. *Lynx (wildcat)*.—The hunting or killing of any lynx (wildcat) is prohibited throughout the season from March 1 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year.

8. *Fox*.—The killing of any fox is prohibited throughout the season from March 15 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year. Foxes may be taken alive for use for breeding purposes in Alaska except in the season from March 15 to June 30, both days inclusive, of each year.

9. *Black bear, wolf, wolverine, squirrel, and hare (rabbit)*.—The killing of any black bear, wolf, wolverine, squirrel (spermophile), or hare (rabbit) is not prohibited at any time.

II. DISTURBANCE OF BREEDING ANIMALS.

No person shall disturb the burrow or breeding place of any fur-bearing animal in the Territory of Alaska. This shall not apply to wolves.

III. USE OF POISON PROHIBITED.

The killing of any fur-bearing animal by means of strychnine or any other poison is prohibited at all times.

The Criminal Code of Alaska (Title I, ch. 13, sec. 186) states that all persons concerned in the commission of a crime, whether they directly commit the act constituting the crime or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, are principals, and to be tried and punished as such. By this section any person selling poison for the purpose of killing fur-bearing animals is a participator in the crime and is likewise punishable.

IV. UNPRIME SKINS SUBJECT TO CONFISCATION.

No person shall purchase, offer to purchase, sell, offer for sale, or export, or have in possession, the unprime skin or pelt of any fur-bearing animal in the Territory of Alaska.

It shall be the duty of the fur warden, deputy fur wardens, special fur wardens, and other officers designated by the Secretary of Commerce to seize and confiscate all unprime skins found in the unlawful possession of any person in Alaska or in process of shipment from Alaska.

V. SHIPMENTS OF FURS TO BE REPORTED.

Shipments of furs, which may be made at any time, must be reported to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, on appropriate blanks which will be supplied for that purpose.

VI. PERMITS.

Fur-bearing animals may be taken for purposes of investigation and study, or for shipment to zoological parks, only upon the special permission of the Secretary of Commerce. Applicants for such permit must state the species and number to be taken and disposition to be made of them. Collectors of customs will permit the shipment of such fur-bearing animals from the Territory of Alaska only when accompanied by the original permit issued by the Department of Commerce authorizing them to be taken.

All persons engaged in Alaska in the business of breeding and raising fur-bearing animals in captivity shall first obtain from the Department of Commerce a license for that purpose, which shall be issued without charge, and they shall, on the 1st day of September of each and every year hereafter, or within 15 days before or after said date, report to the Department of Commerce the number of animals of each species they have on hand at the date of such report, the number of each sex, whether captured in the wild state or raised in captivity, and such other information as may be required by the Department of Commerce. Permits will be issued to the owners and operators of such licensed fur farms or ranches in Alaska authorizing them to ship their ranch-bred stock from the Territory of Alaska.

VII. PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL SHIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION.

The following statute (act Mar. 4, 1909, 35 Stat., pt. 1, pp. 1187-1188) will be strictly enforced:

"Sec. 242. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation, or for any common carrier to transport from any

State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowls.

* * * * *

"SEC. 244. For each evasion or violation of any provision of the three sections last preceding, the shipper shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars."

VIII. EXAMINATION AND RETURN OF SHIPMENTS.

The department expressly reserves and will exercise the right to examine, at any port of entry, any or all shipments of fur or live fur-bearing animals from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of fur or live fur-bearing animals not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to the original port of shipment or to the Department of Commerce for disposal. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of reshipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

IX. PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES.

The penalties and forfeitures imposed will be strictly enforced against all persons who take, capture, or kill, or attempt to take, capture, or kill, any fur-bearing animal in the Territory of Alaska during the prohibited seasons herein established, or who have in possession or who barter the unprime skin or pelt of any fur-bearing animal.

The first edition of circular 246, issued March 26, 1913, is hereby canceled and the above substituted.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX L.

Regulations for the Aleutian Islands Reservation, Alaska.

REGULATIONS OF SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce by the Executive order of March 3, 1913, and section 84 of the act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 1088), and the act of April 21, 1910 (36 Stat., 327), the following regulations for the administration of the Aleutian Islands Reservation, created by said Executive order, are hereby adopted and ordered to take effect the 15th day of March, 1914.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seals of our respective departments to be affixed this 28th day of February, 1914.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

[SEAL.]

1. In compliance with existing laws and to carry out the objects of the Executive order establishing the reservation, all matters relating to wild birds and game, and the propagation of reindeer and fur-bearing animals will be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture; all matters pertaining specifically to the fisheries and all aquatic life, and to the killing of fur-bearing animals, will be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce; and all matters other than those specifically mentioned above will be under the joint jurisdiction of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

2. Persons residing within the limits of the reservation on March 3, 1913, will be permitted to continue to so reside, and to carry on any lawful business not interfering with the purposes of the reservation.

3. Residents of the reservation desiring to engage in commercial fishing, or the hunting, trapping, or propagation of fur-bearing animals or game animals, must first secure a permit to do so.

4. Anyone desiring to enter the reservation for the purpose of fishing, hunting, trapping, or propagating fur-bearing animals or game animals, or engaging in commercial fishing, salmon canning, salmon salting, or otherwise curing or utilizing fish or other aquatic products, or for the purpose of engaging in any lawful business, must first obtain a permit to do so.

5. Whenever, in the propagation of fur-bearing animals, it shall be found to be necessary to kill such of these animals as interfere with the work of the Department of Agriculture in this behalf, they may be killed under the supervision of said department, and no permit will be required therefor.

6. *Fishery permits.*—Application for permission to engage in fishing or fishery operations should give full information on the following points: Name and permanent address of the person or company desiring the permit; character of business proposed, whether fishing, canning, salting, or otherwise curing fish or other aquatic products; character and extent of proposed plant and its location; method and extent of the fishing proposed, place or places where fishing is to be carried on, and when active operations are to begin.

7. *Trapping and hunting permits.*—Applications for permission to engage in trapping, hunting, or propagation of fur-bearing animals should give the name of the person desiring the permit and the island or islands on which it is proposed to operate. At present no permits will be issued for trapping or hunting fur-bearing animals except to natives of the reservation.

8. *Permits to ship live foxes from the reservation.*—For the present no permits will be issued for capture and shipment of live foxes from the reservation, except domestic stock from established fox farms.

9. Permits to enter the reservation for the purpose of engaging in any business will be granted only when the department concerned is convinced that by so doing the objects for which the reservation was established will not be endangered thereby.

10. *Collecting permits.*—Permits to enter the reservation for the purpose of collecting birds, mammals, or other natural-history specimens for scientific purposes will be granted only to properly accredited representatives of the United States Government or agents of public museums.

11. *Reindeer and caribou.*—The killing of reindeer and caribou on any of the islands of the reservation is hereby prohibited except under special permit.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that all islands of the Aleutian chain, Alaska, including Unimak and Sannak Islands on the east, and extending to and including Attu Island on the west, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds, for the propagation of reindeer and fur-bearing animals, and for the encouragement and development of the fisheries. Jurisdiction over the wild birds and game and the propagation of reindeer and fur-bearing animals is hereby placed with the Department of Agriculture, and jurisdiction over the fisheries, seals, sea otter, cetaceans, and other aquatic species is placed with the Department of Commerce and Labor.

It is unlawful for any person to kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, except under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and it is unlawful for any person to kill any game animals or birds in Alaska or ship such animals or birds out of Alaska except under the provisions

of law and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Within the limits of this reservation it is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird of any kind whatever, or to take the eggs of any such bird, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Warning is expressly given to all persons not to commit any of the acts herein enumerated and which are prohibited by law.

The establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the islands for lighthouse, military, or naval purposes, or with the extension of the work of the Bureau of Education on Unalaska and Atka Islands.

This reservation to be known as the Aleutian Islands Reservation.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 3, 1913.

APPENDIX M.

Legislation Passed During the First Session and a Portion of the Second Session of the Sixty-third Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 13.]

[H. J. Res. 139.]

JOINT RESOLUTION To relieve destitution among the native people and residents of Alaska.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to expend for the relief of destitute natives and residents of Alaska suffering from the action of a storm in the northern Bering Sea on October sixth to seventh, nineteen hundred and thirteen, the unexpended balance remaining of the \$30,000 appropriated in the act entitled "An act making appropriation to supply deficiencies and appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve, to reimburse the Revenue-Cutter Service for expenses incurred in relieving suffering through the action of a volcano near Kodiak, Alaska; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to transfer such unexpended balance to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, November 15, 1913.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

[S. 3397.]

AN ACT To amend section twenty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of section twenty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires that on each claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, be suspended for the year nineteen hundred and thirteen as to mining claims situated on Seward Peninsula, in the District or Territory of Alaska west of longitude one hundred and fifty-eight west and north of latitude sixty-four, so that no mining claim which has been regularly located and recorded as required by the local laws and mining regulations within such area so described shall be subject to forfeiture for nonperformance of the annual assessment for the year nineteen hundred and thirteen: *Provided*, That the claimant or claimants of any mining location, in order to secure the benefits of this act, shall cause to be recorded in the office where the location notice and certificate is filed on or before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, a notice

that he, she, or they in good faith intend to hold or work said claim: *And provided further*, That this amendment shall in no way annul, modify, or repeal said section as to any mining claims, either in the District of Alaska or elsewhere, except those said mining claims within the area herein particularly described.

Approved, December 1, 1913.

[PUBLIC—No. 69—63D CONGRESS.]

[S. 48.]

AN ACT To authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby empowered, authorized, and directed to adopt and use a name by which to designate the railroad or railroads and properties to be located, owned, acquired, or operated under the authority of this Act; to employ such officers, agents, or agencies, in his discretion, as may be necessary to enable him to carry out the purposes of this act; to authorize and require such officers, agents, or agencies to perform any or all of the duties imposed upon him by the terms of this act; to detail and require any officer or officers in the Engineer Corps in the Army or Navy to perform service under this act; to fix the compensation of all officers, agents, or employees appointed or designated by him; to designate and cause to be located a route or routes for a line or lines of railroad in the Territory of Alaska not to exceed in the aggregate one thousand miles, to be so located as to connect one or more of the open Pacific Ocean harbors on the southern coast of Alaska with the navigable waters in the interior of Alaska, and with a coal field or fields, so as best to aid in the development of the agricultural and mineral or other resources of Alaska, and the settlement of the public lands therein, and so as to provide transportation of coal for the Army and Navy, transportation of troops, arms, munitions of war, the mails, and for other governmental and public uses, and for the transportation of passengers and property; to construct and build a railroad or railroads along such route or routes as he may so designate and locate, with the necessary branch lines, feeders, sidings, switches, and spurs; to purchase or otherwise acquire all real and personal property necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; to exercise the power of eminent domain in acquiring property for such use, which use is hereby declared to be a public use, by condemnation in the courts of Alaska in accordance with the laws now or hereafter in force there; to acquire rights of way, terminal grounds, and all other rights; to purchase or otherwise acquire all necessary equipment for the construction and operation of such railroad or railroads; to build or otherwise acquire docks, wharves, terminal facilities, and all structures needed for the equipment and operation of such railroad or railroads; to fix, change, or modify rates for the transportation of passengers and property, which rates shall be equal and uniform, but no free transportation or passes shall be permitted except that the provisions of the interstate commerce laws relating to the transportation of employees and their families shall be in force as to the lines constructed under this act; to receive compensation for the transportation of passengers and property, and to perform generally all the usual duties of a common carrier by railroad; to make and establish rules and regulations for the control and operation of said railroad or railroads; in his discretion, to lease the said railroad or railroads, or any portion thereof, including telegraph and telephone lines, after completion under such terms as he may deem proper, but no lease shall be for a longer period than twenty years, or in the event of failure to lease, to operate the same until the further action of Congress: *Provided*, That if said railroad or railroads, including telegraph and telephone lines, are leased under the authority herein given, then and in that event they shall be operated under the jurisdiction and control of the provisions of the interstate commerce laws; to purchase, condemn, or otherwise acquire upon such terms as he may deem proper any other line or lines of railroad in Alaska which may be necessary to complete the construction of the line or lines of railroad designated or located by him: *Provided*, That the price to be paid in case of purchase shall in no case exceed the actual physical value of the rail-

road; to make contracts or agreements with any railroad or steamship company or vessel owner for joint transportation of passengers or property over the road or roads herein provided for, and such railroad or steamship line or by such vessel, and to make such other contracts as may be necessary to carry out any of the purposes of this act; to utilize in carrying on the work herein provided for any and all machinery, equipment, instruments, material, and other property of any sort whatsoever used or acquired in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, so far and as rapidly as the same is no longer needed at Panama, and the Isthmian Canal Commission is hereby authorized to deliver said property to such officers or persons as the President may designate, and to take credit therefor at such percentage of its original cost as the President may approve, but this amount shall not be charged against the fund provided for in this act.

The authority herein granted shall include the power to construct, maintain, and operate telegraph and telephone lines so far as they may be necessary or convenient in the construction and operation of the railroad or railroads as herein authorized and they shall perform generally all the usual duties of telegraph and telephone lines for hire.

That it is the intent and purpose of Congress through this act to authorize and empower the President of the United States, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, through such officers, agents, or agencies as he may appoint or employ, to do all necessary acts and things in addition to those specially authorized in this act to enable him to accomplish the purposes and objects of this act.

The President is hereby authorized to withdraw, locate, and dispose of, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, such area or areas of the public domain along the line or lines of such proposed railroad or railroads for town-site purposes as he may from time to time designate.

Terminal and station grounds and rights of way through the lands of the United States in the Territory of Alaska are hereby granted for the construction of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines authorized by this act, and in all patents for lands hereafter taken up, entered, or located in the Territory of Alaska there shall be expressed that there is reserved to the United States a right of way for the construction of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines to the extent of one hundred feet on either side of the center line of any such road and twenty-five feet on either side of the center line of any such telegraph or telephone lines, and the President may, in such manner as he deems advisable, make reservation of such lands as are or may be useful for furnishing materials for construction and for stations, terminals, docks, and for such other purposes in connection with the construction and operation of such railroad lines as he may deem necessary and desirable.

SEC. 2. That the cost of the work authorized by this act shall not exceed \$35,000,000, and in executing the authority granted by this act the President shall not expend nor obligate the United States to expend more than the said sum; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000 to be used for carrying out the provisions of this act, to continue available until expended.

SEC. 3. That all moneys derived from the lease, sale, or disposal of any of the public lands, including town sites, in Alaska, or the coal or mineral therein contained, or the timber thereon, and the earnings of said railroad or railroads, together with the earnings of the telegraph and telephone lines constructed under this act, above maintenance charges and operating expenses, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as other miscellaneous receipts are paid, and a separate account thereof shall be kept and annually reported to Congress.

SEC. 4. That the officers, agents, or agencies placed in charge of the work by the President shall make to the President annually, and at such other periods as may be required by the President or by either House of Congress, full and complete reports of all their acts and doings and of all moneys received and expended in the construction of said work and in the operation of said work or works and in the performance of their duties in connection therewith. The annual reports herein provided for shall be by the President transmitted to Congress.

Approved, March 12, 1914.

[PUBLIC—No. 144—63D CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 9770.]

AN ACT To levy and collect an income tax on railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the normal income tax of one per centum on net income there shall be levied and collected one per centum on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which shall be computed and collected in the manner provided in the Act of Congress, approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," the proceeds of which tax when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of Alaska and be applicable to general Territorial purposes. So much of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," or acts amendatory thereof as impose a license tax of \$100 per mile per annum on railroads operated in Alaska is hereby repealed, and all penalties for nonpayment thereof are hereby remitted.

Approved, July 18, 1914.

[PUBLIC—No. 192—63D CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 11740.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act creating a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska and conferring legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in that act of Congress entitled "An act creating a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska and conferring legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, shall be so construed as to prevent the courts now existing or that may be hereafter created in said Territory from enforcing within their respective jurisdictions all laws passed by the legislature within the power conferred upon it, the same as if such laws were passed by Congress, nor to prevent the legislature passing laws imposing additional duties, not inconsistent with the present duties of their respective offices, upon the governor, marshals, deputy marshals, clerks of the district courts, and United States commissioners acting as justices of the peace, judges of probate courts, recorders, and coroners, and providing the necessary expenses of performing such duties, and in the prosecuting of all crimes denounced by Territorial laws the costs shall be paid the same as is now or may hereafter be provided by act of Congress providing for the prosecution of criminal offenses in said Territory, except that in prosecutions growing out of any revenue law passed by the legislature the costs shall be paid as in civil actions and such prosecutions shall be in the name of the Territory.

Approved, August 29, 1914.

APPENDIX N.

Government Publications on Alaska.

This statement has been prepared in order to give information to the public regarding Government work in and publications on Alaska. There have been included lists of the principal publications of the Interior Department and brief notes regarding the publications of other departments. Publications on early explorations and on topics not referred to may often be obtained by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. A circular giving general information regarding the Territory may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior.

Correspondence should in all cases be addressed to the office or officer mentioned.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Circulars regarding the manner of obtaining title to public lands may be obtained from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., to whom all correspondence relating to public lands should be addressed.

FISHES.

Publications on the fish industry may be obtained from the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., which will forward a list of publications free of charge.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

Publications on agricultural experiments and development and on stock raising are issued by the Department of Agriculture, and information concerning same may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NAVIGATION.

Charts of the navigable waters, Coast Pilots, and Tide Tables may be purchased from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C. (catalogue free); papers on astronomical and magnetic work, coast-pilot notes, etc., are published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., and are furnished gratis on application. A list of such publications will be forwarded free of charge.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

Roads and trails are being constructed by the Alaska Road Commission, which is under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Information regarding the progress of this work is contained in the reports of the Secretary of War, which may be consulted at the principal libraries.

NATIVE ARTS AND LANGUAGES.

Studies of arts and languages have been made from time to time by the National Museum and the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., to which communications on these subjects should be addressed.

POST-ROUTE MAP.

A map 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on a scale of 40 miles to the inch, showing the post offices and mail routes in Alaska, may be obtained from the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., for 80 cents. Remittance should be by money order, payable to the disbursing clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. Postage stamps can not be accepted.

EDUCATION AND REINDEER SERVICE.

The schools for the education of natives and the reindeer industry are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education, to whom communications relating to these subjects should be addressed.

The schools for the education of white children are under the direction of the governor of Alaska.

The following reports on schools for natives and on the reindeer service have been issued by the Bureau of Education. An asterisk (*) indicates that the Bureau of Education's stock of the paper is exhausted. These papers can generally be consulted at the principal libraries throughout the country. If a price is given, these publications may be purchased for that amount from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. In the case of the reports on native schools the price is for the complete volume, as the Superintendent of Documents has no separates for sale.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.

1886. Report on education in Alaska, by Sheldon Jackson, 80 pp.

1889. In Annual Report for 1889, vol. 2, pp. 753-764. Cloth, 75 cents.

1890. In Annual Report for 1890, vol. 2, pp. 1245-1300. Cloth, 90 cents.

*1891. In Annual Report for 1891, vol. 2 pp. 925-960. Cloth, 75 cents.

1892. In Annual Report for 1892, vol. 2, pp. 873-892. Cloth, 60 cents.
 *1893. In Annual Report for 1893, vol. 2, pp. 1705-1748. Cloth, 70 cents.
 1894. In Annual Report for 1894, vol. 2, pp. 1451-1492. Cloth, 90 cents.
 *1895. In Annual Report for 1895, vol. 2, pp. 1425-1455. Cloth, 85 cents.
 *1896. In Annual Report for 1896, vol. 2, pp. 1435-1468. Cloth, 90 cents.
 *1897. In Annual Report for 1897, vol. 2, pp. 1601-1646. Cloth, 80 cents.
 *1898. In Annual Report for 1898, vol. 2, pp. 1753-1771. Cloth, 90 cents.
 1899. In Annual Report for 1899, vol. 2, pp. 1372-1402. Cloth, 90 cents.
 1900. In Annual Report for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 1733-1785. Cloth, 95 cents.
 1901. In Annual Report for 1901, vol. 2, pp. 1459-1480. Cloth, 85 cents.
 1902. In Annual Report for 1902, vol. 2, pp. 1229-1256. Cloth, 90 cents.
 1903. In Annual Report for 1903, vol. 2, pp. 2333-2364. Cloth, 85 cents.
 1904. In Annual Report for 1904, vol. 2, pp. 2257-2268. Cloth, \$1.25.
 *1905. In Annual Report for 1905, vol. 1, pp. 267-282. Cloth, 75 cents.
 *1906. In Annual Report for 1906, vol. 1, pp. 237-250. Cloth, 75 cents.
 *1907. In Annual Report for 1907, vol. 1, pp. 371-396. Cloth, 60 cents.
 *1908. In Annual Report for 1908, vol. 2, pp. 1023-1046. Cloth, 75 cents.
 *1909. In Annual Report for 1909, vol. 2, pp. 1297-1320. Cloth, 65 cents.
 *1910. In Annual Report for 1910, vol. 2, pp. 1343-1363. Cloth, 65 cents.
 *1911. In Annual Report for 1911, vol. 2, pp. 1379-1395. Cloth, 65 cents.
 1912. In Annual Report for 1912, vol. 1, pp. 407-415.
 1913. In Annual Report for 1913, vol. 1, pp. 632-640.

REINDEER SERVICE.

- *1893. Senate Misc. Document No. 22, 52d Cong., 2d sess. Sheep, \$2.
 1894. Senate Document No. 92, 53d Cong., 3d sess. Cloth, 25 cents.
 *1895. Senate Document No. 111, 54th Cong., 1st sess. Cloth, 35 cents.
 *1896. Senate Document No. 49, 54th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 35 cents.
 *1897. Senate Document No. 30, 55th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 20 cents.
 *1898. Senate Document No. 84, 55th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
 *1899. Senate Document No. 245, 56th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
 *1900. Senate Document No. 206, 56th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
 *1901. Senate Document No. 98, 57th Cong., 1st sess. Cloth, 50 cents.
 *1902. Senate Document No. 70, 57th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
 *1903. Senate Document No. 210, 58th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 50 cents.
 1904. Senate Document No. 61, 58th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 50 cents.
 *1905. Senate Document No. 499, 59th Cong., 1st sess. Cloth, 60 cents.
 *1906. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1906, vol. 1, pp. 237-255. Paper, 15 cents.
 *1907. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1907, vol. 1, pp. 371-411. Cloth, 60 cents.
 *1908. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1908, vol. 2, pp. 1046-1056. Cloth, 75 cents.
 *1909. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1909, vol. 2, pp. 1321-1326. Cloth, 65 cents.
 *1910. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1910, vol. 2, pp. 1364-1370. Cloth, 65 cents.
 *1911. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1911, vol. 2, pp. 1395-1402. Cloth, 65 cents.
 1912. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1912, vol. 1, pp. 415-420.
 1913. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1913, vol. 1, pp. 641, 642.

ALASKA SCHOOL AND REINDEER SERVICE.

1912. Bulletin of the Bureau of Education, 1913, No. 36. Paper.

GEOLOGY, MINERAL RESOURCES, WATER RESOURCES, AND MAPS.

Publications on the geology, mineral resources, and water resources, and maps of portions of Alaska are issued by the Geological Survey. In the following list, arranged geographically, are given the titles of some of the recent publications of the Geological Survey.

All of these publications can be obtained or consulted in the following ways:

1. A limited number are printed for the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., from which they can be obtained, free of charge (except certain maps), on application.

2. A certain number are delivered to Senators and Representatives in Congress for distribution.

3. Other copies are deposited with the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., from whom they can be had at prices slightly above cost.

4. Copies of all Government publications are furnished to the principal public libraries throughout the United States, where they can be consulted by those interested.

A complete list can be had on application to the Director of the Geological Survey.

An astrisk (*) indicates that the Geological Survey's stock of the paper is exhausted. *If a price is given the document can be had for that amount from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.*

GENERAL.

REPORTS.

*The geography and geology of Alaska, a summary of existing knowledge, by A. H. Brooks, with a section on climate, by Cleveland Abbe, jr., and a topographic map and description thereof, by R. U. Goode. Professional Paper 45, 1906, 327 pp. \$1.

Placer mining in Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 18-31. 15 cents.

The mining industry in 1905, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 4-9.

*The mining industry in 1906, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 13-39.

*The mining industry in 1907, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 30-53. 45 cents.

*The mining industry in 1908, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 21-62. 50 cents.

The mining industry in 1909, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 20-46.

The mining industry in 1910, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 21-42.

*The mining industry in 1911, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 19-44. 50 cents.

The mining industry in 1912, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 18-51.

The Alaskan mining industry in 1913, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 45-74.

Railway routes, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 10-17.

*Railway routes from the Pacific seaboard to Fairbanks, Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 45-88. 50 cents.

Geologic features of Alaskan metalliferous lodes, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 43-83.

The mineral deposits of Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 18-44.

*Tin resources of Alaska, by F. L. Hess. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 89-92. 50 cents.

Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 13-17. 15 cents.

Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 1-3.

*Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 11-18.

*Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 5-17. 45 cents.

*Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 5-20. 50 cents.

Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 5-19.

Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 5-14.

*Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 7-18. 50 cents.

Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 7-17.

Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 7-17.

Report on progress of surveys of public lands in Alaska during 1910, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 15-20.

Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 128-139. 15 cents.

- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Markets for Alaska coal, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 18-29.
- *The Alaska coal fields, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 40-46.
- Alaska coal and its utilization, by A. H. Brooks. Bulletin 442-J, 1910, pp. 47-100.
- *The possible use of peat fuel in Alaska, by C. A. Davis. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 63-66. 50 cents.
- The preparation and use of peat as a fuel, by C. A. Davis. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 101-132.
- *The distribution of mineral resources in Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, pp. 18-29. 45 cents.
- Mineral resources of Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 894, 1909, pp. 172-207.
- Methods and costs of gravel and placer mining in Alaska, by C. W. Purington, Bulletin 263, 1905, 362 pp. 35 cents. (Abstract in Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 32-46. 15 cents).
- *Prospecting and mining gold placers in Alaska, by J. P. Hutchins. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 54-77. 45 cents.
- *Geographic dictionary of Alaska, by Marcus Baker; second edition prepared by James McCormick. Bulletin 299, 1906, 690 pp. 50 cents.

MAPS.

- *Map of Alaska showing contours; scale, 1:2,500,000; preliminary edition; by R. U. Goode. In *Professional Paper 45. \$1. Not issued separately.
- *Map of Alaska showing distribution of mineral resources; scale, 1:5,000,000; by A. H. Brooks. In *Bulletin 345. 45 cents. Not issued separately.
- Map of Alaska; scale, 1:5,000,000; by Alfred H. Brooks. 20 cents.
- Map of Alaska showing distribution of metalliferous deposits; scale, 1:5,000,000; by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480. Not issued separately.
- Map of Alaska showing distribution of mineral deposits; scale, 1:5,000,000; by A. H. Brooks. 20 cents. Also included in *Bulletin 520. 50 cents.
- (New edition included in Bulletin 592.)

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

REPORTS.

- *Preliminary report on the Ketchikan mining district, Alaska, with an introductory sketch of the geology of southeastern Alaska, by Alfred H. Brooks. Professional Paper 1, 1902, 120 pp. 25 cents.
- *The Porcupine placer district, Alaska, by C. W. Wright. Bulletin 236, 1904, 35 pp. 15 cents.
- The Treadwell ore deposits, by A. C. Spencer. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 69-87. 15 cents.
- Economic developments in southeastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 47-68. 15 cents.
- *The Juneau gold belt, Alaska, by A. C. Spencer, pp. 1-137, and A reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, Alaska, by C. W. Wright, pp. 138-154. Bulletin 287, 1906, 161 pp. 75 cents.
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**REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE
TERRITORY OF ALASKA.**

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REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

SIR: During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the mineral output of Alaska showed a slight decrease. The decrease was caused largely by the extremely dry summer in the northern part of the Territory and by the exhaustion of many of the bonanzas of the placer fields. Although the dry summer caused losses to many operators, it was not altogether without benefit, as it gave prospectors an opportunity to sink prospect shafts in stream beds that had not been dry enough during previous summers.

Three new placer fields, the Chisana, the Nelchina, and the Andreafski, were discovered and caused some stampeding. The most popular route to the Chisana, a branch of the upper Tanana, was through Cordova, although it may be also reached through Fairbanks, Dawson, or Skagway. The Nelchina field is a branch of the Copper River and is reached from Knik by way of the Matanuska River and across the divide. The Andreafski field is accessible from a station of the Northern Navigation Co. of the same name on the Yukon River.

There was increased activity in the development of lodes in the southern districts of the Territory, particularly in the vicinity of Juneau, where new gold-mining operations were started on a large scale. There was also increased activity in copper mining. Approximately 4,500 men were employed in all lode mines.

Although the production of coal was almost negligible, it is felt that some advance was made. The patenting of several claims and other activities indicate that coal mining has at least made a start.

WORK OF THE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

SITUATION OF HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the Federal mine inspector are in the courthouse at Juneau, in a room occupied through the courtesy of the Department of Justice. It is hoped that work will be started in the near future on the new Federal building, to be built in this city, where adequate quarters can be provided for the needs of the office.

INSPECTION WORK.

The inspection of mines of the Territory, as provided for under the Federal Government, is in charge of a mine inspector. In previous years it has been impossible for this inspector to cover adequately the whole Territory. By the provision of the Territorial act ap-

proved April 30, 1913, William Maloney, of Nome, was appointed Territorial mine inspector and assigned to the detail work of the second and fourth judicial divisions of the Territory, under the general supervision of the Federal mine inspector. This appointment became effective August 1, 1914, and provided for headquarters at Nome for a period of two years.

NEEDS OF THE OFFICE.

The office of the inspector lacks clerical help. Although the Federal and Territorial inspectors can doubtless cover the principal mining districts once yearly, there is urgent need for other field assistants to cover districts not easily accessible by the main traveled waterways. There being no one at headquarters while the inspector is absent on inspection trips, it often happens that telegrams and urgent mail, such as inquiries regarding accidents, requests for bulletins or information, must remain unanswered, sometimes for a period of several months, until the return of the inspector from his field work.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL INSPECTOR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

The gold-dredging industry of the Seward Peninsula was investigated in detail and a study was made of the various safeguards required on the boats, such as coverings for gears, countersinking of dangerous set screws, and the placing of railings around moving belts and line shafts. The districts tributary to Fairbanks, Ruby, Iditarod, Nome, Knik, Seward, Valdez, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Chisana were visited. Lack of time prevented stops in the Koyukuk, Inoko, Kuskokwim, Nelchina, Susitna, Wrangell, and many smaller districts.

During the month of July, 1913, inspection work was done in the vicinity of the following places: Hope, Sunrise, Seward, Valdez, Golden, and the Port Wells district. Twelve properties were inspected during the month. The early part of August was spent in and about Juneau, after which a trip was made to Nome by way of Victoria, British Columbia, and Seattle, Wash. The early part of September was spent in and about Nome, conferring with mine officials, collecting accident statistics, investigating accidents, and inspecting mines. During the latter half of the month inspection work was carried on in the vicinity of Council, East Fork, Ruby Creek, Shovel Creek, Dickson, Orofino, and Nome. Most of these inspections had to do with dredging.

The early part of October was spent in Nome in the pursuance of various official duties. A trip was made to Seattle, where conferences were held in the latter part of the month with the Director of the Bureau of Mines and other persons. The first two weeks of November were spent in the vicinity of Ketchikan and Sulzer; here six mines were inspected and several conferences held with operators. The remainder of the month was spent in headquarters at Juneau. The month of December was spent chiefly at headquarters, although several trips were made to near-by points for the purpose of investigating accidents.

The months of January and February, 1914, were spent at Juneau and Treadwell. At Treadwell several mines were inspected with relation to the methods of handling powder. In addition to office work at Juneau, several mines were inspected in the vicinity.

During March visits were made to Cordova, Shushana Junction, Chisana, and creeks tributary thereto. A conference was held with the United States commissioner regarding the district and many of the claims were visited. The month of April was spent in visiting claims on the creeks in the vicinity of Fairbanks, Tofty, Fox, and Olmes.

During May and June visits were made to Cleary, Esther, Fairbanks, Summit Road House, Chatanika, Olmes, Ruby, Long, Iditarod, Holy Cross, St. Michael, Nome, and Seattle. Twelve properties and several dredges were inspected and several conferences were held with operators.

Dr. J. A. Holmes, Director of the Bureau of Mines, was in Nome when Mr. Maloney was appointed Territorial mine inspector. Mr. Maloney returned with the director to Fairbanks and made a trip to the Nenana coal field. Later, at the request of the director, Mr. Maloney was sent by Gov. Strong to the Pittsburgh (Pa.) station of the Bureau of Mines that he might study the methods used by the bureau to prevent accidents and in training men in first-aid and mine rescue work.

While on this trip Mr. Maloney was named as delegate from Alaska to the American Mining Congress and attended the Philadelphia meeting of that organization. He then returned to Juneau for conference with the Federal mine inspector and Gov. Strong, and later took up the detail of his work in the second and fourth judicial divisions. The assistance rendered by Mr. Maloney made possible a much more thorough inspection of mines during the year.

DECLINE IN PRODUCTION OF METALS.

As indicated by the figures of the United States Geological Survey for the calendar year 1913, the gold output decreased slightly during the fiscal year, the estimated gold output during the calendar year being \$15,626,813, as compared with \$17,145,951 in 1912. Copper production decreased more during the same period, the output for the calendar year 1913 being estimated at 21,660,000 pounds as compared with 29,230,491 pounds in 1912. Silver, being largely a by-product of gold and copper mining, also showed a decrease from \$316,839 in 1912 to about \$219,000 in 1913. Other minerals, including gypsum, tin, marble, lead, and petroleum, were produced in 1913 to the estimated value of \$220,000, which was approximately the same as the value assigned for 1912.

Figures showing details of the production of gold, silver, and copper in Alaska follow:

*Production of gold, silver, and copper in Alaska, 1890-1913.**

| Year. | Gold. | | Silver. | | Copper. | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Commercial value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | <i>Fine ounces.</i> | | <i>Fine ounces.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| 1890..... | 36,862 | \$762,000 | 7,500 | \$6,071 | | |
| 1891..... | 43,538 | 900,000 | 8,000 | 7,920 | | |
| 1892..... | 52,245 | 1,080,000 | 8,000 | 7,000 | | |
| 1893..... | 50,213 | 1,038,000 | 8,400 | 6,570 | | |
| 1894..... | 62,017 | 1,282,000 | 22,261 | 14,257 | | |
| 1895..... | 112,642 | 2,328,500 | 67,200 | 44,222 | | |
| 1896..... | 138,401 | 2,861,000 | 145,300 | 99,087 | | |
| 1897..... | 118,011 | 2,439,500 | 116,400 | 70,741 | | |
| 1898..... | 121,760 | 2,517,000 | 92,400 | 54,575 | | |
| 1899..... | 270,997 | 5,602,000 | 140,100 | 84,276 | | |
| 1900..... | 395,030 | 8,166,000 | 73,300 | 45,494 | | |
| 1901..... | 335,369 | 6,932,700 | 47,900 | 28,598 | 250,000 | \$40,000 |
| 1902..... | 400,709 | 8,283,400 | 92,000 | 48,590 | 360,000 | 41,400 |
| 1903..... | 420,069 | 8,683,600 | 143,600 | 77,843 | 1,200,000 | 156,000 |
| 1904..... | 443,115 | 9,160,000 | 198,700 | 114,934 | 2,043,586 | 275,678 |
| 1905..... | 756,101 | 15,630,000 | 332,174 | 80,165 | 4,805,236 | 749,617 |
| 1906..... | 1,066,030 | 22,036,794 | 203,500 | 136,345 | 5,871,811 | 1,133,260 |
| 1907..... | 936,044 | 19,349,743 | 149,784 | 98,857 | 6,308,786 | 1,261,757 |
| 1908..... | 933,290 | 19,292,818 | 135,672 | 71,906 | 4,585,362 | 605,267 |
| 1909..... | 987,417 | 20,411,716 | 147,950 | 78,934 | 4,124,705 | 536,211 |
| 1910..... | 780,131 | 16,126,749 | 157,850 | 85,239 | 4,241,689 | 538,696 |
| 1911..... | 815,276 | 16,853,256 | 460,231 | 243,922 | 27,267,878 | 3,408,488 |
| 1912..... | 829,435 | 17,145,961 | 515,186 | 316,839 | 29,230,491 | 4,823,031 |
| 1913..... | 755,947 | 15,629,813 | 362,563 | 218,988 | 21,659,958 | 3,357,293 |

* Brooks, A. H., Gold, silver, and copper in Alaska in 1913: Mineral Resources U. S., 1913, U. S. Geol. Survey, p. 215.

*Value of production of gold in Alaska, 1912 and 1913, by regions.**

| Region. | 1912 | 1913 | Increase +, decrease -. |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Pacific coast belt, including southeastern Alaska and Prince William Sound..... | \$4,904,753 | \$4,529,529 | - \$375,224 |
| Copper River and Cook Inlet region..... | 358,401 | 378,643 | + 20,242 |
| Yukon and Kuskokwim basins..... | 8,857,797 | 8,183,641 | - 674,156 |
| Seward Peninsula and northwestern Alaska..... | 3,025,000 | 2,535,000 | - 490,000 |
| Total..... | 17,145,951 | 15,626,813 | -1,519,138 |

* Brooks, A. H., Gold, silver, and copper in Alaska in 1913: Mineral Resources U. S., 1913, U. S. Geol. Survey, p. 215.

*Sources of gold, silver, and copper in Alaska, 1913, by kinds of ore.**

| Source. | Quantity of ore. | Gold. | | Silver. | | Copper. | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | <i>Short tons.</i> | <i>Fine ounces.</i> | | <i>Fine ounces.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| Siliceous ores..... | 1,614,506 | 232,916.58 | \$4,814,813 | 30,597 | \$18,662 | | |
| Copper ores..... | 135,756 | 6,386.50 | 132,000 | 273,179 | 165,000 | 21,659,958 | \$3,357,293 |
| Placers..... | | 516,645.00 | 10,680,000 | 58,487 | 35,326 | | |
| Total..... | 1,750,262 | 755,947.08 | 15,626,813 | 362,563 | 218,988 | 21,659,958 | 3,357,293 |

* Brooks, A. H., Gold, silver, and copper in Alaska in 1913: Mineral Resources U. S., 1913, U. S. Geol. Survey, p. 216.

LODE MINING.

The decline in some of the older placer camps had a tendency to increase the activity in lode mining, as shown by gold and copper mining operations in southeastern and southwestern Alaska. Near Juneau the extensive work of two additional mining companies, on the large low-grade gold deposits, has done much to increase the prominence of the district as one of the important gold-mining districts of the world. The operators of these mines are making records in the matter of low costs. There is a possibility of a third mining operation being started there.

The largest copper producer of the Territory, the Kennecott Bonanza, was busy and there was notable activity in copper mining in other districts. The Granby Copper Co. completed the construction of a smelter on Hidden Inlet, on the Portland Canal, and acquired two copper mines in widely separated districts. Attempts were made to work some of the lode claims in the interior of the Territory, but on account of high costs only a few were able to continue. A great deal of prospecting was done on the lode tin deposits of the Buck Creek district, north of Nome.

GREATER USE OF DREDGES.

As the bonanza parts of the placer fields are becoming exhausted, more attention is being given to the winning of gold from auriferous gravels by means of dredges. Over 40 boats have begun operation on the Seward Peninsula and in the Iditarod district. The tin dredge on Buck Creek, north of Nome, continued a steady producer during the year. Some placer tin was saved in the Manley Hot Springs district; this will be shipped during the fall.

COAL MINING.

Coal mining has not received much attention. Two groups of claims were patented and operations were begun on them. About 1,600 tons of lignitic coal was shipped from the Whorf property near Seldovia, on Cook Inlet. Much of the coal brought \$4 per ton f. o. b. the mine, although some was delivered at Seward at that figure.

An expedition, organized by the Bureau of Mines for the Navy Department, went into the Matanuska district, in the vicinity of Chickaloon River, and sent out about 800 tons of coal to be subjected to steaming tests on a vessel of the United States Navy. Considerable prospecting was done by this expedition in the Matanuska district, and coking tests made of some of the coal obtained were encouraging. A small quantity of lignite was mined near Candle and Wainwright for local use, and patents were issued on claims in the Cook Inlet field and on Admiralty Island.

RAILROADS.

The development of the mineral resources of Alaska depends largely on the building of railroads to carry in supplies and to carry out the products of the mines and smelters. In the year 1913 the taxation on railway operation, \$100 per mile on operating lines, and

the high cost of fuel, presented almost insurmountable obstacles to profitable operation of the present inadequate lines. There is less than 500 miles of railroad in the Territory, and probably only a little more than one-half of the trackage was operated during the year. Although the building of the present railroad, in conjunction with the establishment of wagon roads and steamboat service, has been of the greatest value to the mining industry of the Territory, further progress in this direction is sadly needed, especially with respect to transportation facilities for various remote but promising districts.

On March 12, 1914, an act was approved authorizing the President to construct 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska. This work, when completed, will doubtless result in untold good to the mining and other industries of the Territory.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

During the year there was an oversupply of labor in all but the most remote parts of the Territory. This condition was due in part to the prominence given to Alaskan affairs by the press of the States, which led people to believe that there was work in abundance. Consequently, many men rushed in without adequate means of support. At a few places temporary shortages were caused by stampedes to the new placer fields.

An eight-hour bill for metalliferous lode mines was passed by the Territorial legislature. In the placer and nonmetal mines the 10-hour shift was still effective. On the dredges all labor was paid by the hour, 10-hour and 12-hour shifts being customary. There were no strikes or lockouts in the mines of the Territory. At practically all of the mines bunk and mess houses for the employees are provided by the operators, but at the majority of the mines great improvement can be effected by adding change rooms and improving the living facilities and bathing accommodations.

ACCIDENTS.

Owing to the fact that complete returns are not available for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, figures are submitted for the calendar year 1913.

During 1913 there were 25 fatal accidents in and about the mines. As there were about 8,000 miners employed in the Territory, the approximate death rate was 3.125 per 1,000 men employed. This rate, however, does not accurately represent the actual rate, for, considered as a whole, the placer mines do not operate more than six months in the year, or the dredges more than four months.

There were approximately 4,500 men employed in the lode mines, 3,200 in the placers, and 300 on the dredges. There were 15 men killed in the lode mines, 7 in the placers, and 3 on the dredges.

Of the 25 fatalities 11 were due to falls of rock or gravel, 7 to powder explosions or fumes from burning powder, and 1 from a fall from staging in a shaft, 1 man was caught between timbers and a cage, 3 were injured about machinery, 1 fell into a shaft containing boiling water, and 1 was caught in a snow slide.

The allied Treadwell companies and the Alaska Gastineau are the largest employers of mining labor in the Territory. At Treadwell, the

Alaska Treadwell, Alaska United, and Alaska Mexican gold-mining companies operating under the same management, there were 1,700 employees. There were 7 fatal accidents, giving a fatality rate of 4.12 per 1,000 men employed. The employees of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., at Juneau, totaled 900. There were 7 fatal accidents, giving a rate of 7.78 per 1,000 men employed.

LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

As mentioned above, returns for the fiscal year are not complete. Following is a list of fatal accidents that occurred during the first half of the fiscal year, July 1 to December 31, 1913:

1. James Harrington, Irish, age 25, killed July 15, by an explosion caused by drilling into a cut-off hole in the Sheep Creek tunnel of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Juneau.

2. John Steipovich Draigo, Italian, age unknown, killed July 31, by a run of gravel on the Hoffman bench claim, operated by Fallon & Mitchell, on Eva Creek, in the Fairbanks district.

3. Steven Gatti, Italian, age unknown, killed August 13, by a run of gravel on 17 Goldstream, operated by Peterson & Craig, in the Fairbanks district.

4. Harry R. Hood, American, age 23, killed August 16, by fumes from a burning powder magazine in the Perseverance mine of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Juneau.

5. Steve Biana, Italian, age 29, killed August 16, by fumes from a burning powder magazine in the Perseverance mine of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Juneau.

6. Mat. Samovich, Montenegrin, age 22, killed August 16, by fumes from a burning powder magazine in the Perseverance mine of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Juneau.

7. Carl Knudson, Swede, age unknown, killed August 18, by fall of frozen slab in Paystreak claim, operated by Hansen & Larsen, Nome.

8. Basilio Mattenzzo, Italian, age 27, killed August 21, by fall of rock in the Treadwell mine of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co., Treadwell.

9. Aneus Samuel, Turk, age 24, killed August 21, by fall of rock in the Treadwell mine of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co., Treadwell.

10. N. M. Brown, American, age unknown, killed September 6, by falling 180 feet down the shaft at the Perseverance mine of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Juneau. His fall was due to his being in a weakened condition from breathing powder fumes.

11. Bagazo Tacoef, Russian, age 40, killed September 11, by fall of rock in the Ready Bullion mine of the Alaska United Gold Mining Co., Treadwell.

12. Rudolph Swartz, American, age 17, killed September 21. He was caught on the shaft of a dredge operated by the Flume Dredge Co., on Melsing Creek in the Council district.

13. Patrick Corbett, Irish, age unknown, killed October 17, by premature explosion of a primer while blasting ground for the dredge of the Blue Goose Mining Co., on Ophir Creek in the Council district.

14. John Travis, American, age unknown, killed October 19, by a snowslide at the Gold Bullion mine in the Willow Creek district.

15. Paul Ivory, American, age unknown, killed October 20, by rock falling from the conveyor belt of the Wonder dredge of the Nome Consolidated Dredging Co., Nome.

16. Thomas Overland, nationality unknown, age unknown, killed November 22, by falling into a hole containing boiling water, in the Fairbanks district.

17. Axel Werta, Finn, age 22, killed December 9. Struck by a rock from the face of the excavation for the crusher plant of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Juneau.

18. Ward Lugton, American, age 25, killed December 22, by being caught in the hoisting cable at the central hoist of the Treadwell mine of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co., Treadwell.

The present Federal law governing mine inspection, the old coal-mine inspection act that applied to New Mexico and Indian Territory and was extended to Alaska, fails utterly to fit the mining conditions existing in the Territory, and is therefore entirely inadequate.

LENGTH OF MINING SEASON.

The length of the operating season varies greatly in different parts of the Territory, as it depends on the nature of the work, transportation facilities, and climatic conditions. Throughout southeastern Alaska the larger mines are operated throughout the year, although for short periods during the winter there is a slight shortage of water for power and mill consumption. The same may be said of the entire coast as far north as the Bering Sea.

Throughout the placer fields of the interior and on the Seward Peninsula much of the richer ground is mined during the winter months and sluiced as soon as water is available in the spring. The poorer ground is mined during the summer season, from the middle of May to the middle of October, and the gravel dumped directly into the sluice boxes. In the poorer ground it is customary to sink the shafts to bedrock, to drift, and to crosscut the pay-gravel opening to obtain the maximum yardage as soon as water is available.

Lode mining throughout the interior presents no more difficulty during the winter months than in any other cold country, the problems being to supply water and to keep the plant warm. The dredges of the Seward Peninsula usually work from late in June until the latter part of October, averaging 125 days. However, some of the boats that are better equipped for heating and thawing the gravel ahead of the dredges work from late in May until some time in November, running 160 or 170 days.

COST DATA.

Alaska is a country of extremes in mining costs. The situation of a mine may make its operation decidedly reasonable or very costly. Extremely low temperatures and shortness of season naturally affect the cost sheet. Along the southeastern coast many of the mines are on or near deep-water harbors, so that cheap water transportation and comparatively cheap labor are available the year around. However,

owing to a lack of roads, costs may be amazingly high only a short distance from the coast.

In summer the excessive rainfall makes it difficult to maintain roads, and in winter, when the sledding is good, many of the smaller operators and practically all the prospectors depend on dog teams for hauling their supplies. The lack of railroads through the interior makes lode mining practically impossible, except in the districts served by water transportation. Even in the placer camps of the interior practically 50 per cent of the gross output goes to cover costs of freight. With few exceptions fuel costs are high.

The fact that much of the placer ground is frozen may add to or lessen the cost of mining, according to the depth of the ground. Where the pay gravel is shallow enough or is so situated that dredging or hydraulicking is feasible, the cost is greatly increased by frozen ground, but where the pay lies so deep that drifting must be done, frozen ground is cheaper to handle. Thawed ground requires excessive timbering.

Through southeastern Alaska miners are paid \$3 to \$4 per shift, the customary \$1 a day being charged for board. In the interior \$5 a day and board is the current wage, the average cost for board amounting to \$2.25 a day. In the Nome district, \$3 and board is paid during the winter season and \$5 with board in summer, the actual cost of board being estimated at \$1.25 a day. On the dredges an hourly schedule is in effect, the average being 50 cents an hour for laborers and from 60 to 75 cents an hour for skilled labor. Both rates include board.

Fuel costs at tidewater in southeastern Alaska, for those buying in comparatively large lots, average about \$6 per ton (2,000 pounds) for coal and \$1 per barrel for oil; on Prince William Sound, \$9 per ton for coal and \$2 per barrel for oil; at Nome, \$15 per ton for coal and \$2.50 a barrel for oil; at Fairbanks wood is \$12 to \$16 per cord delivered.

The tables following show freight rates, 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet being considered a ton. It is the practice to charge by weight or bulk, the choice depending on which basis will yield the greater profit to the company carrying the freight. On extra heavy pieces of machinery an excess charge is made.

The rates for shipments from Nome to tributary points are: Teller, \$10 per ton; Lost River, \$12.50; York, \$12.50; Tin City, \$15; Deer-ing, \$20; Keewalik, \$20; and Kotzebue, \$20. The tables of freight rates follow:

Freight rates from Seattle or Tacoma.

(Rates represent charges per ton in carload lots; ton, 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet.)

| Destination. | General merchan- dise. | Coal. | Mining machin- ery. | High ex- plosives. |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Nome..... | \$12.00 | \$11.50 | \$12.00 | \$30.00 |
| St. Michael..... | 12.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 30.00 |
| Solomon..... | 12.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 30.00 |
| Dickson..... | 12.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 30.00 |
| Golofuin..... | 9.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 25.00 |

• From Golofuin to Council the rate is \$30 per ton on boats or barges up the Fish and Nukluk Rivers.
• Does not include lighterage.

Freight rates from San Francisco, Seattle, or Tacoma.

[Rates represent charges per ton; ton, 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet.]

| Destination. | General rate. | Coal. | Mining machinery. | High explosives. |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Andreaski..... | \$30 | General rate... | General rate .. | General rate plus 200 per cent. |
| Dikeman..... | 50 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Ruby..... | 40 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Fairbanks..... | 50 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Rampart..... | 48 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Circle..... | 50 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Eagle..... | 60 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Fortymile..... | 50 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Dawson..... | 50 | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Bettles..... | 90 | do..... | do..... | Do. |

* Extra charge for pieces weighing over 2,000 pounds.

Freight rates from Seattle or Tacoma.

[Rates represent charges per ton; ton, 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet.]

| Destination. | General merchandise. | Coal. | Machinery. | High explosives. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------|------------------|
| Ketchikan..... | \$3 | \$4 | \$3 | * \$10 |
| Douglas..... | 4 | 4 | 3 | * 12 |
| Juneau..... | | | | |
| Treadwell..... | | | | |
| Petersburg..... | | | | |
| Wrangell..... | 5 | 4 | 3 | * 15 |
| Skagway..... | | | | |
| Sitka..... | | | | |
| Sulzer..... | | | | |
| Cordova..... | 8 | 4 | 3 | 25 |
| Ellamar..... | | | | |
| Katalla ^b | | | | |
| LaTouche..... | | | | |
| Seward..... | 11 | 6 | 11 | * 25 |
| Valdez..... | | | | |
| Seldovia..... | | | | |
| Illiamna Bay..... | | | | |
| Apollo..... | 13 | 8 | 13 | 30 |
| | 15 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| | 14 | 8 | 17 | 37 |

* Reduction on large lots.

^b Rates for Katalla do not include lighterage.

LIST OF MINES.

In the table following is given an incomplete list of the mining operations near the coast. No attempt has been made to include all the individual placer operators, the holding companies that lease their ground, or the many companies that perform only the annual assessment work:

Incomplete list of mining operations.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

| Name of company. | Situation. | Local address. | City address. | Manager or superintendent. |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alaska Gastineau Mining, operating company for the Alaska Gold Mines Co. | Silver Bow Basin, Sheep Creek. | Juneau..... | ..... | B. L. Thane. |
| Alaska Industrial. | Sulzer..... | Sulzer..... | ..... | C. A. Sulzer. |
| Alaska Juneau Gold Mining. | Silver Bow Basin. | Juneau..... | Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal. | R. A. Kenzie. |
| Alaska Mexican Gold Mining. | Treadwell..... | Treadwell..... | do..... | Do. |

Incomplete list of mining operations—Continued.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA—Continued.

| Name of company. | Situation. | Local address. | City address. | Manager or superintendent. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------|
| Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining. | Treadwell | Treadwell | Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal. | R. A. Kensie. |
| Alaska United Gold Mining. |do..... |do..... |do..... | Do. |
| Algonican Development... | Jualin..... | Jualin..... | New York, N.Y. | L. K. Kennedy. |
| Chichagoff Mining..... | Klag Bay..... | Chichagoff..... | | J. R. Freeburn. |
| Dunton mine, under bond to M. M. Reese. | Hollis..... | Hollis..... | | M. M. Reese. |
| Eagle River Mining..... | Amalga..... | Juneau..... | | B. L. Thane. |
| It Mining..... | Kasaan Bay..... | Ketchikan..... | | |
| Kensington Mining..... | Comet..... | Comet..... | | B. L. Thane. |
| Mt. Andrew Copper & Iron. | Kasaan Bay..... | Ketchikan..... | | |
| Pacific Coast Gypsum..... | Gypsum..... | Gypsum..... | | Thomas George. |
| Princeton Mining & Milling. | Dolomi..... | Dolomi..... | | B. A. Eardley. |
| Rush & Brown..... | Kasaan Bay..... | Kasaan..... | | U. S. Rush. |
| United States Smelting, Refining & Mining. | Gold Creek..... | Juneau..... | | |

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Beatson Copper..... | LaTouche Island.. | LaTouche..... | 165 Broadway, New York, N.Y. | |
| Cameron - Johnson Gold Mining. | Near head Shoup Glacier. | Valdez..... | | Sidney Drake. |
| Cliff Mining..... | Valdez Harbor..... |do..... | | W. R. Millard. |
| Ellamar Mining..... | Ellamar..... | Ellamar..... | | L. L. Middlecamp. |
| Fidalgo Mining..... | Fidalgo Bay..... |do..... | | T. W. Blakney. |
| Gold King Mining..... | East arm Colum- bia Glacier. | Valdez..... | | C. R. Crawford. |
| Landlock Bay Copper Min- ing. | Landlock Bay..... |do..... | | W. A. Rystrom. |
| Mineral King Mining..... | Bettles Bay..... |do..... | | George Hermann. |
| Sea Coast Mining..... | Valdez..... |do..... | | |
| Sealey-Davis Mining..... | Shoup Bay..... |do..... | | C. E. Sealey, J. M. Davis. |
| Three Man Mining..... | Landlock Bay..... | Landlock..... | | W. A. Dickie. |

KENAI PENINSULA.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Gilpatrick mine..... | Moose Pass..... | Seward..... | | John Gilpatrick. |
| Gold Stamp Mining..... | Bear Creek..... | Hope..... | | J. O. Buzard. |
| Kenai Alaska Gold..... | Falls Creek..... | Seward..... | | J. R. Hayden. |
| Moose Pass Mining..... | Moose Pass..... |do..... | | M. Imhoff. |
| Primrose Mining..... | Porcupine Creek..... |do..... | | A. L. Specker. |
| Schean-Lechner Mining..... | Falls Creek..... |do..... | | Samuel Silverman, E. Ayres. |
| Wharf, W. G..... | Seldovia..... | Seldovia..... | | W. G. Wharf. |

WILLOW CREEK (SUSITNA DRAINAGE).

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|-----------------|
| Alaska Free Gold Mining... | Fishook Creek..... | Knik..... | Commons Build- ing, Seattle, Wash. | William Martin. |
| Alaska Gold Quartz Mining. |do..... |do..... | | Milo Kelly. |
| Gold Bullion mine..... | Willow Creek..... |do..... | | Ronald Harris. |

SEWARD PENINSULA.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| American Gold Dredging... | Peluk Creek..... | Nome..... | | Benjamin Benard. |
| Arctic Gold Dredging..... | Hobson Creek..... |do..... | Beacon Building, Wichita, Kans. | Frank Middaugh. |
| Bessie Gold Dredging (con- structing). | Holyoke Creek..... |do..... | 68 William Street, New York City, N. Y. | G. H. McCloud. |
| Blue Goose Mining..... | Ophir Creek..... | Council..... | | A. M. Kittilsen. |
| Candle Gold Dredging..... | Candle Creek..... | Candle..... | | E. E. Pearce. |
| Christensen & Mebes..... | Center Creek..... | Nome..... | | |
| Deering Dredging & Mining | Inmachuk River..... | Deering..... | | Hank Fries. |
| Ernst-Alaska Dredging..... | Nome Beach..... | Nome..... | Seattle, Wash. | Joseph Ernst. |

Incomplete list of mining operations in the Territory of Alaska—Continued.

SEWARD PENINSULA—Continued.

| Name of company. | Situation. | Local address. | City address. | Manager or superintendent. |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Flodin & Hutton (constructing). | Kougarok River... | Shelton..... | ..... | Gerald Hutton. |
| Flodin Gold Mining & Dredging. | Solomon River... | Solomon..... | 732 Briar Place, Chicago, Ill. | Claus Flodin. |
| Flume Dredge..... | Ophir, Melting, and Shovel Creeks. | Nome..... | Mills Building. | C. E. Kimball. |
| Gold Beach Dredgings..... | Osborne Creek..... | do..... | ..... | Joseph Montgomery. |
| Goose Creek dredge..... | Goose Creek..... | Council..... | ..... | Thomas Mulligan. |
| Hansen, H. S..... | Center Creek..... | Nome..... | ..... | H. S. Hansen. |
| Hanson & Larsen..... | do..... | do..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inmachuk Gold Dredging. | Inmachuk River..... | Deering..... | ..... | W. W. Johnson. |
| Johnson dredge..... | Kugruk River..... | Candle..... | ..... | Ivor Johnson. |
| Julian Gold Mining..... | Osborne Creek..... | Nome..... | ..... | A. J. Layton. |
| Kallither dredge..... | Kougarok River..... | Shelton..... | ..... | James Kallither. |
| Landstrom, A. J..... | Little Creek..... | Nome..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Era Mining..... | Snow Gulch..... | do..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nome Consolidated Dredging. | Wonder, Burbon, and Saturday Creeks. | do..... | ..... | E. E. Powell. |
| Nome Gold Gravel..... | Cripple River..... | do..... | 96 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y. | E. R. Jordan. |
| Nome-Montana-New Mexico Mining. | Solomon River..... | do..... | Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis. | G. F. Ramsay. |
| Olson, O. W..... | Munroeville..... | Munroeville..... | ..... | O. W. Olson. |
| Pasadena Dredging..... | Windy Creek..... | Teller..... | ..... | Hugo Johnson. |
| Pioneer Mining..... | Anvil, Dexter, Little, and Glacier Creeks. | Nome..... | ..... | Jafet Lindeberg. |
| Plein Mining & Dredging... | Nome River..... | do..... | ..... | J. F. Plein. |
| Ruby Dredging..... | Ruby Creek..... | Solomon..... | ..... | T. C. Powell, S. M. Gaylord. |
| Saunders Creek Dredging..... | Saunders Creek..... | Nome..... | ..... | Andy Anderson. |
| Selversson & Johnson dredge | Solomon River..... | Solomon..... | 1165 Treat Street, San Francisco, Cal. | C. O. Selversson. |
| Seward Dredging..... | do..... | Nome..... | 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y. | J. A. Webb. |
| Shovel Creek Gold Dredging | Shovel Creek..... | Nome..... | ..... | P. T. Haugen. |
| Shoux-Alaska Mining..... | Moses Gulch..... | Nome..... | ..... | J. A. Mallock. |
| Solomon Dredging..... | Solomon River..... | do..... | San Francisco, Cal. | Charles Lubbe. |
| Star Dredging..... | Mystery Creek..... | Council..... | 507 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. | ..... |
| Warm Creek Dredging..... | Warm Creek..... | do..... | 244 California Street, San Francisco, Cal. | A. E. Wellington. |
| Wild Goose Mining & Trading. | Ophir Creek..... | Nome..... | 354 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal. | F. M. Ayers. |
| Willow Creek Dredging..... | Willow Creek..... | Solomon..... | Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal. | J. L. Wilson. |
| Wise & Co..... | Center Creek..... | Nome..... | ..... | ..... |
| York Dredging..... | Buck Creek..... | York..... | ..... | W. W. Johnson. |

a Idle during 1913.

DESCRIPTION OF MINING OPERATIONS.

On the succeeding pages are given short descriptions of some of the important mines inspected.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

ALASKA GASTINEAU MINING CO.

The Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. is the operating company for the Alaska Gold Mines Co. and works the Perseverance mine in Silver Bow Basin, about 4 miles from Juneau.

The mine is in a wide fissured zone of slate and metagabbro, traversed by quartz lenses and veinlets. It was opened in early days by what is known as the Gilbert workings, the present fifth level, and later by a 1,400-foot crosscut, known as the Alexander crosscut, approximately 1,000 feet below the Gilbert development. Levels have been opened every 200 feet from the Gilbert to the Alexander workings, and a shaft sunk 600 feet to the thirteenth level, with stations every 200 feet. At Sheep Creek, about 3 miles south of Juneau, a 2-mile tunnel is being driven through the ridge between Sheep Creek and Silver Bow Basin to connect with a crosscut from the shaft on the thirteenth level. Through this tunnel will come all the ore to supply the mills now under construction on the shore of Gastineau Channel.

Power has been obtained from Gold and Lurvey Creeks in the basin, from a gas-engine plant on the beach near Sheep Creek, from one unit of a hydroelectric plant on Salmon Creek, and the surplus current the company could purchase at Juneau until the hydroelectric plant on Salmon Creek shall have been completed.

An old mill at Sheep Creek has been remodeled for making experiments and the flow sheet for the crushing plant has been devised. The plans call for a 6,000-ton daily capacity for the first unit of the new mill.

Living accommodations have been provided at the mine and there is a beach camp and club house with reading, pool, and billiard rooms.

The average number of employees during 1913 was 900.

The surface plant and underground workings were inspected June 7 and August 6, 1913.

ALASKA INDUSTRIAL CO.

The Jumbo, or what is commonly known as the Sulzer, mine of the Alaska Industrial Co. is situated on Hetta Inlet, on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island.

The main entrance to this mine is a crosscut at an elevation of 1,500 feet. The ore bodies so far opened have been near the surface and many of them have been worked as open cuts, although most of the work of late has been underground. The ore, which is mainly chalcopyrite, lies in discontinuous lenses in an altered zone between granite and limestone.

The ore is raised in buckets by a small air-driven hoist at a 187-foot winze below the crosscut, and is dumped into cars which are trammed by hand to the entrance of the crosscut. Here the ore is hand sorted before being dumped into the bunkers at the upper terminal of an 8,000-foot aerial tram, the lower terminal being at the wharf of the company on tidewater. Power is furnished by a hydroelectric plant on the beach. There were 35 men employed by the company at the date of inspection, November 4, 1913.

ALASKA JUNEAU GOLD MINING CO.

The Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., which owns the Alaska Juneau mine in Silver Bow Basin, about 3 miles from Juneau, is under the same management as the Treadwell.

The ore body here consists of a large fissured zone in a slate and a metagabbro, filled with veinlets of quartz. The ore has been mined

in an open pit and treated in a 30-stamp mill near the entrance to the mine. The grade of the ore having been tested, a tunnel, to go 6,538 feet, was started from Gold Creek. A raise now being driven on the ore will tap the upper workings. From the mouth of Gold Creek tunnel a tramway, which passes through several smaller tunnels, has been constructed on the hillside above the city of Juneau to carry the ore to the new pilot plant above the shore of Gastineau Channel. This will contain 40 stamps, 10 of which will be used for experimental work. The ore will be crushed and run through a trommel, the fine material going to a bin and the oversize to a conveyor belt, where it will be hand sorted and the waste discarded. The sorted ore will be recrushed, both the undersize from the trommel and the recrushed ore going to one-fourth-inch screens. The oversize will go to stamps and, with the material passing the one-fourth-inch screens, will pass to Wilfley roughers, a Chilean mill, amalgamating plates, and Wilfley tables. The concentrates will be cyanided. It is hoped by selection and elimination to handle 20 tons per stamp.

The company averaged about 150 employees a day during 1913. Inspection was made May 30, 1913.

ALASKA TREADWELL GOLD MINING CO.

The Alaska Mexican, the Alaska Treadwell, and the Alaska United Gold Mining Cos. are closely allied and operate under the same management the Treadwell, 700, Mexican, and Ready Bullion mines on the east shore of Gastineau Channel, Douglas Island, about 3 miles from Juneau.

The properties are contiguous and are all connected underground, although a part of the ground between the Mexican and Ready Bullion mines does not contain ore. Until early in 1913 the ore from the various properties was hoisted through separate shafts. A central hoisting plant, with a capacity of 5,000 tons in 24 hours from a depth of 3,000 feet, was completed during the spring at the 700 shaft, and henceforth all ore except from the Ready Bullion mine will be raised there. Ore is hoisted in an 8-ton skip, and is taken from skip pockets at 400-foot intervals. A crushing-and-sampling plant is installed at the headframe, with separate ore bins for the output of each mine.

The mines are worked on the full-breast system, pillars alternating with stopes. The mines are all opened to an approximate depth of 1,800 feet, although the Bullion shaft is down 2,200 feet on the dip of the ore body. Although the main stoping areas are between the 1,400-foot and 1,700-foot levels, some ore is being drawn from the levels above, where the pillars are gradually crushing. Ventilation is natural, except for what air is provided by the exhaust of the machines.

From the central shaft the ore is delivered to the mills of the separate companies. In all 900 stamps are dropping. The pulp is run over amalgamating plates and vanners, and all the concentrates from the different mills is sent to a 100-ton cyanide plant.

The employees have organized what is known as the Treadwell Club, the housing for which includes an auditorium, reading rooms,

pool and billiard rooms, bowling alleys, hand-ball court, swimming tank, baths, showers, and lavatories. The employees are all members of the organization, the dues of which are \$1 a month.

The companies have adopted the following schedule of benefits for injured employees or their heirs, effective November 4, 1912:

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Fatal, no dependents, funeral expenses only. | |
| 2. Fatal, married, living with wife, no children. | \$1, 000 |
| 3. Fatal, married, living with family with children. | 1, 000 |
| 4. Additional allowance made for each child under 14 years of age. | 500 |
| 5. Fatal, not married, with sole dependents in the United States. | 500 |
| 6. Fatal, with or without children living in a foreign country, married. | 500 |
| 7. Fatal, unmarried, with widowed mother sole dependent in foreign country. | 500 |
| 8. Total blindness. | 2, 000 |
| 9. Loss of one eye. | 300 |
| 10. Loss of two limbs. | 1, 500 |
| 11. Loss of one hand. | 500 |
| 12. Loss of one foot. | 300 |
| 13. Loss of either leg above knee. | 650 |
| 14. Loss of either leg below knee. | 500 |
| 15. Loss of both legs above knee. | 2, 000 |
| 16. Loss of both legs below knee. | 2, 000 |
| 17. Loss of either arm above elbow. | 650 |
| 18. Loss of both arms above elbow. | 2, 000 |
| 19. Loss of either arm below elbow. | 500 |
| 20. Loss of both arms below elbow. | 2, 000 |
| 21. Loss of either thumb. | 200 |
| 22. Loss of either index finger. | 150 |
| 23. Loss of either middle, ring, or little finger. | 150 |
| 24. Loss of an ear. | 100 |
| 25. Loss of the nose. | 150 |
| 26. Loss of a great toe. | 150 |
| 27. In all cases of fatal accidents funeral expenses not exceeding \$125 will be allowed by the company. | |
| 28. In case of temporary disability, injured party, if unmarried and living with no dependents, will receive no compensation other than he is entitled to, such as surgical attendance and hospital facilities. | |
| 29. If married and living with family at time of accident, he will receive no compensation for first seven days, and thereafter for a period not exceeding three months, \$1.50 for every day lost. | |
| 30. No relief under this schedule unless release is signed. | |
| 31. Amputation made against the advice of company surgeon will not be compensated for. | |

There were 1,700 employees in and about the mines and mills. Inspection was made May 22 and 27, 1913.

ALGUNICAN DEVELOPMENT CO.

The Algonican Development Co. is developing (under bond) the Jualin mine, on Johnson Creek, about 7 miles from Berners Bay.

Three veins in diorite have been opened by an adit. The approximate strike of the veins is N. 40° W., the dip is 60° to 90° NE., and the average width 5 feet. A winze was continued during 1913 to a depth of over 300 feet, but this work has been discontinued until heavier pumping machinery can be put in.

A horse tram was built between the mine and the bay, and a compressor plant erected at the mine. The property is equipped with a 10-stamp mill.

Inspection was made June 2, 1913.

CHICHAGOFF MINING CO.

The Chichagoff Mining Co. operates the Chichagoff mine on Klag Bay, on the west coast of Chichagoff Island, about 50 miles from Sitka.

The mine has been developed by two adit levels and a shaft on the ore. The vein occupies a shear zone in a graywacke, strikes N. 45° W., and dips 70° SW. The property is equipped with a 10-stamp mill and a hydroelectric plant.

DUNTON MINE.

The Dunton mine, at Hollis, on the eastern coast of Prince of Wales Island, was operated during the past year, under lease, by M. M. Reese.

An inclined shaft on a gold-bearing quartz vein is down 208 feet, with three levels driven on the ore. The vein strikes almost north, dips 30° west, and has a slate footwall. In places the hanging wall is slate and in places a porphyritic rock. The ore, which occurs in lenses, is hoisted in a self-dumping skip and crushed in a five-stamp battery. The pulp goes over amalgamating plates and concentrating tables, and the concentrates are shipped to the smelter.

There were eight men employed at the date of inspection, November 7, 1913.

EAGLE RIVER MINING CO.

The Eagle River Mining Co. owns the Eagle River group of claims at Amalga, about 7 miles from tidewater on the Lynn Canal.

The mine has been opened by 10 adit levels, with connections for ore handling and ventilation, and is equipped with a 20-stamp mill. A 7-mile horse tram connects the mill with the wharf on the canal.

IT MINING CO.

The It mine of the It Mining Co. is situated about a mile from tidewater on the north shore of Kasaan Bay, on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island.

The ore consists of chalcopyrite-magnetite lenses in an altered limestone and has been worked by open cuts and overhand stopes. A crosscut has been started to tap the ore zone at greater depth. A surface tramway connects the wharf with the mine bunkers.

This property was not active during the year.

MOUNT ANDREW COPPER & IRON CO.

The Mount Andrew mine of the Mount Andrew Copper & Iron Co. is situated 3,000 feet from tidewater on the north shore of Kasaan Bay on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island.

The vein, of a high-grade gold-bearing quartz, lies at the contact of a schist and a dolomitic limestone. It has been opened to a depth of several hundred feet by a shaft and by drifts in on the ore, with stopes to surface for ventilation. A five-stamp mill was recently completed.

The property was not inspected as it had been closed for the winter at the time the inspector was in the district.

PACIFIC COAST GYPSUM CO.

The property of the Pacific Coast Gypsum Co. is at Gypsum, on Chichagoff Island. The output is handled in the company's plant at Tacoma, Wash. The mine has been opened by a 160-foot shaft, from which two levels have been driven and a raise put through to surface for ventilation. Stopes are alternated with pillars and the mine is worked on the full-breast system.

RUSH & BROWN.

The property owned by Rush & Brown is situated on Prince of Wales Island, near the head of Kasaan Bay, on the northern side.

The ore bodies are chalcopyrite and chalcopyrite-magnetite, at or near the contact of a granitoid rock with a greenstone. They are opened by a shaft and two levels, from which stopes to the surface afford excellent ventilation. The ore is hand sorted at the mine bunkers and run down a balanced tramway about 300 yards to the main bunkers. From here it is hauled over a railroad about 3 miles to the wharf bunkers, where it is stored for shipment to the smelter.

Inspection was made November 8, 1913.

UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING & MINING CO.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. has taken a bond on the Ebner mine, on the same belt as the Perseverance and Alaska Juneau, about 2 miles from Juneau on Gold Creek. Work was continued during the year on a crosscut started several years ago to open the ore body below the old workings. This tunnel is now more than half a mile in length. The property has been equipped with a new compressor, dynamo, and blacksmith house.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND DISTRICT.**BEATSON COPPER CO.**

The Beatson Copper Co. owns the La Touche mine on the western coast of La Touche Island. The group comprises 19 lode claims and a mill site.

The chief ore is chalcopyrite; the ore body is a large lens, the limits of which have not been determined, and is opened by an open pit and one level, with raises to the pit. The pit is about 300 feet long and 150 feet high on the hill side, with an approximate width of 150 feet. The ore is milled, or shoveled into chutes, drawn into cars on the first level, and hauled 2,900 feet to the ore bins. Several hundred feet above, on the mountain side, a second ore body has been opened. All the ore is hand sorted before shipment to the smelter at Tacoma. A belt conveyor with a capacity of 100 tons an hour loads directly from the bins to a ship's hold.

Fuel oil is used in generating power for the electric motors and a seven-drill, two-stage compressor.

A hospital and physician are provided by the company.

Sixty men were employed at the time of inspection, July 27, 1913.

CAMERON-JOHNSON GOLD MINING CO.

The Cameron-Johnson Gold Mining Co. owns a group of 23 lode and 3 placer claims about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shoup Bay, by an air line, and 20 miles from Valdez, by way of Shoup Bay. The claims are situated in a glacial valley formerly occupied by an arm of Shoup Glacier.

Although six veins have been uncovered, development has been confined to two, one near the crest of the ridge at an elevation of 4,300 feet, and one at the mill camp, 2,000 feet above sea level. Three drifts, totaling about 300 feet, have been driven at the upper camp. The vein here has an average width of 2 feet. The outcrop of the lower vein is 5 to 6 feet wide.

The ore from the upper works is sacked, transported about one-half mile by dog teams, and lowered over the edge of the glacier by means of a gasoline hoist. The ore from the lower development will go directly in cars to the mill bins. The ore on reaching the mill is passed over a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch grizzly to a 10 by 14 inch jaw crusher and thence to the bins. From these it is fed automatically to a battery of five 800-pound stamps, the pulp flowing over amalgamating plates to a Monarch table. Power is furnished by a 36-inch Pelton wheel under a 240-foot head.

There were 32 men employed at both camps at the time of inspection, July 21, 1913.

CLIFF MINING CO.

The Cliff Mining Co. operates, under a lease, a group of seven lode claims situated 12 miles from Valdez. A high-grade vein of gold-bearing quartz has been opened at the Cliff mine. The property is directly on the water's edge, and development has been comparatively easy and rapid.

The ore lies in a slate-graywacke formation, the main vein having a strike of N. 30° W., a dip varying from 60° to 90° N., and an average width of 18 inches. This vein has been opened by two drifts, from which a 500-foot shaft has been sunk and levels opened at the 300, 400, and 500-foot points. The lower level has been allowed to fill with water the past season as it is considerably below sea level and the cost of pumping is high. Overhand stopes are driven in the hanging wall and the vein is stripped. The exceptionally high-grade ore is sacked and the rest is sent directly to the chutes. Ore is hoisted in a 1-ton self-dumping skip to the first level and trammed to the mill.

In the mill the ore is crushed to 40 mesh by six Nissen stamps, run over amalgamating plates, and concentrated, the concentrates being shipped to the smelter at Tacoma. The power is furnished by three boilers, one of 70, one of 80, and one of 100 horsepower, which supply steam for the mill, compressor, and electric-light plants.

The employees numbered 25 underground and 11 on the surface at the time of inspection, July 19, 1913.

ELLAMAR MINING CO.

The Ellamar Mining Co. operates the Ellamar mine, at Ellamar, on the eastern shore of Virgin Bay, about 20 miles southwest of Valdez. There are 11 lode claims in the group which has been a steady shipper since 1900.

The mine is opened on seven levels from a 600-foot, three-compartment vertical shaft, crosscuts being driven from the shaft to the ore body. A cofferdam has been constructed about the outcrop to prevent the mine from flooding at high tide, and the upper levels are worked as an open cut. The ore body, which is about 250 feet long on the 200-foot level and over 50 feet wide, fills a fracture zone in a group of sedimentary rocks, chiefly slates. The ore is hand sorted and stored in bins. A belt conveyor transfers the ore directly from these to a ship's hold.

The employees numbered 32 at the time of inspection, July 29, 1913.

FIDALGO MINING CO.

The Fidalgo Mining Co. owns a group of 24 lode claims on the southeastern shore of Fidalgo Bay.

The ore, chiefly chalcopyrite, lies in a sheared zone through slate, graywacke, and greenstone, that strikes N. 30° W., and dips 67° NE. Two drifts connected by a raise, have been driven, the upper 130 feet long and the lower 450 feet. A 50-ton ore bin has been built at the mine and connected with one of 500 tons capacity on the wharf by a 2,000-foot aerial tram.

Eight men were employed at the time of inspection, July 29, 1913.

GOLD KING MINING CO.

The Gold King Mining Co. is developing under bond a group of 10 lode claims near the head of one of the eastern arms of Columbia Glacier. The property is about 6 miles from Shoup Bay by an air line, and 22 miles from Valdez over the traveled route by way of Shoup Bay and the glacier.

There are four known veins. These cut slate and graywacke and seem to be approximately parallel. Most of the work has been done on only two of the veins, especially the upper, which cuts the saddle 450 feet above the mill, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. On this vein a 110-foot crosscut has been driven to the ore and about 350 feet of drifting done. The average width of the ore throughout these workings is a little over 1 foot. Below the ridge, near the mill, two crosscuts have been driven to the vein, the upper cutting the ore at 55 feet, the lower at 340 feet.

The high-grade ore taken out in development at the upper vein was to be sacked and sledged over the snow until the work done will warrant connecting the upper and the lower veins.

At the mill the ore passes over a 1½-inch grizzly to a 6 by 8 inch Dodge crusher, from which it goes to a 3½-foot Huntington mill. From the mill the pulp flows over amalgamating plates to a Frue vanner.

Twenty-six men were employed at the time of inspection, July 22, 1913.

LANDLOCK BAY COPPER MINING CO.

The Landlock Bay Copper Mining Co. owns a group of seven lode claims on the south side of Landlock Bay. These claims were staked in 1898, acquired by the present owners in 1903, and the company incorporated in 1906.

There are four ore zones occupying shear zones through slate, graywacke, and greenstone. On the west side of the ridge on which the claims are located are two crosscuts, 70 and 285 feet long, that have intersected the ore, and shallow winzes. On the east side a 120-foot drift has been run, and below this a 187-foot crosscut. From the crosscut, more than 300 feet of drifting has been done, and a raise was being put up the past summer to connect the upper and lower level. Air is supplied to the workings, through an 8-inch pipe, by means of a 12-inch fan driven by a 3-horsepower gasoline engine.

A wharf and 800-ton bunkers have been constructed near the entrance to the lower crosscut, which is about 80 feet above sea level.

There were three men working at the time of inspection, July 29, 1913.

MINERAL KING MINING CO.

The Mineral King mine, 1 mile east of Bettles Bay, in the Port Wells district, was discovered in June, 1912. Five lode claims were staked.

There are three veins on the property, although work has been chiefly confined to one. This cuts a slate-graywacke series, strikes 53° N. 40° W., dips NE. and is 6 inches to 4 feet wide, averaging 18 inches. A shaft has been sunk 110 feet on the ore and drifts run on the vein about 200 feet from the 100-foot point. The property is equipped with a 16-horsepower boiler and a 12-horsepower hoist.

A mill site has been staked on the flat near tidewater, preparatory to the building of a mill.

SEA COAST MINING CO.

The Sea Coast Mining Co. is prospecting a group of 10 lode claims above the glacier on the eastern coast of Shoup Bay, about 14 miles from Valdez. The company planned to install a tram, a mill, and a hydroelectric plant during the summer.

SEALEY-DAVIS MINING CO.

The Sealey-Davis Mining Co. owns a group of 13 lode claims bordering on the eastern shore of Shoup Bay, about 14 miles from Valdez.

The vein, which cuts a slate-graywacke series, strikes N. 50° W., and dips 81° SW., and has been opened by a 60-foot open cut, two drifts, and a crosscut. No. 1 drift is 50 feet below the cut and is in 285 feet; No. 2 is 130 feet below No. 1 and is in 700 feet; the crosscut is 240 feet below No. 2 drift and is in 725 feet. The highest exposure on the vein is 650 feet above sea level. The average width of the fissure throughout the workings is 42 inches. During the summer of 1913 the high-grade gold ore was sacked for shipment to the smelter.

Inspection was made July 24, 1913.

THREE MAN MINING CO.

The Three Man Mining Co. owns about 40 lode claims tributary to Landlock Bay. The main group, known locally as the Dickey claims, is at the head of the bay, the Alaska Commercial group a little to the west of these, and the Montezuma group, on Copper Mountain.

The ore bodies at the Dickey group lie in shear zones in a slate-graywacke-greenstone series, with a general west-northwest strike and a dip to the north of 45° to 90°. They have been opened on 5 levels, with over 2,000 feet of development. Considerable ore, in which chalcopyrite is the main mineral of commercial value, has been shipped to the smelters.

Bunkers with a capacity of 800 tons have been constructed at sea level. An ore-sorting station has been built, as all the ore is hand sorted before shipment.

Six men were employed at the time of inspection, July 29, 1913.

KENAI PENINSULA.

GILPATRICK MINE.

The Gilpatrick is situated in the Moose Pass district, about 15 miles from mile 29, on the Alaska Northern Railroad. A mineralized dike well above timber line has been opened by several hundred feet of drifts and raises, and an arrastra installed for working the softer gold ore found near the surface. The property was idle during 1913.

GOLD STAMP MINING CO.

The Gold Stamp Mining Co. is developing a property on Bear Creek, 3½ miles from Hope. Several drifts have been driven on the veins and a two-compartment shaft sunk 110 feet, making a total of 900 feet of development. The building of a 10-stamp mill during the summer was projected.

KENAI-ALASKA GOLD CO.

The Kenai-Alaska Gold Co. owns a group of five lode and three placer claims on the north side of Falls Creek, about 4 miles from mile 26 on the Alaska Northern Railroad. The property was discovered in 1906, but not actively developed until 1910. A mill was erected in 1911.

The most work has been done on the Black Butte No. 2 claim, on a vein from a few inches to 3 feet in width, which cuts a slate-graywacke series that has an average strike of N. 70° E., and dips of 60° to 90° SE. The mine, at an elevation of about 4,500 feet, is opened by two crosscuts, the first 100 feet below the outcrop and the second 186 feet lower. Approximately 700 feet of development work has been done on the vein from the upper crosscut, and considerable ore has been stoped. The lower crosscut has intersected the vein, and development is being carried forward from that point.

Ore bins, which serve as a lower terminal for a jig-back tram to the upper crosscut, constitute the mine terminal for a Bleichert aerial tram to the mill. The tram is 8,200 feet long, with a drop of 2,400 feet between terminals.

At the mill the ore passes over a 1½-inch grizzly, the oversize going to a 7-inch by 9-inch Blake crusher, the undersize to the bins. From these it is fed to a Hendy 5-stamp battery, which crushes the ore so that it will pass a 40-mesh screen. The stamps weigh 1,000 pounds each and drop 6 inches 104 times a minute. The pulp flows

over amalgamating plates to a Risdon-Johnston concentrator and the tailings are impounded for future treatment.

There were 6 employees at the time of inspection, July 6, 1913.

MOOSE PASS MINING CO.

The Moose Pass Mining Co. is developing a prospect in the Moose Pass district, 14 miles from mile 29, on the Alaska Northern Railroad. The property includes five lode claims on a gold-bearing vein above timber line, and a mill site at the foot of the mountain. An open cut has been driven 35 feet on the vein, and a crosscut started 75 feet below this. A Little Giant mill, capable of crushing between 3 and 4 tons in 24 hours, has been installed, and a 10-foot by 2½-foot undershot wheel erected to furnish power for this mill and a 7-inch by 9-inch jaw crusher. The ore was to be passed over amalgamating plates and the tailings impounded.

PRIMROSE MINING CO.

The Primrose property, situated on Porcupine Creek, 5 miles southwest of mile 18, on the Alaska Northern Railroad, is owned by the Primrose Mining Co., of Seward. The vein was discovered in 1910, when four claims were located and several open cuts made.

Since then a crosscut just under the outcrop has been driven through the vein, a drift run 55 feet, and a winze sunk 21 feet on the vein. Both drift and winze opened high-grade gold ore. The vein is 3 to 30 inches wide, strikes approximately N. 28° E., and dips 80° E. in the lower drift, but considerably less at the surface. It seems to be parallel to a slate-graywacke contact of two of these beds.

In 1912 a small plant was installed about 300 feet downstream from the upper crosscut. This included a No. 4 Blake crusher, Little Giant mill, amalgamating plates, and a concentrating table. The ore is reduced to three-fourths of an inch by the crusher and ground to 40 mesh by the mill. The plates are 2½ by 7 feet, set on a grade of 2 inches to the foot. About 1 ton of concentrates is obtained for every 20 tons of ore crushed, and the tailings are allowed to flow into the creek.

Four men were employed when the property was inspected, July 10, 1913.

SCHEEN-LECHNER MINING CO.

The property of the Scheen-Lechner Mining Co. is situated on the north side of Falls Creek, about 4½ miles from mile 25, on the Alaska Northern Railroad. The ground was located in 1907, but the greater part of the development has been done since 1910. The group includes three lode claims on two gold-bearing quartz veins, a mill site, and a water right.

The veins, which strike N. 40° W., dip 46° NE., and cut a slate-graywacke series, are connected by a 100-foot crosscut and are developed on two levels, giving approximately 275 feet of backs. The total development is more than 1,500 feet. The upper vein is 8 inches to 15 feet and the lower 18 inches to 12 feet wide.

A mill to contain two Hendy 1,000-pound and two Nissen 1,450-pound stamps was in course of construction the summer of 1913. It was planned to crush the ore to 30 mesh, amalgamate on plates, concentrate on a Frue vanner and a Deister table, and impound the tailings for future treatment. A 6-foot impulse wheel under a 120-foot head was being installed to furnish power for the plant. A 2,800-foot aerial tram is to be installed to convey the ore from the mine to the mill.

The employees numbered 25 at the time of inspection, July 7, 1913.

WHORF COAL MINE.

A bed of lignite coal was opened near Seldovia, by W. G. Whorf, and about 1,600 tons of coal mined for local use.

WILLOW CREEK (SUSITNA DRAINAGE).

ALASKA FREE GOLD MINING CO.

The group of 16 lode claims, owned by the Alaska Free Gold Mining Co. and leased by William Martin, of Seattle, is situated near the head of Fishhook Creek, on the southern side of the valley, about 35 miles from Knik. The ground was located in 1906, and was prospected only in a small way until 1912, when the present operator procured an eight-year lease and erected a small mill.

Several veins have been opened by cuts. The main vein, opened by a large cut and a short drift on the ore, is 3 to 10 feet wide, strikes N. 20° W., and dips 38° to 40° SW. Both the hanging and the foot walls are blocky quartz-diorite, which is crossed by numerous small stringers. The mill, 1,800 feet below the mine, is connected with the workings by three jig-back aerial trams. One 2,250-foot span carries the cable from intermediate bins to the mill, the bins being connected to the mine workings by a 1,100-foot span. The tram buckets hold between 450 and 500 pounds of ore each, run on a five-eighths-inch cable, and are pulled by a one-fourth-inch haulage rope.

At the mill the ore goes through a jaw crusher, which reduces it to 1-inch size, and thence to bins, from which it is fed automatically to a 10-foot Lane slow-speed mill, driven eight revolutions per minute. No screen is used, as the height of the discharge—6½ inches above the die—and the feed water regulate the size of the product. Inside amalgamation is practiced. From the mill the pulp flows over two sets of plates to two Wilfley tables and is stored for future treatment.

There were 26 employees at the time of inspection, June 27, 1913.

ALASKA GOLD QUARTZ MINING CO.

The property of the Alaska Gold Quartz Mining Co. consists of a group of five lode claims, a fraction, and a mill site, near the head of Fishhook Creek, about 35 miles from Knik. The company was incorporated in 1906.

There are two veins—the Granite Mountain and the Independence—in a quartz-diorite. The Granite Mountain vein strikes N. 20° W., dips 16° to 17° to the southwest, and varies between 2 inches and 4 feet in width, with an average of 18 inches. The Independence vein

has a parallel strike but a steeper dip, varying between 38° and 42° to the southwest, and averages 30 inches in width. The aggregate development amounted to over 1,000 feet early in the spring of 1913.

The ore is conveyed from the mine to the mill by two jig-back aerial trams with five-eighths inch track cables and one-fourth inch haulage cables. The buckets hold 450 pounds of ore.

There are two units in the mill, a three-stamp battery with 350-pound stamps falling 7 inches 104 times a minute, and a Nissen stamp falling 6 inches 96 times a minute. The ore passes over a three-fourth inch grizzly before going to a jaw crusher, and is fed from the bins automatically to the stamps. A 40-mesh screen is used on both batteries, and the pulp is run over plates and concentrated, about 1 ton of concentrates being obtained for 75 or 100 tons of ore crushed. The tailings are impounded for future treatment. Power is furnished to the plant by a Pelton wheel under a 110-foot head.

There were 8 men at the property at the time it was inspected, June 27, 1913.

GOLD BULLION MINE.

The Gold Bullion mine, under bond to Hugh Doheny and L. C. Tomson, of Montreal, is situated on the divide between Willow and Craigie Creeks, about 33 miles from Knik. The group, which contains seven lode claims, was located in 1906, and a two-stamp mill was erected in 1907. Five stamps were added to the equipment in 1911 and the property bonded to the present operators early in the spring of 1913.

Five drifts have been driven on the vein, and considerable high-grade gold-bearing ore has been stoped. There has not been enough work done on the vein to determine its strike and dip with exactness, as it varies greatly at the points where it has been opened. Both the foot wall and the hanging wall are quartz-diorite, though at places near the surface the hanging wall has been completely eroded and the vein covered with broken fragments of country rock frozen together. Great care has to be observed in ventilating these parts of the mine, as the air quickly thaws the ground so that the hanging wall caves.

The ore is conveyed from the mine to the ore bins, 1,300 feet, on a jig-back aerial tram, and from the bins to the mill, 3,800 feet, by a second tram of the same type.

At the mill the ore is broken to 1½ inches by a 7 by 9 inch jaw crusher, and reduced to 50-mesh by the stamps. The pulp from the stamps is run over amalgamating plates and concentrated on a Wilfley table, the tailings being stored for future treatment. There are seven stamps in the mill, one battery of two and one of five heads.

There were 20 employees at the time of inspection, June 28, 1913.

SEWARD PENINSULA.

AMERICAN GOLD DREDGING CO.

The boat of the American Gold Dredging Co., constructed to handle the beach sands at the water's edge, was operated during the summer months at the mouth of Peluk Creek, east of Nome.

The dredge is of the flume type with close-connected buckets (capacity $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet), and the digging ladder is constructed to dig to a depth of 15 feet. The boat digs on a spud and the hull is 23 by 50 feet with a depth of 4 feet. A 50-horsepower gasoline engine, belted to a main shaft, furnishes all the power for the machinery of the boat. The flume is 70 feet long and 3 feet wide, with amalgamating plates set in undercurrents for a length of 16 feet.

Six men were employed at the time of inspection, September 23, 1913.

BLUE GOOSE MINING CO.

The dredge of the Blue Goose Mining Co. operates on a group of 10 claims on Ophir Creek, in the Council district.

The hull of the boat is 90 by 32 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The buckets are close connected and have a capacity of 3 cubic feet. An 85-horsepower boiler, burning wood, furnishes power for the entire boat. From the buckets the gravel goes through a hopper to two shaking screens, the area of each being $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 feet. In the first screen are three-eighths inch holes, and in the second one-half inch holes. Sprays are directed against the screens to break up and wash the gravel. They discharge to a stacker, the screened product going to the sluices. The boat digs 18 feet below the water line and is lighted by a steam-driven 5-kilowatt dynamo.

Inspection was made September 13, 1913.

CHRISTENSEN & MEBES.

Christensen & Mebes operated a lease on the Mint fraction claim on Center Creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Nome.

The ground, which was frozen, was being worked at the time of inspection through a 75-foot shaft; the workings were connected with four other shafts for ventilation. An area approximately 200 feet square was worked out during the summer with a crew of 16 men.

The equipment consisted of a 35-horsepower boiler, 50 steam points, an 8-horsepower hoist, and a 4-inch centrifugal pump, driven by a 14-horsepower gasoline engine.

Inspection was made September 8, 1913.

ERNST-ALASKA DREDGING CO.

The Ernst-Alaska Dredging Co.'s dredge worked the past summer on a group of claims just east of the city of Nome.

The dredge is of the flume type, with a hull 23 by 46 feet by 3 feet 10 inches deep. The flume is 7 feet long and 3 feet wide, and is set on a grade of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to the foot. The buckets are open connected, with a capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, and the digging ladder is built to dig to a depth of 15 feet. A 40-horsepower gasoline engine furnishes all the power for the boat, except the electricity used for lights, which is taken from the circuit that furnishes light to the city of Nome. The boat digs on a spud, and averages 700 cubic yards a day when in thawed ground.

Seven men were employed at the time of inspection, September 23, 1913.

FLODIN GOLD MINING & DREDGING CO.

The Flodin Gold Mining & Dredging Co. has two dredges on the Solomon River, one about 8 miles from Solomon, the other at East Fork.

The dredge at East Fork, the newer of the two, is gasoline driven and of the flume type. Its rated capacity is 1,000 cubic yards a day. Power is furnished by a 60-horsepower gasoline engine belted to a main-line shaft, which is in turn belted to the bucket line, winches, pump, and other machinery. The buckets have manganese steel lips and are of cast steel with a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet. The pump is a 10-inch centrifugal, and elevates the water about 12 feet to the flume. The flume is 75 feet long, 30 inches wide, and has a grade of one-half inch to the foot with 20 feet of undercurrent. The boat digs on a spud and is built to dig to 10 feet. The bedrock is schist and limestone.

The dredge was being operated two 12-hour shifts with a crew of seven men when inspected on September 11, 1913.

FLUME DREDGE CO.

The Flume Dredge Co. operates three dredges in the Council and Solomon River districts. The two in the Council district are on Ophir and Melsing Creeks, and the one in the Solomon River district is on Shovel Creek.

The dredges are all of the flume type and are driven by gasoline engines belted to a main-line shaft, to which are also belted the winches, pumps, and bucket lines. They can dig to depths of 10 to 14 feet, and are fitted with $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot, close-connected, buckets. They are run two 12-hour shifts with a crew of six or seven men on each boat. All of these dredges dig on spuds and have a capacity of about 800 cubic yards a day.

The Ophir Creek work was inspected September 13, that on Melsing Creek, September 14, and that on Shovel Creek, September 18, 1913.

H. S. HANSEN.

During the past season H. S. Hansen operated a lease on the Rhoda claim, owned by the Miners & Merchants Bank, of Nome. This property is on Center Creek.

The ground was frozen at the time of inspection and was opened by a 71-foot shaft, the workings connecting with two other shafts for air. Approximately 80,000 square feet of bedrock was blocked out with a crew of three men, and was mined in three months with a force of 32 men.

Fuel oil was used for making steam. Equipment consisted of two boilers, one of 35 and one of 50 horsepower, a 22-horsepower hoist, 100 steam points, and a 5-inch centrifugal pump driven by a 16-horsepower gasoline engine.

Inspection was made September 8, 1913.

HANSON & LARSEN.

During the past summer Hanson & Larsen worked the Paystreak claim, 2 miles west of Nome.

The frozen ground was opened by two 75-foot shafts. The ground was blocked out in the spring with a crew of three men, and was

mined during the summer with a crew of 12, a total of 15,000 to 20,000 square feet of clay bedrock being cleaned.

Fuel oil was used to generate steam under a 25-horsepower boiler. A 16-horsepower gasoline engine drove a centrifugal pump to elevate the sluice water.

Inspection was made September 3, 1913.

A. J. LANDSTROM.

A. J. Landstrom worked No. 4 claim, Little Creek, on lease from the Pioneer Mining Co.

The deposit, which was frozen at the time of inspection, was opened by a 40-foot shaft, connected with a second shaft for air. An area 150 by 200 feet was crosscut and the greater part of this worked out in three months with a crew of 15 men. The ground was thawed at night and hoisted in the day time.

The equipment consisted of a 25-horsepower boiler, 8-horsepower hoist, 30 steam points, and a 6-inch centrifugal pump driven by a 20-horsepower gasoline engine. Fuel oil was used for the generation of steam power.

Inspection was made September 4, 1913.

NEW ERA MINING CO.

The New Era Mining Co., an organization of Nome business men, is prospecting a group of lode claims and patented placer ground at the head of Snow gulch, about 10 miles north of Nome.

The claims are on a schist-limestone contact, both the schist and the limestone being traversed by a network of quartz stringers that show free gold. A shaft has been sunk 30 feet, a crosscut driven about 300 feet, and a number of surface pits have been opened, from which considerable ore has been sent to the mill.

The two-battery four-stamp mill has 1,000-pound stamps dropping 5 inches 90 times a minute. The ore passes over a 1½-inch grizzly to an 8 by 14 inch jaw crusher. The undersize and the crushed ore fall into a 30-ton bin from which they are fed by Challenge feeders to the stamps, which crush to 40 mesh, the pulp going over amalgamating plates to a Diester table. About 4 tons of concentrates is obtained from 100 tons of ore. Coal is used for fuel under a 45-horsepower boiler, which furnishes steam for the entire plant. A 25-horsepower engine is belted to the main shaft. This drives the mill and crusher. A 5-horsepower engine furnishes power for the table.

The property was idle at the time of the inspector's visit, September 8, 1913, but has since been bonded to a company that proposes to test the ground with diamond drills.

NOME CONSOLIDATED DREDGING CO.

The Nome Consolidated Dredging Co. has two boats in operation on Wonder and Burbon Creeks, just north of Nome. A third boat is under construction.

Both dredges are operated by electricity furnished by a central plant. A battery of three Sterling boilers, burning crude oil, furnishes steam for a turbine direct connected to a 650-kilowatt dynamo.

The current is sent over the transmission wires at 2,300 volts and stepped down to 440 volts on the boats.

The Burbon Creek dredge has close-connected buckets with a capacity of 7 cubic feet and is built to dig 32 feet below the water line. At the time of inspection it was working in ground that was frozen in places, its capacity in such ground being 2,500 cubic yards a day.

The Wonder Creek boat has 7 cubic foot, open-connected buckets, and the digging ladder is constructed to dig a depth of 52 feet below the water line. It was working entirely in frozen ground, and a thawing plant was kept in constant operation in advance of the boat. Both dredges are of the screen type and dig on spuds.

Inspection was made September 21, 1913.

NOME-MONTANA-NEW MEXICO MINING CO., CONSOLIDATED.

The dredge of the Nome-Montana-New Mexico Mining Co., Consolidated, was operated the past season on a group of claims at the junction of Solomon River and Shovel Creek.

The machinery of the boat is driven by steam power furnished by one 60 and one 30 horsepower boiler, each using coal for fuel. The hull is 85 feet in length and 35 feet in width. The buckets are open connected and have a capacity of 5 cubic feet. The ladder is constructed for digging a depth of 18 feet. The gravel from the buckets passes over shaking screens, with an area of 6 by 25 feet, to a link-belt stacker, the perforations in the screen ranging from three-eighths to 1½ inches. The screened product goes directly to the sluices. The boat digs on a headline and has a capacity of 1,600 to 1,700 cubic yards a day.

A crew of 9 men was employed about the boat at the time of inspection, September 18, 1913.

O. W. OLSON.

O. W. Olson worked a part of the Tundra Association ground, at Munroeveville, under lease from the Pioneer Mining Co.

The 52-foot working shaft is connected to two others for ventilation. Crosscuts were driven from the ends of the drifts and the ground worked back to the shaft. The pay dirt lay on the schist bedrock with about 2 feet of the gravel above bedrock. The barren gravel above this was undercut and thrown back and the pay dirt, gravel, and bedrock were loaded into cars, which were trammed by hand to the shaft. About seven weeks was spent in opening the frozen gravel. During the period of active mining, about six months, a crew of 26 men was employed and approximately 3 acres of bedrock cleaned. The ground was thawed at night and the dirt mined and hoisted in the daytime, thus giving the maximum number of men the day work.

One 50-horsepower boiler furnished steam for 50 points, an 8-horsepower hoist, and a pump with a 2½-inch suction. A 20-horsepower gasoline engine drove a 5-inch centrifugal pump which elevated the sluice water 32 feet.

Inspection was made September 4, 1913.

PLEIN MINING & DREDGING CO.

The dredge of this company is working a group of claims on the Nome River, about 3 miles east of Nome, in an area where most of the ground is frozen. A thawing plant, consisting of one 35 and one 50 horsepower boiler, is kept constantly busy in advance of the boat. From 20 to 30 steam points about 20 feet long are staggered in rows (7-foot centers) about 100 feet ahead of the dredge. Crude oil is used under the boilers.

The hull of the dredge measures 36 by 76 feet by 5 feet 8 inches deep. It is equipped with a 150-horsepower boiler, which burns crude oil. The bucket line, stacker, and screen are driven by a 60-horsepower engine, a 10-inch centrifugal pump by a 20-horsepower engine, and the winches by a second 20-horsepower engine. The boat digs on a headline and is constructed for digging a depth of 24 feet. The gravel is washed in a revolving trommel with three-eighths-inch holes, the screened product going to the sluices, and the oversize to a bucket stacker. The dredge averages 900 cubic yards a day.

Eight men were employed at the time of inspection, September 23, 1913.

RUBY DREDGING CO.

The Ruby Dredging Co. operated its dredge the past season on Ruby Creek, a tributary of the Casadepaga River.

The dredge is of the flume type with a 60 by 32 foot hull, 4½ feet deep. The buckets are open connected and have a capacity of 2½ cubic feet. The dredge handles approximately 1,000 cubic yards a day. The digging ladder is built to dig to a depth of 12 feet. The winches and bucket line are driven by a 40-horsepower gasoline engine, the 12-inch centrifugal pump is driven by a 50-horsepower engine. The boat is equipped with spuds, but it digs on a headline. The flume is 72 feet long, 3 feet wide, and built on a grade of 10 inches in 16 feet.

Seven men were employed at the time of inspection, September 17, 1913.

SEIVERSON & JOHNSON.

Seiverson & Johnson operated a dredge on a group of five claims and a fraction, about 1 mile below East Fork, on the Solomon River.

The dredge digs on a headline and is of the screen type, has 2½ cubic foot, open-connected buckets with manganese steel lips, and digs to a depth of 5 or 6 feet. Its digging ladder is built for about double that depth. Power is furnished by a 75-horsepower boiler burning crude oil. The gravel falls into a hopper from the buckets and runs to a revolving trommel, where it is broken and is washed by a number of sprays. The overside falls to a belt stacker and the screened product goes to the sluices. The bedrock is schist and limestone.

The boat was operated two 12-hour shifts with a crew of six men. Inspection was made September 11, 1913.

SEWARD DREDGING CO.

The dredge of the Seward Dredging Co., formerly known as the *Three Friends* dredge, operated the past season on the company's ground on Solomon River, about 6 miles from Solomon.

The dredge is steam driven, being equipped with one 100 and one 50 horsepower boiler; crude oil is used for fuel. The buckets are close connected and have a capacity of 5 cubic feet. They dump into a hopper which feeds a set of two shaking screens, each screen measuring 6½ by 12 feet and having perforations ranging from five-sixteenths to 1½ inches. A belt stacker takes care of the oversize and the material passing the screens goes to the sluices. The boat digs on a spud and has a capacity of 2,000 cubic yards a day.

There were 13 employees on the dredge at the time of inspection, September 18, 1913.

SHOVEL CREEK GOLD DREDGING CO.

The dredge of the Shovel Creek Gold Dredging Co., operated on Shovel Creek, about 2 miles above the junction of the creek with the Solomon River.

The dredge buckets have a capacity of 2½ cubic feet and are close connected. The ladder is constructed for digging to a depth of 15 feet. Gasoline engines are used to furnish power, the bucket line, screen, winches, and stacker being driven by an engine of 80 horsepower. A 40-horsepower engine drives a 9-inch centrifugal pump and a 5-horsepower engine drives a 2-inch pump and a 5-kilowatt dynamo. The boat digs on a spud and has a capacity of 1,000 cubic yards a day. The gravel is washed in a 20 by 3½ foot revolving trommel with three-eighths inch and one-half inch perforations, from which the screened material goes directly to the sluices and the oversize to a belt stacker.

Inspection was made September 18, 1913.

SOLOMON DREDGING CO.

The dredge of the Solomon Dredging Co. works a group of claims about 1 mile above East Fork, on the Solomon River.

The buckets are close connected and the digging ladder is constructed to handle gravel from a depth of 18 feet, although the present work is in ground about half that depth. The hull is 45 by 80 feet, with a depth of 6 feet. Fuel oil is used for the generation of power under a 135-horsepower boiler. A 60-horsepower engine operates the bucket line and hoist, an 8-horsepower engine the swinging winches, and a 90-horsepower engine the pump, screen, and stacker. From the hopper the gravel goes to a 5 by 30 foot revolving trommel, with one-fourth, three-eighths, one-half, and 1½ inch holes; the oversize goes to a 28-inch belt stacker. The sluice grade is 1½ inches to the foot. The boat digs on a spud.

A crew of 10 men was employed at the time of inspection, September 16, 1913.

STAR DREDGING CO.

The Star Dredging Co. has a dredge on claim 3 above Mystery Creek, about 3 miles from Council.

The dredge is of the flume type, and the hull is 28 by 50 feet by 5 feet deep. The buckets are cast steel with manganese-steel lips. They are open connected and have a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet. The bucket line and winches are driven by a 35-horsepower gasoline engine. Another 35-horsepower boiler furnishes power for a 10-inch centrifugal pump, which elevates the sluice water. A 7-horsepower engine drives the clean-up pump and the dynamo that furnishes the light for the boat. The flume is 60 feet long and 5 feet wide, is set with a grade of 8 inches in 10 feet, and has railroad-iron riffles. The boat digs on a spud and employs a crew of 7 men.

Inspection was made September 14, 1913.

WILD GOOSE MINING & TRADING CO.

The Wild Goose dredge is working on claim 23 on Ophir Creek, in the Council district, advancing downstream over the group of claims controlled by the company.

The hull of the boat is 75 by 32 feet, with a depth of 6 feet. The buckets are of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot capacity, are close connected, and have manganese steel lips. Power is furnished by a 150-horsepower gasoline engine. The buckets discharge into a hopper, which feeds a 27 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ foot revolving trommel, the perforations of which grade from three-eighths to 1 inch. The oversize goes direct to a tailing stacker, and the screened product goes to the sluices. The dredge digs 25 feet below the water line and handles approximately 2,000 cubic yards a day.

Inspection was made September 13, 1913.

WILLOW CREEK DREDGING CO.

The Willow Creek Dredging Co. operated its dredge the past season on a group of claims on Willow Creek, a tributary of the Casadepaga River, about 2 miles above the junction of the streams.

The hull of this dredge is 50 by 60 feet, with a 2-foot overhang and a depth of 4 feet 4 inches. The buckets are open connected, have a capacity of 3 cubic feet, and are made of cast steel with manganese steel lips. Gasoline engines are used for power, the bucket line, screen, stacker, and 4-inch pump being driven by one of 60 horsepower. Two-inch and 8-inch centrifugal pumps are driven by a 30-horsepower engine.

From the hopper the gravel passes through a revolving trommel with three-eighths, one-half, and 1 by 2 inch perforations, the oversize going to the stacker and the screened product to the sluices. The boat digs on a head line, is built to work to a depth of 15 feet below water line, and has a theoretical capacity of 2,000 cubic yards a day. A crew of seven men is employed.

Inspection was made September 16, 1913.

WISE & CO.

The Linda claim on Center Creek, belonging to the Miners & Merchants Bank of Nome, was worked during the summer under lease by Wise & Co.

The ground was opened by two main shafts, one 70 and one 80 feet deep. From these shafts approximately 130,000 square feet of ground was mined in seven months with a crew of 53 men. In thawing the gravel the steam points were driven during the day, the steam was turned on at night, and the thawed ground hoisted the next day.

The equipment consisted of four boilers, two of 30 and two of 45 horsepower; 100 steam points, one 10 and one 12 horsepower hoist, and an 8-inch centrifugal pump driven by a 44-horsepower gasoline engine. Fuel oil was used under the boilers.

Inspection was made September 8, 1913.

Very respectfully,

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Mine Inspector for Alaska.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, August 28, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

As the report covers one-half of the territorial biennial period, it will be made as brief as possible and dependence be placed on the various tables presented, rather than extensive comment.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The Territory of Hawaii is practically a two-crop country and can not be called a self-contained country. It produces a varying per cent of perishable articles for local consumption, always endeavoring to add varieties and nonperishable products and thus become more and more self-sustaining.

It is primarily a country of exports with resulting imports for the maintenance of its inhabitants and enlargement of its enterprises.

Under the protective tariff of the United States sugar production in Hawaii was stimulated to a great development. Nearly all sugar enterprises established previous to the year 1898 had normal beginnings and gradual and healthy growth, physically and financially. In just so far as these same methods have been adhered to, these estates are sound to-day. In 1898 modern methods of physical optimism, valuations, capitalization, haste, and anticipation of profits obtained. The failure of these methods of business has placed a burden on investors, the responsibility for which it is attempted to shift onto legislation. The Territory has felt the depression in the prices of sugar and such depression strikes a practically two-crop country severely. Privately it is admitted that the responsibility lies in the marked overproduction in the world's sugar supply, in which Hawaii has had its full part.

While Hawaii has some moderate relief in coffee, rice, etc., its secondary product is canned pineapples, which industry has had such a sudden and abnormal growth that it has this season, 1914, outstripped the means of caring for the field product, and where unprotected by contract the grower is helpless as to price and market. The hold-over stocks of 1913 and immense increase of the 1914 pack raise the question whether the market is not so oversupplied that considerable time for adjustment will be required.

The fundamental law of supply and demand seems to have struck the Territory of Hawaii forcibly enough to cause its bankers and directors of business and public opinion to place more value on conservatism, especially where a small community is directly amenable to their influence.

At this writing the European war has caused a recent violent reaction in prices of sugar, and on the New York basis Hawaii has experienced this year a range from a minimum delivered in New York of \$58.40 per short ton to \$130.80 maximum.

The fact remains that sugar comprising 79.81 per cent of Hawaii's exports and canned pineapples 11.98 per cent, a total of 91.79 per cent, are in an uncertain condition, hence there is corresponding unrest and concern.

The situation is not without some compensations. There is apparent greater voluntary efficiency on the part of labor and greater economic prudence in the management of our agricultural enterprises. The time allowed between the reduction in the tariff and the date of free sugar is too short to test possible reductions in costs of sugar in Hawaii, for cane is not here an annual crop, but, plant and ratoon combined, may be considered a 30 to 36 months' crop. The prospect of being able to compete with free Cuban sugar is not flattering, particularly as Hawaii is transportation handicapped \$5 to \$6 per ton in reaching markets. This subject had best be presented at a later date, although of vital importance to the Hawaiian Islands.

Beginning in February some distress appeared from lack of employment, actual and self-imposed, but through private and government efforts this has largely disappeared. It is fortunate that the government can almost daily reach the labor market. No government-assisted immigration has taken place during the past year, except a small trial shipment of Poles. Quite a large number of permanently incapacitated assisted European immigrants and their dependents have, at their own request, been repatriated at government expense. Privately assisted Filipino immigration has continued in moderate numbers, the net increase being 1,818 persons.

Skilled and unskilled labor lacked employment in some degree, but to what extent was hardly ascertainable, for the operations of the United States Army and Navy in their construction work now largely affect that class of labor.

Acute distress is probably less, and less noticeable here than in mainland communities, for the Territory is relatively small, climate favorable, and means of relief more easily ascertainable and quickly brought into action.

Both cities, Honolulu and Hilo, are anticipating much business and prosperity as ports of call and supply for trans-Pacific commerce passing the Panama Canal. The harbor of the former requires enlarging, particularly for anchorage; the latter needs the completion of its breakwater.

The climate and scenery of Hawaii and the appreciation shown by large numbers of visitors encourage the expectation that a larger number of mainlanders, independent in their means, will make the islands their home for at least a part of the year and thus add to the charm and prosperity of the community. Hawaii is enlarging her accommodations for tourists and providing means of entertainment.

The operations of the United States Army and Navy through their establishments in Hawaii and the large number of men, military, naval, and civil, connected therewith, have become a most important factor in the various phases of social life and business in the Territory. The Territorial government is particularly anxious to be of all possible service to the United States and their military and naval representatives.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Objections to a literacy test for European immigrants to Hawaii rests as in the annual report of 1913, except the prospects of such immigration have diminished very materially.

The land laws need revising, but such revision should be initiated by the territorial legislature.

Before any United States reclamation act should be extended to the Territory of Hawaii, an investigation of reclaimable lands should be made. The governor does not know of extensive areas.

The cities of Honolulu and Hilo need some reclamation within their borders. The Territory will be able to care for Hilo. The project at Honolulu is too great for both Territorial and county funds.

The failure of Congress to approve the bill amending and extending the franchise of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. is deferring desired extensions of the street railway system.

The next legislature will be requested to take steps to increase the importance of the port of Nawiliwili, island of Kauai, that it may present stronger claims for a breakwater.

The Kilauea National Park, as the best and greatest example of active volcanic action, deserves the attention of Congress.

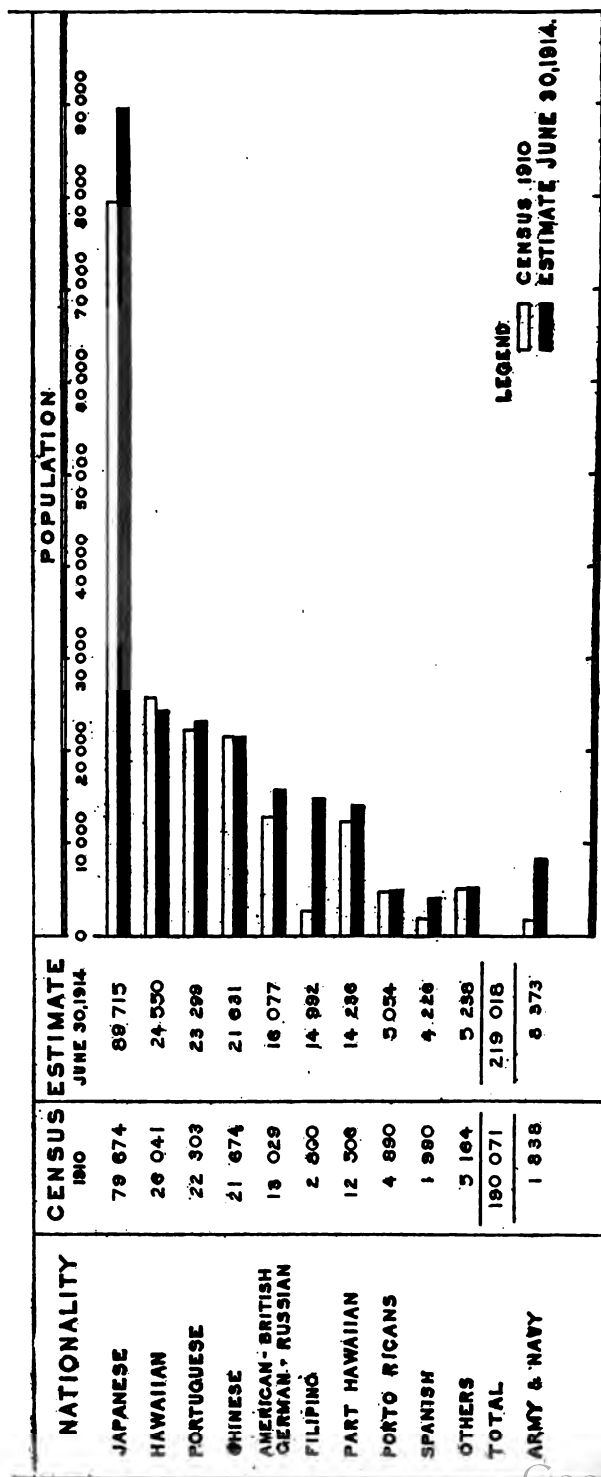
PROBLEMS OF POPULATION.

The Territory of Hawaii from its mixed population of races from all over the world, living, studying, engaged in business, professions and labor in close juxtaposition, presents problems and examples that may well be studied by statesmen and legislators, as well as the social student.

For the present, at least, it would be rather presumptuous for the governor of these associated peoples to assume to analyze the situation and draw conclusions, but it is his duty to present the facts in the most concise, striking, and understandable form. Hence there are presented further in this report diagrams showing the following: Population of the Territory of Hawaii by nationalities; School pupils of the Territory of Hawaii by nationalities; Contributions to the public income by nationalities; Control of business by nationalities; Public land.

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION.

The Territory of Hawaii has been distinctly and generously a supporter of education in practical forms and also of what may be termed advanced theories of pedagogical and ethical types, and the tendency has been to magnify these latter. A point has been reached where there must be a reaction in favor of sound, rational education, if the Territory of Hawaii is to find support in the vocations it has to offer its children after such preparation. The department of public instruction has been directed to use all its wisdom and effort to bring about sound, not theoretical, education, and it is making the effort.



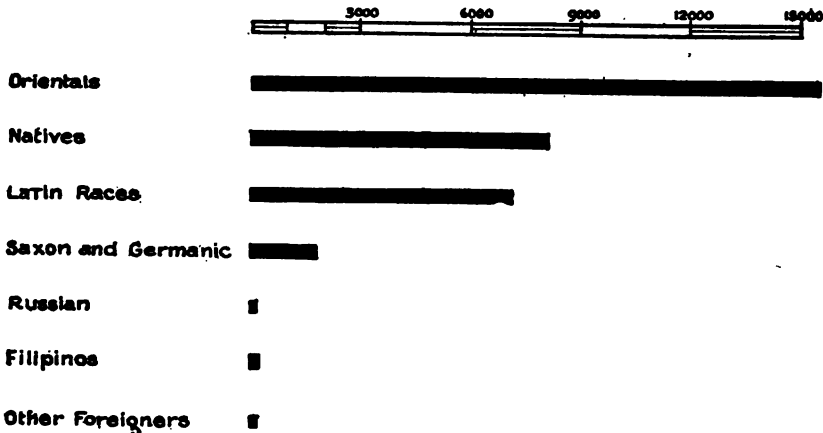
No. 1.—Diagram showing population, by nationalities.

LAND PROBLEM.

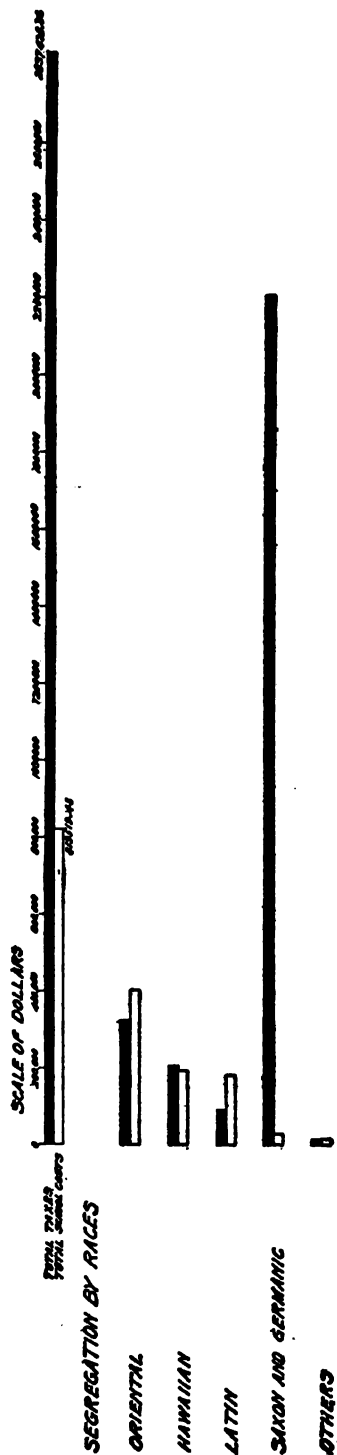
The land diagram in this report discloses accurately the public land situation and is a reminder that much of our recent land legislation has been based on the presumption that the Territory is possessed of great areas of arable agricultural land, when, in fact, 59,044 acres is the sum total of such public land. Nearly all this land is now being utilized by lessees. As it reverts to the government and thence into the hands of small owners, it is doubtful whether much, if any, greater income will be derived from produce raised thereon. There is beginning to be felt a pressure for land by the matured children of older homesteaders. This demand will naturally increase as our school statistics indicate. The next legislature will be requested to go thoroughly into the subject.

School attendance, Territory of Hawaii, June 30, 1914, by nationalities.

| Nationalities. | Public schools. | Private schools. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Oriental: | | | |
| Japanese..... | 10,329 | 1,179 | 11,508 |
| Chinese..... | 2,638 | 974 | 3,612 |
| Koreans..... | 304 | 127 | 431 |
| | —13,271 | —2,280 | —15,551 |
| Natives: | | | |
| Hawaiians..... | 3,288 | 661 | 3,949 |
| Part Hawaiians..... | 3,089 | 1,076 | 4,165 |
| | —6,377 | —1,737 | —8,114 |
| Latin races: | | | |
| Portuguese..... | 4,329 | 1,071 | 5,400 |
| Spanish..... | 920 | 71 | 991 |
| Porto Ricans..... | 717 | 80 | 797 |
| | —5,966 | —1,192 | —7,158 |
| Saxon and Germanic: | | | |
| Americans..... | 635 | 768 | 1,403 |
| British..... | 102 | 71 | 173 |
| German..... | 164 | 99 | 263 |
| | —901 | —938 | —1,839 |
| Russian..... | 150 | 33 | 183 |
| Filipinos..... | 207 | 36 | 243 |
| Other foreigners..... | 118 | 82 | 200 |
| Total..... | 26,990 | 6,298 | 33,288 |

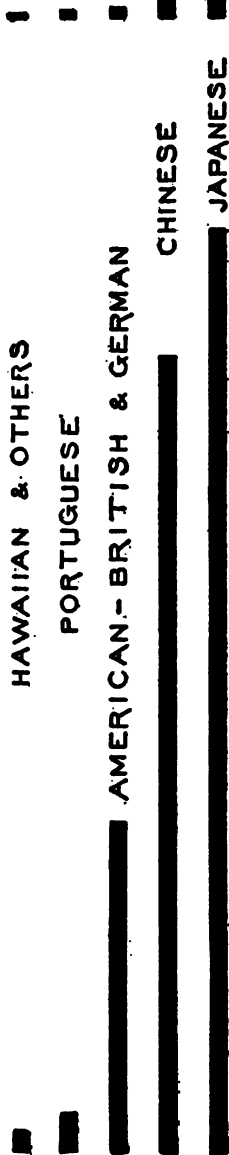


No. 2.—Diagram showing school attendance, by nationalities.

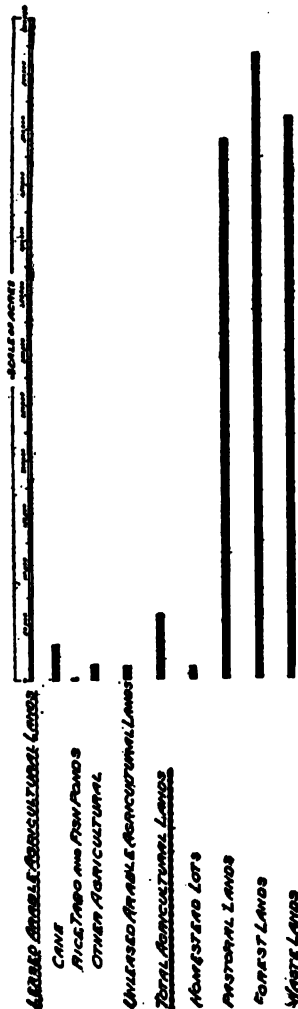


No. 3.—Diagram showing taxes paid, and total school costs, by races. For details of cost of education see table under heading "Schools."

BUSINESS SECTION



NOTE :- CHART BASED ON NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES.
No. 4.—Diagram showing relative control of business by nationalities.



No. 5.—Diagram showing classification of public lands.

Taxes collected for the year ended June 30, 1914, by races, etc., of taxpayers, inclusive of interest, penalties, and costs.

| Kind of taxes, etc. | Anglo-Saxons. | Hawaiians. | Portuguese and Spanish. | Chinese. | Japanese. | All others. | Total. |
|---|---------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Real property: | | | | | | | |
| Corporations, firms, etc. | \$633,147.10 | \$1,177.65 | \$1,211.15 | \$4,794.48 | \$3,403.00 | \$40.01 | \$643,773.39 |
| Other than corporations, etc. | 214,812.67 | 150,621.51 | 35,937.49 | 17,522.44 | 12,810.51 | 142.10 | 431,846.72 |
| Personal property: | | | | | | | |
| Corporations, firms, etc. | 762,630.84 | 378.50 | 1,381.30 | 16,011.30 | 4,731.35 | 29.25 | 785,162.54 |
| Other than corporations, etc. | 31,926.98 | 13,680.17 | 3,121.14 | 15,286.49 | 29,837.97 | 635.73 | 94,491.48 |
| Specific property: Automobiles, carriages, etc. | 38,995.82 | 6,484.28 | 4,854.95 | 6,279.49 | 19,589.22 | 165.32 | 76,372.09 |
| Personal: Poll, road, and school | 26,053.46 | 24,709.52 | 41,727.95 | 42,585.20 | 145,131.50 | 11,915.04 | 292,122.67 |
| Income, general: | | | | | | | |
| Corporations, firms, etc. | 324,190.70 | 89.01 | 526.92 | 839.97 | 1,511.69 | ..... | 327,158.29 |
| Other than corporations, etc. | 58,292.04 | 7,535.08 | 1,552.16 | 1,080.36 | 1,873.40 | ..... | 70,338.04 |
| Income, special: | | | | | | | |
| Corporations, firms, etc. | 107,265.21 | ..... | 144.36 | 236.93 | 499.64 | ..... | 108,146.14 |
| Other than corporations, etc. | 5,993.70 | 1,733.40 | 136.00 | 70.30 | 83.00 | ..... | 8,016.40 |
| Total | 2,203,308.52 | 208,409.12 | 90,593.42 | 104,706.96 | 219,476.88 | 12,833.46 | 2,837,428.36 |

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

Local governments in Hawaii were established for the first time on July 1, 1905, when the Territory was divided into four counties, one of which, namely, that comprising the island of Oahu, was converted, on January 1, 1909, into a city and county, to be known as the city and county of Honolulu, with more extensive powers than the other counties, and a mayor. There is a fifth county, the leper settlement, which is under the control of the board of health.

These governments have been gradually developed. Experience has led to the exercise of greater care in extending their powers through legislation. Some of these governments are beyond criticism, but in the case of the county of Hawaii the local government has been a disappointment. Sufficient evidence of financial irregularities was placed before the last legislature, with the result that a special commission was appointed and the necessary funds appropriated for a thorough investigation into the affairs of that county. That investigation is now completed, and \$45,916.37 of the county's moneys were recovered and eight officials have either pleaded guilty or have been tried and convicted of various offenses. This will tend to prevent a recurrence of such irregularities.

Under the authority given the counties by the last legislature to issue bonds for public improvements, the county of Maui held a special election on May 27, 1914, for the issuance of bonds for certain public improvements. The majority voted negatively and the bonds were not issued. The transfer from the Territory to the city and county of Honolulu of the extensive water and sewer works was effected on June 30, 1914.

Income of counties, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| Counties. | Collected by Territory for counties. | | Collected by counties. | | | | Total. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | General taxes. | Road tax. | License fees. | Fines and costs. | Water and sewer rates. | Miscellaneous. | |
| Honolulu (Oahu)..... | \$683,775.23 | \$82,607.03 | \$156,382.12 | \$40,449.36 | | \$34,820.36 | \$1,008,534.10 |
| Hawaii..... | 318,808.69 | 48,872.33 | 71,998.50 | 27,907.39 | \$16,974.48 | 53,681.52 | 538,303.41 |
| Mauī..... | 223,061.69 | 26,439.41 | 28,058.18 | 13,746.14 | 11,623.59 | 7,328.11 | 310,257.12 |
| Kauai..... | 143,943.87 | 27,063.88 | 19,676.91 | 5,468.85 | 4,390.47 | 2,180.48 | 202,704.43 |
| Total..... | 1,379,649.48 | 184,973.12 | 276,615.71 | 87,561.74 | 32,988.54 | 98,010.47 | 2,069,799.06 |
| Total, 1913..... | 1,420,389.25 | 166,092.94 | 262,984.73 | 78,473.42 | 31,906.29 | 59,684.69 | 2,009,531.32 |
| Increase..... | | 28,880.18 | 13,630.98 | 9,088.32 | 1,082.25 | 38,325.78 | 50,267.74 |
| Decrease..... | 40,739.77 | | | | | | |

FINANCES.

BONDED DEBT.

The bonded debt of the Territory at the close of the fiscal year was \$6,844,000, no bonds having been issued during the year.

Territorial bonded indebtedness, June 30, 1914.

| Date of issue. | Term in years. | Interest. | Sale price. | Percentage basis. | Aggregate outstanding. | Date due. | Where sold. |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | <i>Per cent.</i> | | | | | |
| Oct. 1, 1903..... | 5-15 | 4½ | 100.0626 | 4.49 | \$1,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1918 | New York. |
| Jan. 2, 1905..... | 5-15 | 4½ | 100.100 | 4.23 | 1,000,000 | Jan. 2, 1920 | Do. |
| Oct. 4, 1905..... | 5-15 | 4 | 101.375 | 3.70 | 600,000 | Oct. 4, 1920 | Honolulu. |
| Jan. 2, 1906..... | 5-15 | 3½ | 98.125 | 3.66 | 750,000 | Jan. 2, 1921 | New York. |
| Oct. 1, 1907..... | 5-15 | 3½ | 98.150 | 3.66 | 294,000 | Oct. 1, 1922 | Honolulu. |
| Oct. 1, 1909..... | 5-15 | 3½ | 98.250 | 3.65 | 200,000 | Oct. 1, 1924 | Do. |
| Aug. 1, 1911..... | 20-30 | 4 | 101.5875 | 3.88 | 1,500,000 | Aug. 1, 1941 | New York. |
| Sept. 3, 1912..... | 20-30 | 4 | 100.5887 | 3.985 | 1,500,000 | Sept. 3, 1942 | Do. |
| Total June 30, 1914..... | | | | | 6,844,000 | | |

The bonded indebtedness at the close of the year was 4.25 per cent of the assessed value of property. The limit of aggregate indebtedness is fixed by the organic act at 7 per cent of such assessed value and the limit of the amount that may be incurred in any one year is fixed at 1 per cent.

No city or county bonds have ever been issued. Hitherto public improvements, whether of a strictly Territorial or of a local nature, in so far as they have been made out of loan moneys, have been provided out of Territorial bonds, but during the last few years a distinction has been made between bonds the proceeds of which are used for Territorial improvements and bonds the proceeds of which are used for local improvements. The interest and sinking fund of the latter are required to be reimbursed to the Territory out of the revenues of the local governments for whose benefit the bonds are issued. The last legislature, however, authorized the issuance of bonds by the local governments for their own public improvements, subject to a referendum in each case to the voters.

The legislature of two years ago authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$3,797,240 for public improvements and the last legislature amended the law by additions, omissions, and alterations so as to authorize the issuance of an aggregate of \$4,503,977.99. These, although all are by law and from the standpoint of purchasers unconditionally Territorial bonds, may be classified as (1) those, amounting to \$1,938,014.26, for Territorial public improvements, to be paid out of the general Territorial revenues; (2) those, amounting to \$830,000, for special public improvements, namely, the Honolulu water and sewer works, which was transferred to the city and county of Honolulu on June 30, 1914, for the payment of which the Territory is to be reimbursed out of the revenues derived from those works; and (3) those, amounting to \$1,735,963.73, for county public improvements, namely, \$346,963.73 for the city and county of Honolulu, \$500,000 for the county of Maui, \$709,000 for the county of Hawaii, and \$180,000 for the county of Kauai, for the payment of which the Territory is to be reimbursed by the respective counties.

The entire authorized issue of \$4,503,977.99 may be classified as follows as respects the nature of the public improvements contemplated: Wharves and harbors, \$1,400,423.95; roads, \$1,292,463.73; water and sewer works, \$930,500; public school buildings, \$276,000; special industrial schools, \$95,000; other public buildings, \$462,590.31; miscellaneous, \$47,000.

For securing the necessary funds bonds have been issued at the rate of \$1,500,000 each year during 1911 and 1912, yielding proceeds to the amount of \$3,032,645.10, to which should be added \$40,046.23 accrued interest on deposits of loan moneys pending their expenditure, and \$693.41, the balance of previous loans, making an aggregate of \$3,073,384.74, and leaving a balance of \$1,430,593.25 yet to be obtained if all the authorized public improvements are made and require the amounts appropriated.

The issue of 1911 was sold on the average at 101.5875 and that of 1912 at 100.58875. These bonds are accepted as security for United States deposits in national banks at their market value not exceeding their par value, excepting that the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds are accepted at only 90 per cent of their par value.

All outstanding bonds have been issued for public improvements except the \$600,000 issue, which was a refund of public improvement bonds.

Of the \$4,214,400 of bonds outstanding when the Territory was organized, \$3,241,400 was paid by the United States under the terms of annexation. Since then the Territory has paid off bonds to the amount of \$688,000 besides refunding \$600,000 of 5 per cent bonds at 4 per cent. All of the bonds issued before annexation and the first issue after annexation have been paid. Under the provisions of the sinking-fund acts payments should be larger hereafter.

In the sinking-fund account the net cash balance at the beginning of the year was \$1,018.84, to which was added during the year from land sales, \$26,850.96; from interest on bank deposits, \$1,469.75; from general revenues as provided by the sinking-fund acts, \$79,091.90; making a total of \$108,431.45, of which \$1,000 was paid for one \$1,000 fire claim 4 per cent bond, leaving a balance of \$107,431.45 at the close of the year.

In the loan-fund account the net cash balance at the beginning of the year was \$851,832.69, to which was added during the year \$8,074.23 from interest on bank deposits, making a total of \$859,906.92, against which warrants have been issued to the amount of \$754,722.44, leaving at the close of the year a net cash balance of \$105,184.48.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The greater part of the revenues of the counties are still collected by the Territory and paid over to them, and the Territory in turn receives back from them certain amounts, such as the cost of assessing and collecting taxes and the interest and sinking fund on bonds issued by the Territory for the benefit of the counties.

Cash on hand and floating indebtedness, general account, at end of each fiscal year since organization of Territorial government.

| Fiscal years. | Cash on hand. | Outstanding warrants. | Net floating indebtedness. | Net cash available for ensuing year. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1901..... | \$75,994.97 | \$178,495.45 | \$100,500.48 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 287,131.30 | 297,427.87 | 10,296.57 | ..... |
| 1903..... | 73,181.63 | 240,713.42 | 167,531.79 | ..... |
| 1904..... | 56,613.29 | 709,014.31 | 652,401.02 | ..... |
| 1905..... | 59,408.49 | 603,426.89 | 544,018.40 | ..... |
| 1906..... | 335,331.37 | 72,227.96 | ..... | \$263,103.41 |
| 1907..... | 348,216.51 | 34,740.49 | ..... | 313,476.02 |
| 1908..... | 391,737.19 | 225,891.71 | ..... | 165,845.48 |
| 1909..... | 124,759.21 | 170,718.67 | 35,959.46 | ..... |
| 1910..... | 845,218.51 | 146,247.55 | ..... | 698,970.96 |
| 1911..... | 822,282.07 | 161,977.53 | ..... | 660,304.49 |
| 1912..... | 690,550.70 | 69,141.66 | ..... | 621,409.04 |
| 1913..... | 716,729.60 | 56,008.61 | ..... | 660,720.99 |
| 1914..... | 366,001.24 | 43,955.84 | ..... | 322,045.40 |

Treasury cash balances, all accounts, at end of fiscal years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Current revenues: | | | | |
| General..... | \$822,282.07 | \$690,550.70 | \$716,729.60 | \$366,001.24 |
| Immigration and conservation..... | 244,633.33 | 307,560.91 | 281,299.41 | 284,812.13 |
| Sanitation fund..... | 124,464.14 | 251,601.41 | 248,373.12 | 217,539.31 |
| Honolulu water and sewer works..... | 3,696.52 | 2,653.69 | 2,060.09 | 148.10 |
| School fund..... | ..... | 76,065.73 | 85,463.29 | 66,698.70 |
| Sinking fund..... | 17,035.70 | 29,086.55 | 1,018.84 | 107,431.45 |
| Special land sales..... | 11,411.23 | 32,861.62 | 104,898.60 | 96,144.47 |
| Miscellaneous special funds..... | 36,607.07 | 20,027.25 | 10,476.43 | 87,974.12 |
| Total..... | 1,260,120.06 | 1,410,377.86 | 1,400,309.38 | 1,176,749.57 |
| Loan fund..... | 41,848.37 | 917,466.14 | 878,779.50 | 109,568.00 |
| Grand total..... | 1,301,968.43 | 2,327,844.00 | 2,279,088.88 | 1,286,315.57 |

Receipts and disbursements, general account, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Taxes:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Real property..... | \$1,068,267.52 |
| Personal property..... | 868,613.53 |
| Interest and penalties on above taxes..... | 23,614.27 |
| Specific property (automobiles, etc.)..... | 74,949.05 |
| Income, general..... | 397,496.33 |
| Income, special..... | 116,162.54 |
| Personal (poll, school, road)..... | 288,325.12 |

2,837,428.36

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Insurance..... | \$30,385.34 |
| Inheritance..... | 30,634.00 |
| Documentary stamps..... | 35,596.50 |
| Land sales..... | 113,167.26 |
| Land revenues (rents, etc.)..... | 241,484.88 |
| Honolulu water and sewer revenues..... | 200,038.21 |
| Harbor, wharf, and pilot revenues..... | 104,002.43 |
| Recording fees..... | 19,293.50 |
| Fines and costs..... | 1,033.59 |
| Support of United States prisoners..... | 3,797.50 |
| Interest on bank deposits (exclusive of loan fund)..... | 18,776.31 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 132,830.71 |
| Total receipts | 3,768,468.59 |
| Cash balance July 1, 1913..... | 716,729.60 |
| | 4,485,198.19 |
| Transferred from special accounts..... | \$348,086.35 |
| Paid by counties..... | 176,306.07 |
| | 524,392.42 |
| Total | 5,009,590.61 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Outstanding warrants June 30, 1913..... | \$56,008.51 |
| Expenses for fiscal year, 1913-14: | |
| Legislature..... | \$2,999.16 |
| Elections..... | 126.10 |
| Governor's and secretary's offices..... | 9,015.91 |
| Library of Hawaii..... | 12,267.42 |
| Archives bureau..... | 6,894.35 |
| National Guard..... | 13,889.62 |
| Expenses of distinguished visitors..... | 324.14 |
| Promotion..... | 6,000.00 |
| Pensions..... | 17,889.03 |
| Auditing department..... | 11,918.58 |
| Treasury department..... | 16,779.88 |
| Tax bureau..... | 81,352.68 |
| College of Hawaii..... | 13,840.67 |
| Public works department..... | 101,010.01 |
| Harbor commission..... | 74,152.09 |
| Public lands department..... | 17,127.18 |
| Survey department..... | 15,521.06 |
| Public health department..... | 433,774.74 |
| Judiciary department..... | 16,262.90 |
| Attorney general's department..... | 15,114.21 |
| Prison..... | 64,889.10 |
| Record bureau..... | 20,740.64 |
| Repayment of license fees..... | 4,213.44 |
| Hawaii County investigation..... | 14,234.72 |
| Yellow fever commission..... | 39,682.45 |
| Public utilities commission..... | 5,000.00 |
| Chinese fund..... | 1,803.60 |
| Hilo public library..... | 2,699.56 |
| Panama-Pacific International Exposition..... | 4,074.79 |
| Hawaiian dictionary..... | 319.25 |
| Compiling statute laws..... | 5,719.45 |
| | 1,029,644.73 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Interest on public debt..... | | \$299,757.50 |
| Transferred from special accounts: | | |
| Immigration and conservation..... | \$136,534.32 | |
| Honolulu water and sewer works..... | 200,053.62 | |
| Sinking fund..... | 103,709.61 | |
| Land purchases..... | 14,829.25 | |
| Homestead roads..... | 101,117.93 | |
| Surveying and opening homesteads..... | 14,500.00 | |
| Homesteaders' improvements..... | 580.00 | |
| Registered land assurance..... | 754.15 | |
| Industrial schools..... | 3,216.25 | |
| Lahainaluna school..... | 6,484.96 | |
| College of Hawaii..... | 1,714.14 | |
| Sanitation fund..... | 55,098.74 | |
| School fund..... | 1,015,180.04 | |
| Water investigation, North and South Kona..... | 3,000.00 | |
| Kaupakalua land sales..... | 1,578.44 | |
| Armory board..... | 307.50 | |
| Public utilities commission..... | 10,878.85 | |
| Water-license fund..... | 67,974.07 | |
| | | 1,737,511.87 |
| Paid to counties: | | |
| City and county of Honolulu..... | 776,382.26 | |
| County of Hawaii..... | 367,741.52 | |
| County of Maui..... | 249,501.10 | |
| County of Kauai..... | 170,997.72 | |
| | | 1,564,622.60 |
| Total disbursements..... | | 4,687,545.21 |
| Current cash balance..... | \$366,001.24 | |
| Less outstanding warrants..... | 43,955.84 | |
| | | 322,045.40 |
| Total..... | | 5,009,590.61 |

SPECIAL FUNDS.

There are many of these, as shown by the following statement:

Statement of all special funds for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| Funds. | Net cash July 1, 1913. | Receipts fiscal year. | Total available. | Expended fiscal year. | Net cash June 30, 1914. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Immigration and conservation..... | \$268,550.00 | \$136,534.32 | \$405,084.32 | \$123,604.29 | \$281,480.03 |
| School..... | 16,018.90 | 1,015,211.94 | 1,031,230.84 | 985,393.53 | 45,847.25 |
| Honolulu water and sewer works..... | 2,050.09 | 200,053.62 | 202,103.71 | 202,103.71 | |
| Sanitation..... | 248,371.82 | 55,098.74 | 303,470.56 | 85,970.32 | 217,500.24 |
| Sinking..... | 1,018.34 | 107,412.61 | 108,431.45 | 1,000.00 | 107,431.45 |
| Surveying and opening homesteads..... | 296.74 | 14,500.00 | 14,796.74 | 12,909.20 | 1,877.54 |
| Homestead roads: | | | | | |
| Oahu..... | 2,896.42 | 5,823.31 | 8,699.73 | 5,586.18 | 3,103.55 |
| Hawaii..... | 25,754.01 | 32,579.07 | 58,333.08 | 11,773.49 | 46,559.59 |
| Maui..... | 978.80 | 2,529.23 | 3,508.03 | 2,073.40 | 1,434.63 |
| Kauai..... | 3,268.63 | 1,358.45 | 4,627.11 | 2,858.50 | 1,768.61 |
| Kauai district..... | | 11,414.63 | 11,414.63 | 9,060.72 | 2,353.91 |
| Residence tract roads: | | | | | |
| Aiewa..... | 726.62 | 155.50 | 1,487.64 | 1,462.26 | 25.39 |
| Kawaloa..... | 2,947.42 | 1,455.10 | 4,402.52 | 5.00 | 4,397.52 |
| Makiki slopes..... | 1,611.94 | 6,898.49 | 8,500.43 | 8,500.43 | |
| Waikiki..... | 132.40 | 77.25 | 209.65 | | 209.65 |
| Kaliouou..... | 1,401.42 | 963.52 | 2,364.94 | 1,400.00 | 964.94 |
| Olae..... | 3,540.83 | 438.52 | 3,979.35 | 2,467.72 | 1,511.63 |
| Auwahi..... | 37,132.14 | 37,854.23 | 74,986.37 | 58,414.03 | 16,572.34 |
| Makiki round top..... | | 3,251.15 | 3,251.15 | 2,242.59 | 1,008.56 |
| Kaliouou..... | | 1,806.07 | 1,806.07 | 1,761.85 | 44.22 |
| Waikiki..... | | 945.00 | 945.00 | | 945.00 |
| Land purchases: | | | | | |
| Oahu..... | 2,578.83 | 4,223.25 | 7,102.08 | 4,935.31 | 2,166.77 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,586.00 | 9,604.00 | 11,190.00 | 3,245.00 | 7,945.00 |
| Maui..... | 261.00 | 1,002.00 | 1,263.00 | 260.00 | 1,003.00 |

Statement of all special funds for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

| Funds. | Net cash July 1 1913. | Receipts fiscal year. | Total available. | Expended fiscal year. | Net cash June 30, 1914. |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| College of Hawaii..... | \$296.79 | \$1,714.14 | \$2,010.93 | \$1,912.39 | \$98.54 |
| Lahainalua school..... | 51.75 | 6,494.96 | 6,546.71 | 6,535.21 | 1.50 |
| Boys' industrial school..... | 56.63 | 2,810.35 | 2,867.03 | 2,865.87 | 1.16 |
| Girls' industrial school..... | 224.53 | 405.90 | 630.43 | 630.43 | ..... |
| Forestry preservation..... | 2,955.00 | ..... | 2,955.00 | ..... | 2,955.00 |
| Marketing bureau..... | 818.24 | ..... | 818.24 | ..... | 818.24 |
| Land-registration assurance..... | 3,283.81 | 754.15 | 4,042.96 | ..... | 4,042.96 |
| Homesteaders' improvements..... | 240.00 | 580.00 | 820.00 | 580.00 | 240.00 |
| Prison land sales, act 166, 1911..... | 18,165.00 | ..... | 18,165.00 | 18,165.00 | ..... |
| Kaupakalua land sales..... | 19.40 | 1,578.44 | 1,597.84 | 1,299.49 | 298.35 |
| Water-license fund..... | ..... | 67,974.07 | 67,974.07 | 66,000.00 | 1,974.07 |
| Hydrographic survey..... | 33,000.00 | ..... | 33,000.00 | 29,231.21 | 3,768.79 |
| Division of forestry..... | 33,000.00 | ..... | 33,000.00 | 18,317.09 | 14,682.91 |
| Water investigation, North and South Kona..... | ..... | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 2,711.51 | 288.49 |
| Public-utilities commission..... | ..... | 10,878.85 | 10,878.85 | 4,093.52 | 6,785.33 |
| Armory board, Hilo..... | ..... | 25.00 | 25.00 | ..... | 25.00 |
| Armory board, Honolulu..... | ..... | 282.50 | 282.50 | 153.24 | 129.26 |
| Total special from current rev- enues..... | 647,526.10 | 1,813,699.39 | 2,461,215.49 | 1,678,102.68 | 783,112.81 |
| Loan fund..... | 851,832.69 | 8,074.23 | 860,906.92 | 754,722.44 | 106,184.48 |
| General fund..... | 660,721.09 | 4,292,961.01 | 4,953,682.10 | 4,631,636.70 | 322,045.40 |
| Total all funds..... | 2,160,079.88 | 6,114,634.63 | 8,274,704.51 | 7,064,361.82 | 1,210,342.69 |

TAXATION.

The tax system has been changed considerably during the last few years. At present the taxes are as follows:

The principal tax is the general property tax. The rate varies according to needs. This year the rate is 1.17 per cent in the city and county of Honolulu, 1.29 per cent in the county of Maui, 1.38 per cent in the county of Hawaii, and 1.26 per cent in the county of Kauai. These are higher this year than last year in all the counties. The Territory takes the portion paid in respect of property which is not of a local nature, such as that used in transmitting intelligence, passengers, mail or freight, from one island to another or to vessels at sea or to other lands. The counties take so much as is required up to one-half of 1 per cent for current expenses and up to two-thirds of 1 per cent for current expenses and permanent improvements together on all other property within their respective limits. The remainder goes to meet the requirements for interest and sinking fund on county bonds, if any, interest and sinking fund on bonds issued by the Territory for the benefit of the counties, school buildings and grounds, which are cared for by the counties, general support of the schools, which are under the Territory, and the cost of assessing and collecting taxes.

The specific property taxes are on carriages, carts, etc., \$2 or \$5; on bicycles, \$1; and on automobiles, 1 cent a pound, all of which goes to the counties for road purposes; and on dogs, \$1, which goes to the counties for general purposes.

The personal taxes are poll, \$1; road, \$2; school, \$2, paid by males from 20 to 60 years of age. Of these the counties take the poll taxes for general purposes and the road taxes for road purposes, and the Territory takes the school taxes for school purposes.

The general income tax is 2 per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,500. This goes to the Territory for general purposes. The special income

tax was 2 per cent until the end of 1912, and now is 1 per cent on incomes in excess of \$4,000. This went to the Territory for immigration and conservation purposes, in the ratio of 3 to 1 until the end of 1912; it is now half and half.

The inheritance and insurance taxes go to the Territory for general purposes. The inheritance tax is 2 per cent of direct inheritances in excess of \$5,000 and 5 per cent of collateral inheritance in excess of \$500. The insurance tax is 2 per cent of gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance, and, in the case of life insurance companies, less expenses also.

Sources and distribution of all revenues of the Territory and the counties, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| Distribution. | Collected by the Territory. | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | General property taxes. | Specific property taxes. | Income taxes. | Personal taxes. | Inheritance taxes. | Insurance taxes. | Miscellaneous revenues. |
| Territory: | | | | | | | |
| General fund..... | \$44,419.13 | | \$397,285.76 | | \$30,634.00 | \$30,385.24 | \$649,596.49 |
| Immigration and conservation..... | | | 116,162.54 | | | | 20,371.78 |
| Honolulu water and sewer works..... | | | | | | | 200,063.62 |
| Other special funds..... | | | | | | | 48,086.35 |
| Territory as agent for counties: | | | | | | | |
| Assessing and collecting taxes..... | 82,875.00 | | | | | | |
| Interest and sinking fund..... | 93,182.26 | | | | | | |
| Schools: | | | | | | | |
| General support, under Territory..... | 609,462.23 | | | \$106,476.10 | | | |
| Buildings and grounds, under counties..... | 119,101.25 | | | | | | |
| Counties: | | | | | | | |
| General fund..... | 769,457.74 | \$5,541.55 | 210.57 | 52,795.20 | | | |
| Permanent improvements..... | 256,485.91 | | | | | | |
| Roads..... | | 69,275.80 | | 115,697.32 | | | |
| Total..... | 1,974,983.52 | 74,817.35 | 513,658.87 | 273,968.62 | 30,634.00 | 30,385.24 | 918,107.24 |

| Distribution | Collected by the counties. | | | | Total. |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | License fees. | Fines and costs. | Water and sewer rates. | Miscellaneous revenues. | |
| Territory: | | | | | |
| General fund..... | | | | | \$1,152,319.72 |
| Immigration and conservation..... | | | | | 136,534.32 |
| Honolulu water and sewer works..... | | | | | 200,063.62 |
| Other special funds..... | | | | | 48,086.35 |
| Territory as agent for counties: | | | | | |
| Assessing and collecting taxes..... | | | | | 82,875.00 |
| Interest and sinking fund..... | | | | | 93,182.26 |
| Schools: | | | | | |
| General support, under Territory..... | | | | | 714,938.33 |
| Buildings and grounds, under counties..... | | | | | 119,101.25 |
| Counties: | | | | | |
| General fund..... | \$276,615.71 | \$87,561.74 | \$32,988.54 | \$98,010.47 | 1,323,181.52 |
| Permanent improvements..... | | | | | 256,485.91 |
| Roads..... | | | | | 184,973.13 |
| Total..... | 276,615.71 | 87,561.74 | 32,988.54 | 98,010.47 | 4,311,781.40 |

Taxes, by years ended June 30, since organisation of Territorial government.¹

| Fiscal year. | Real property. | Personal property. | Specific property. | Personal. | Income, general. ² |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1901..... | \$444,059.63 | \$490,392.69 | \$18,751.35 | \$249,604.00 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 532,637.09 | 571,248.69 | 20,412.19 | 231,485.00 | \$296,630.20 |
| 1903..... | 560,456.31 | 592,325.37 | 22,591.60 | 265,043.00 | 302,526.44 |
| 1904..... | 618,890.81 | 607,589.82 | 22,998.80 | 240,736.00 | 170,511.71 |
| 1905..... | 609,343.72 | 570,654.55 | 23,543.50 | 249,990.00 | 155,978.87 |
| 1906..... | 961,433.76 | 928,841.53 | 47,969.70 | 243,955.00 | 301,366.65 |
| 1907..... | 654,737.94 | 631,326.36 | 39,644.40 | 239,001.00 | 187,687.91 |
| 1908..... | 640,051.42 | 635,265.81 | 41,350.50 | 244,832.00 | 266,241.74 |
| 1909..... | 668,721.89 | 678,896.40 | 40,968.00 | 235,520.00 | 390,500.94 |
| 1910..... | 709,943.35 | 720,262.68 | 46,584.50 | 248,663.00 | 435,984.40 |
| 1911..... | 706,429.68 | 733,408.45 | 49,734.95 | 241,915.00 | 421,375.68 |
| 1912..... | 893,331.32 | 821,518.96 | 56,930.55 | 243,084.00 | 488,415.96 |
| 1913..... | 1,037,200.82 | 915,470.52 | 64,626.21 | 242,307.80 | 513,386.40 |
| 1914..... | 1,068,267.52 | 868,613.53 | 74,913.10 | 286,246.55 | 307,496.33 |

| Fiscal year | Income, special. ³ | Penalties, costs, and interest. ³ | Inheritance. | Insurance. | Total |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1901..... | ..... | \$9,294.58 | \$939.29 | \$3,223.65 | \$1,216,265.20 |
| 1902..... | ..... | 11,847.92 | 6,074.34 | 3,846.00 | 1,664,181.43 |
| 1903..... | ..... | 13,385.29 | 1,393.33 | 4,685.11 | 1,652,406.45 |
| 1904..... | ..... | 15,848.97 | 70.00 | 4,623.38 | 1,681,269.49 |
| 1905..... | ..... | 16,509.18 | 6,271.71 | 6,833.59 | 1,691,175.12 |
| 1906..... | ..... | 13,703.59 | 5,879.69 | 8,700.61 | 2,601,980.53 |
| 1907..... | ..... | 21,435.83 | 8,789.74 | 14,202.74 | 1,796,825.92 |
| 1908..... | ..... | 17,697.93 | 21,430.05 | 13,978.38 | 1,880,847.83 |
| 1909..... | \$4,324.29 | 19,137.76 | 17,011.08 | 26,564.55 | 2,080,635.71 |
| 1910..... | 377,694.27 | 17,262.86 | 150,153.11 | 20,141.87 | 2,726,650.04 |
| 1911..... | 379,698.89 | 14,657.90 | 38,383.59 | 21,173.76 | 2,667,175.90 |
| 1912..... | 442,330.29 | 14,658.02 | 187,974.95 | 25,420.95 | 3,173,644.99 |
| 1913..... | 422,094.39 | 11,158.27 | 19,421.54 | 30,909.13 | 3,256,574.58 |
| 1914..... | 116,162.54 | 25,728.79 | 30,634.00 | 30,385.34 | 2,898,447.70 |

¹ For purpose of comparison, the real and personal property and income taxes for 1906 should be about one-third less, as they include an extra half year's taxes.

² Including penalties, costs, and interest.

³ Except on income taxes.

Assessments of real and personal property, by fiscal years, since organisation of Territorial government.

| Fiscal year. | Real property. | Personal property. | Total. |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1901..... | \$58,547,880 | \$62,025,038 | \$121,172,928 |
| 1902..... | 60,591,687 | 62,519,216 | 123,910,833 |
| 1903..... | 60,137,075 | 63,075,607 | 123,812,682 |
| 1904..... | 60,516,979 | 60,391,525 | 122,898,504 |
| 1905..... | 60,008,036 | 60,415,064 | 123,924,100 |
| 1906..... | 60,008,337 | 64,266,673 | 131,175,015 |
| 1907..... | 64,001,609 | 66,144,614 | 131,051,223 |
| 1908..... | 68,334,032 | 65,354,150 | 132,990,182 |
| 1909..... | 68,440,615 | 70,470,205 | 138,910,820 |
| 1910..... | 75,792,523 | 74,475,944 | 150,268,467 |
| 1911..... | 77,887,836 | 76,096,206 | 154,584,032 |
| 1912..... | 90,889,057 | 85,045,744 | 176,534,801 |
| 1913..... | 99,553,810 | 81,347,351 | 178,201,161 |
| 1914..... | 91,050,895 | 70,186,331 | 161,187,226 |

Assessed value of real and personal property for 1914, by taxation divisions.

| Taxation divisions. | Real property. | Personal property. | Total, 1914. | Total, 1913. | Per cent increase, 1914. | Per cent decrease, 1914. |
|---|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| First, city and county of Honolulu..... | \$49,540,725 | \$39,234,877 | \$88,775,602 | \$88,588,146 | 0.21 | ..... |
| Second, county of Maui..... | 16,142,677 | 9,505,264 | 25,647,941 | 31,149,455 | ..... | 17.06 |
| Third, county of Hawaii..... | 17,484,322 | 13,754,966 | 31,239,288 | 37,484,556 | ..... | 16.06 |
| Fourth, county of Kauai..... | 7,883,171 | 7,641,234 | 15,524,405 | 17,979,304 | ..... | 13.06 |
| Total for the Territory.... | 91,050,895 | 70,186,331 | 161,187,226 | 178,201,161 | ..... | 8.00 |

Assessed value of real and personal property for 1914, by races, etc., of taxpayers.

| Taxpayers. | Real property. | | Personal property. | | Total assessed values. | Percentage. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Number taxpayers. | Assessed values. | Number taxpayers. | Assessed values. | | |
| Corporations, firms, etc..... | 612 | \$50,201,833 | 833 | \$60,246,547 | \$110,538,380 | 68.58 |
| Anglo-Saxons..... | 2,875 | 20,724,699 | 2,084 | 2,979,918 | 23,704,617 | 14.78 |
| Hawaiians..... | 5,984 | 13,541,554 | 1,943 | 1,255,947 | 14,797,501 | 9.12 |
| Chinese..... | 814 | 1,866,554 | 1,987 | 2,489,074 | 4,355,628 | 2.70 |
| Portuguese and Spanish..... | 2,245 | 3,689,708 | 1,408 | 476,392 | 4,166,100 | 2.59 |
| Japanese..... | 862 | 936,547 | 2,816 | 2,688,453 | 3,625,000 | 2.26 |
| Total..... | 13,392 | 91,050,895 | 11,071 | 70,136,331 | 161,187,226 | 100.00 |

Income taxes ¹ collected for the year ended June 30, 1914, by races, etc., of taxpayers.

| Taxpayers. | General income. | | Special income. | | Total. | Percentage. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number taxpayers. | Amount collected. | Number taxpayers. | Amount collected. | | |
| Corporations, firms, etc..... | 374 | \$327,000.61 | 310 | \$108,143.72 | \$435,144.34 | 84.82 |
| Anglo-Saxons..... | 1,672 | \$7,983.23 | 253 | 5,992.51 | 63,985.74 | 12.47 |
| Hawaiians..... | 152 | 7,401.09 | 20 | 1,732.75 | 9,133.84 | 1.78 |
| Japanese..... | 92 | 1,877.10 | 8 | 83.00 | 1,960.10 | .38 |
| Portuguese and Spanish..... | 72 | 1,544.54 | 3 | 131.20 | 1,675.74 | .33 |
| Chinese..... | 67 | 1,072.81 | 2 | 70.30 | 1,143.11 | .22 |
| Total..... | 2,429 | 396,899.38 | 596 | 116,153.49 | 513,042.87 | 100.00 |

¹ Exclusive of interest, penalties, and costs.*Cost of assessing and collecting taxes, years ended June 30.¹*

| Fiscal year. | Actual cost. | Percentage of amount collected. | Fiscal year. | Actual cost. | Percentage of amount collected. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1901..... | \$54,996.06 | 4.52 | 1908..... | \$67,160.13 | 3.64 |
| 1902..... | 63,300.33 | 3.81 | 1909..... | 62,768.42 | 3.08 |
| 1903..... | 70,194.46 | 4.25 | 1910..... | 65,532.11 | 2.56 |
| 1904..... | 71,362.16 | 4.24 | 1911..... | 63,516.59 | 2.44 |
| 1905..... | 59,665.71 | 3.66 | 1912..... | 73,520.67 | 2.48 |
| 1906..... | 73,350.92 | 2.83 | 1913..... | 78,046.02 | 2.44 |
| 1907..... | 66,711.41 | 3.78 | 1914..... | 81,352.68 | 2.86 |

¹ Not including inheritance and insurance taxes.² For purposes of comparison 3.81 should be used instead of 2.83.**CORPORATIONS.**

During the last fiscal year 37 mercantile, 1 agricultural, and 12 eleemosynary, etc., corporations—50 in all—were created, and 8 mercantile corporations were dissolved, leaving at the close of the year 906 domestic corporations—an increase of 42. The total capitalization of domestic corporations other than eleemosynary, etc., is \$175,629,693, an increase of \$2,896,615, or 1.67 per cent for the year. Foreign corporations to the number of 149, as compared with 145 the preceding year, are authorized to do business in the Territory. Five national banks also do business in the Territory. The classes, number, and capitalization of the domestic corporations now in

existence incorporated before and after the transfer of sovereignty to the United States are as follows:

Hawaiian corporations.

| Class. | Number. | | | Capital. | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Incorporated before Aug. 12, 1898. | Incorporated after Aug. 12, 1898. | Total. | Incorporated before Aug. 12, 1898. | Incorporated after Aug. 12, 1898. | Total. |
| Agricultural | 64 | 112 | 176 | \$44, 235, 750 | \$37, 533, 850 | \$81, 769, 600 |
| Mercantile | 85 | 464 | 549 | 21, 703, 625 | 46, 266, 468 | 67, 970, 093 |
| Railroad | 5 | 7 | 12 | 7, 370, 000 | 9, 750, 000 | 17, 120, 000 |
| Street car | | 2 | 2 | | 1, 200, 000 | 1, 200, 000 |
| Steamship | 1 | | 1 | 2, 250, 000 | | 2, 250, 000 |
| Bank | 1 | 4 | 5 | 600, 000 | 1, 300, 000 | 1, 900, 000 |
| Savings and loan | 1 | 10 | 11 | 1, 000, 000 | 720, 000 | 1, 720, 000 |
| Trust | 1 | 5 | 6 | 200, 000 | 700, 000 | 900, 000 |
| Insurance | | 3 | 3 | | 800, 000 | 800, 000 |
| Eleemosynary | 34 | 107 | 141 | | | |
| Total | 192 | 714 | 906 | 77, 359, 375 | 98, 270, 318 | 175, 629, 693 |

BANKS.

Eighteen banks were in operation during the year. These were distributed as follows: Seven at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu; 2 at Hilo, and 1 each at Honokaa, North Kona, and North Kohala, on the island of Hawaii; 1 each at Wailuku, Kahului, Lahaina, and Paia, on the island of Maui; and 1 each at Lihue and Waimea, on the island of Kauai. One of the banks is solely a savings bank, 2 are solely commercial banks, and the remainder are both commercial and savings banks. Five are national banks, namely, 1 at Honolulu and the 4 on the island of Maui. Three are owned and conducted by Japanese.

Deposits in banks since organization of Territorial government.

| Fiscal years. | Number of banks. | Commercial deposits Dec. 31. | Savings deposits June 30. ¹ | Total. |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1901 | 8 | \$3, 857, 413. 16 | \$504, 718. 01 | \$4, 362, 131. 17 |
| 1902 | 9 | 4, 094, 919. 90 | 1, 073, 581. 56 | 5, 168, 501. 46 |
| 1903 | 9 | 3, 694, 965. 00 | 1, 102, 707. 24 | 4, 797, 672. 24 |
| 1904 | 9 | 4, 159, 078. 89 | 1, 272, 157. 00 | 5, 431, 235. 89 |
| 1905 | 9 | 3, 993, 052. 90 | 1, 095, 326. 78 | 5, 088, 379. 68 |
| 1906 | 9 | 5, 022, 495. 26 | 2, 527, 943. 98 | 7, 550, 439. 22 |
| 1907 | 11 | 4, 966, 042. 04 | 2, 777, 554. 40 | 7, 743, 596. 44 |
| 1908 | 11 | 5, 074, 836. 16 | 2, 888, 732. 87 | 7, 963, 569. 03 |
| 1909 | 11 | 6, 334, 991. 42 | 3, 222, 827. 79 | 9, 557, 819. 21 |
| 1910 | 11 | 9, 033, 385. 97 | 4, 290, 919. 57 | 13, 324, 305. 54 |
| 1911 | 16 | 10, 289, 707. 89 | 5, 020, 555. 62 | 15, 310, 263. 51 |
| 1912 | 17 | 12, 667, 162. 39 | 5, 321, 973. 11 | 18, 189, 135. 50 |
| 1913 | 17 | 11, 641, 901. 30 | 5, 384, 395. 72 | 17, 026, 297. 02 |
| 1914 | 18 | 10, 371, 874. 60 | 6, 275, 790. 63 | 16, 647, 665. 23 |

¹ Figures for one of the savings banks, except for 1911 and 1912, are as of Apr. 30.

Savings-bank accounts, by races, June 30, 1914.

| Race. | Population, 1910. | Percentage of population. | Number of accounts. | Percentage of accounts. | Average deposit. | Total deposits. | Percentage of deposits. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Japanese..... | 79,674 | 41.52 | 2,480 | 11.50 | \$79.81 | \$196,694.97 | 8.10 |
| Chinese..... | 21,674 | 11.29 | 1,864 | 8.65 | 287.08 | 535,062.14 | 8.53 |
| Hawaiian..... | 38,547 | 20.09 | 4,190 | 19.45 | 95.92 | 401,897.82 | 6.44 |
| Portuguese..... | 22,303 | 11.62 | 3,185 | 14.78 | 320.97 | 1,022,284.96 | 16.29 |
| All others..... | 29,711 | 15.48 | 9,830 | 45.62 | 411.11 | 4,119,846.74 | 65.64 |
| Total..... | 191,909 | 100.00 | 21,549 | 100.00 | 291.23 | 6,275,790.63 | 100.00 |

INSURANCE.

An insurance bureau under the Treasury Department has been in operation 11 years, for which period alone statistics are therefore available.

Insurance companies pay, in lieu of other taxes, a tax of 2 per cent on gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance, and, in the case of life-insurance companies, less expenses also. In addition, insurance agents are required to pay certain license fees and there are also filing and other fees.

The number of insurance companies doing business in the Territory in 1913, the last year, was 97, namely, 50 fire; 4 fire and automobile; 5 fire, marine and automobile; 1 fire, fidelity, surety, plate glass and package; 10 marine; 2 marine and automobile; 10 life; 1 life, accident and health; 3 accident and health; 1 accident, health, plate glass and property damage; 2 plate glass; 1 fidelity and surety; 1 fidelity, surety and burglary; 1 employers' liability, fidelity and surety; 1 employers' liability, fidelity, surety, automobile and burglary; 1 employers' liability, fidelity, surety, automobile, accident, health and plate glass; 1 employers' liability, fidelity, surety, automobile, burglary, accident, health, plate glass and medical defense; 1 employers' liability, burglary, accident, health and property damage; and 1 employers' liability, accident, health and automobile. All except one of these are foreign companies.

The statistics are for calendar years.

Insurance written, premiums, and losses paid, calendar year 1913.

| Classes. | Insurance written. | Premiums on same. | Renewal premiums. | Losses, claims, etc., paid. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fire..... | \$28,385,448.72 | \$567,821.25 | ..... | \$87,630.79 |
| Marine..... | 60,580,768.00 | 261,266.77 | ..... | 103,281.70 |
| Life..... | 2,855,347.00 | 113,518.08 | \$586,942.47 | 224,390.16 |
| Accident and health..... | ..... | 30,811.40 | ..... | 11,358.47 |
| Automobile..... | ..... | 24,737.35 | ..... | 2,927.28 |
| Burglary..... | ..... | 346.40 | ..... | ..... |
| Employers' liability..... | ..... | 29,809.86 | ..... | 11,249.67 |
| Fidelity and surety..... | ..... | 36,034.99 | ..... | 8,248.01 |
| Plate glass..... | ..... | 2,309.56 | ..... | 839.37 |
| Package..... | ..... | 89.15 | ..... | ..... |
| Property damage..... | ..... | 989.50 | ..... | 147.80 |
| Medical defense..... | ..... | 15.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 91,821,563.72 | 1,067,749.81 | 586,942.47 | 449,573.20 |
| Total in 1912..... | 101,375,950.43 | 1,118,088.86 | 515,691.27 | 504,792.07 |
| Increase in 1913..... | ..... | ..... | 71,251.20 | ..... |
| Decrease in 1913..... | 9,554,386.71 | 50,339.05 | ..... | 55,218.87 |

COMMERCE.

Imports and exports, by fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.

| Years. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | Total imports and exports. |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | United States. ¹ | Foreign countries. | Total. | United States. | Foreign countries. | Total. | |
| 1901..... | (*) | \$2,826,638 | \$2,826,638 | \$27,935,885 | \$117,958 | \$28,053,843 | \$30,880,476 |
| 1902..... | (*) | 3,036,538 | 3,036,538 | 24,730,060 | 51,547 | 24,781,607 | 27,818,190 |
| 1903..... | \$12,675,026 | 3,142,013 | 15,817,039 | 26,242,869 | 32,569 | 26,275,438 | 42,092,477 |
| 1904..... | 11,987,060 | 3,797,641 | 15,784,691 | 25,157,255 | 47,620 | 25,204,875 | 40,989,566 |
| 1905..... | 11,703,519 | 3,014,942 | 14,718,461 | 26,114,985 | 59,541 | 26,174,526 | 40,893,009 |
| 1906..... | 13,224,566 | 3,275,210 | 16,499,776 | 26,854,210 | 56,313 | 26,910,523 | 43,410,331 |
| 1907..... | 14,225,210 | 4,151,719 | 18,376,919 | 29,124,467 | 22,914 | 29,147,381 | 47,524,300 |
| 1908..... | 15,303,325 | 4,682,369 | 19,985,694 | 41,640,815 | 597,640 | 42,238,455 | 62,224,179 |
| 1909..... | 17,391,406 | 4,033,574 | 21,424,980 | 40,437,352 | 84,152 | 40,521,504 | 61,946,484 |
| 1910..... | 20,531,913 | 4,606,334 | 25,138,247 | 46,183,649 | 302,768 | 46,486,417 | 71,624,669 |
| 1911..... | 22,322,121 | 5,190,449 | 27,512,570 | 41,207,941 | 730,642 | 41,938,583 | 69,451,153 |
| 1912..... | 23,095,878 | 5,598,444 | 28,694,322 | 55,076,165 | 373,273 | 55,449,438 | 84,143,760 |
| 1913..... | 29,129,406 | 6,873,531 | 36,002,940 | 42,713,294 | 758,646 | 43,471,940 | 78,474,880 |
| 1914..... | 29,267,699 | 6,282,558 | 35,550,257 | 40,678,827 | 916,245 | 41,595,072 | 77,144,329 |
| Total..... | 220,857,122 | 60,512,074 | 281,369,196 | 504,137,774 | 4,399,823 | 508,537,597 | 789,876,793 |

¹ These figures include specie except for the last five years, but since 1903 most of the specie has been handled through the post office by registered mail, and the amount thereof is not included in this table. During the last fiscal year the shipments of gold and silver coin other than those made through the mails were: From the United States, \$386,000; from foreign countries, none; to the United States, \$1,165,760; to foreign countries, \$2,573; total, \$1,534,323.

² Not kept.

Imports and exports, by countries, fiscal years 1913 and 1914.

| Countries. | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1913 | 1914 | 1913 | 1914 |
| Australia and Tasmania..... | \$467,078 | \$569,287 | \$14,979 | \$2,966 |
| Other British Oceania..... | 39,834 | 39,951 | 7,918 | 14,404 |
| British India..... | 844,078 | 950,304 | ..... | 992 |
| Canada..... | 24,144 | 21,677 | 64,201 | 88,525 |
| Chile..... | 708,626 | 332,310 | ..... | 12 |
| France..... | 25,241 | 15,524 | 18,697 | 27,899 |
| Germany..... | 424,560 | 699,197 | 97,715 | 118,735 |
| Hongkong..... | 393,294 | 399,887 | 6,686 | 23,781 |
| Japan..... | 2,845,756 | 2,616,463 | 113,941 | 20,491 |
| United Kingdom..... | 797,839 | 468,006 | 144,352 | 70,026 |
| Other foreign..... | 303,081 | 302,952 | 290,157 | 547,484 |
| Total foreign..... | 6,873,531 | 6,282,558 | 758,646 | 916,245 |
| United States..... | 29,129,406 | 29,267,699 | 42,713,294 | 40,678,827 |
| Grand total..... | 36,002,940 | 35,550,257 | 43,471,940 | 41,595,072 |

Domestic exports, by articles, fiscal years 1913 and 1914.

| Articles. | United States, 1914. | | Foreign, 1914. | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Sugar: | <i>Pounds.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| Raw..... | 1,089,379,128 | \$32,108,011 | 10,800 | \$507 |
| Refined..... | 25,371,574 | 1,079,909 | 127,800 | 6,485 |
| Coffee, raw..... | 4,428,092 | 657,089 | 1,077,148 | 167,423 |
| Fruits, nuts ¹..... | ..... | 4,783,605 | ..... | 277,920 |
| Rice..... | 3,974,289 | 173,310 | ..... | ..... |
| Hide..... | 1,292,345 | 178,926 | ..... | ..... |
| Other..... | ..... | 1,642,597 | ..... | 480,580 |
| Total..... | 1,124,445,428 | 40,628,447 | 1,215,748 | 902,985 |

¹ Mostly pineapples.

Domestic exports, by articles, fiscal years 1913 and 1914—Continued.

| Articles. | Total, 1914. | | Total, 1913. | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Sugar: | <i>Pounds.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| Raw..... | 1,089,389,928 | \$32,108,518 | 1,058,246,887 | \$35,235,256 |
| Refined..... | 25,499,374 | 1,086,394 | 30,192,657 | 1,426,971 |
| Coffee, raw..... | 5,505,240 | 824,512 | 2,908,340 | 492,883 |
| Fruits, nuts..... | | 5,061,525 | | 4,055,622 |
| Rice..... | 3,974,289 | 178,310 | 3,531,667 | 186,056 |
| Hides..... | 1,292,345 | 178,926 | 1,135,389 | 137,128 |
| Other..... | | 2,093,247 | | 1,858,940 |
| Total..... | 1,125,661,176 | 41,531,432 | 1,094,013,440 | 43,392,856 |

¹ Mostly pineapples.*Customs receipts, fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.*

| Fiscal year. | Amount. | Fiscal year. | Amount. |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1900 (half of June)..... | \$45,523.99 | 1909..... | \$1,396,379.91 |
| 1901..... | 1,219,618.93 | 1910..... | 1,575,319.15 |
| 1902..... | 1,327,518.23 | 1911..... | 1,654,761.84 |
| 1903..... | 1,193,677.53 | 1912..... | 1,643,197.37 |
| 1904..... | 1,229,492.15 | 1913..... | 1,869,513.89 |
| 1905..... | 1,043,404.40 | 1914..... | 1,184,416.12 |
| 1906..... | 1,218,764.13 | | |
| 1907..... | 1,458,843.48 | Total..... | 19,610,588.24 |
| 1908..... | 1,550,157.32 | | |

The following tables do not include interisland traffic, which is extensive and all in American vessels, or American transports and naval vessels, of which many call at Hawaiian ports.

Number and tonnage of vessels, by fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.

| Year. | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| 1901..... | 705 | 952,504 | 701 | 942,021 |
| 1902..... | 593 | 917,089 | 597 | 918,547 |
| 1903..... | 551 | 980,847 | 552 | 971,359 |
| 1904..... | 498 | 933,847 | 497 | 936,627 |
| 1905..... | 486 | 982,116 | 452 | 973,279 |
| 1906..... | 453 | 1,013,841 | 450 | 1,012,867 |
| 1907..... | 428 | 1,049,836 | 439 | 1,046,141 |
| 1908..... | 416 | 1,075,939 | 412 | 1,069,328 |
| 1909..... | 391 | 1,159,118 | 394 | 1,159,749 |
| 1910..... | 437 | 1,308,801 | 427 | 1,292,875 |
| 1911..... | 427 | 1,343,876 | 431 | 1,347,371 |
| 1912..... | 431 | 1,370,315 | 429 | 1,359,109 |
| 1913..... | 433 | 1,582,255 | 476 | 1,577,102 |
| 1914..... | 447 | 1,660,888 | 445 | 1,642,558 |
| Total..... | 6,736 | 16,331,272 | 6,702 | 16,248,833 |

Value carried, by nationality of vessels, fiscal year 1914.

| Nationality of vessels. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Foreign vessels: | | | |
| Japanese..... | \$1,950,583 | \$26,473 | \$1,976,054 |
| German..... | 997,047 | -3,750 | 1,000,797 |
| British..... | 758,261 | 183,983 | 942,244 |
| French..... | 119,667 | ----- | 119,667 |
| Norwegian..... | 12,939 | ----- | 12,939 |
| Italian..... | 150 | ----- | 150 |
| Others..... | 1,006 | ----- | 1,006 |
| Total foreign..... | 3,839,742 | 213,205 | 4,052,947 |
| American..... | 31,710,515 | 41,380,867 | 73,091,382 |
| Grand total..... | 35,550,257 | 41,594,072 | 77,144,329 |

Vessels, by ports, fiscal year 1914.

| | In coastwise trade. ¹ | | | | In foreign trade. | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
| | <i>Number.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Number.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Number.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Number.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
| Honolulu..... | 261 | 959,664 | 255 | 882,892 | 138 | 647,834 | 132 | 664,915 |
| Hilo..... | 20 | 23,196 | 24 | 30,187 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 33,379 |
| Kahului..... | 10 | 16,016 | 10 | 16,060 | 2 | 1,168 | ----- | ----- |
| Koloa..... | 5 | 2,528 | 6 | 3,218 | 2 | 3,680 | 1 | 3,086 |
| Mahukona..... | 9 | 6,812 | 11 | 8,271 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total..... | 305 | 1,008,206 | 306 | 941,228 | 142 | 652,682 | 139 | 701,390 |

¹ Includes vessels in traffic between this Territory and the mainland, but not vessels exclusively in traffic between the islands.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Upon the development of these the Territory, isolated as it is in the mid-Pacific and subdivided into a number of islands, with comparatively few good natural harbors, is peculiarly dependent for its progress, and with this end in view considerable has been done during the year. See also "Harbors," "Lighthouses," "Public works," and "United States military and naval affairs."

VESSELS

The following are the prominent features in the matters of (1) interisland traffic, (2) traffic between the Territory and the mainland and Mexico, and (3) trans-Pacific traffic, making Hawaii a point of call.

INTERISLAND TRAFFIC.

The Interisland Steam Navigation Co., which conducts practically all this traffic, operates 16 steamers of from 117.5 to 252 feet in length, from 10 to 18 feet draft, from 263 to 1,566 gross tons, and from 192 to 940 net tons. The total tonnage is 10,532 gross and 6,849 net. The steamer *Kauai* was wrecked at Mahukona, island of Hawaii, on December 24, 1913. During the year the company carried 73,669 passengers and 421,721 tons of freight, a decrease of 10,824 passengers and a decrease of 7,413 tons of freight as compared with the preceding year.

The company has completed the construction of a modern pontoon floating dry dock with a lifting capacity of 4,500 tons and dimensions as follows: Length over keel blocks, 352 feet; length over wings, 302 feet; draft over keel blocks, 23 feet; width over all, 100 feet; width between wings (top), 84 feet; and width between wings (bottom), 76 feet. It is the intention of the company to extend the dock to 12 pontoons, giving it a lifting capacity of 7,000 tons and a length on keel blocks of 460 feet. The company has in operation a modern coal conveyor, as well as an automatic coal-handling barge, and still another automatic coaling barge is under construction which will be equipped with conveyor machinery.

The number of wharf landings at which this company's steamers dock is 4, and the number of open roadsteads at which steamers call and at which landings are made by boats is 48.

TRAFFIC BETWEEN HAWAII AND THE MAINLAND AND MEXICO.

This is carried on extensively with both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The bulk of the traffic with the Atlantic coast is handled by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., which entered the Hawaiian trade in January, 1901, in a small way and has grown rapidly ever since. It operates a fleet of 26 steamers of the highest class of freighters, ranging in capacity from 5,500 tons to 12,500 tons, the total carrying capacity of the fleet aggregating 260,000 tons. A portion of this fleet is operated in a direct service via the Panama Canal between Atlantic and Pacific ports, the balance of the fleet being diverted to the Hawaiian Island service, which at present calls for an arrival and a departure at the islands once every 12 days. On account of increased business, it is anticipated that a 10-day service will be inaugurated in 1915. Hawaiian sugar can be transported from the Hawaiian Islands via the Panama Canal in 25 days. A regular service is carried on whereby Hawaiian merchants can purchase in the great eastern markets and ship from New York to Hawaiian Island ports via San Francisco; time of transit by this route is approximately 35 days.

The bulk of the trade with the Pacific coast is handled by the Matson Navigation Co., which also has developed rapidly. It operates a fleet of seven freight and passenger steamers. The vessels now in service range from 3,500 to 9,000 tons capacity and have cold-storage equipment. The company also operates three sailing vessels, each with a carrying capacity of 1,600 tons.

The Oceanic Steamship Co. continues to operate one passenger and freight steamer of 5,989 tons gross between Honolulu and San Francisco on a four-week schedule.

The Associated Oil Co. operates two tank steamers and two sailing vessels from Port Costa, Gaviota, and Monterey to Honolulu for the transportation of crude oil. During the year they carried approximately 471,000 barrels of fuel oil and 3,500 drums of distillate.

The Union Oil Co. continues to operate three tank steamers of 45,000 barrels' capacity each and carried during the year 666,000 barrels of oil, approximately.

THROUGH SERVICE.

There are four through steamship lines, besides the United States Army transports, which touch regularly at Honolulu on their voyages between San Francisco and the Philippines.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. continues to operate seven steamers, two of 27,000 tons gross, two of 18,000 tons gross, and three of smaller capacity. These vessels run from San Francisco, by way of Honolulu, to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Manila. Their sailings are, on the average, 11 days apart, and they require 77 days for the round trip. They operate in conjunction with the vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the combined sailings averaging about one every 7 days.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha now operates four steamers between the Orient and San Francisco by way of Honolulu, three of which are of about 13,400 gross tons and the other one about 6,200 gross tons. This company operates also three freight steamers between Japan and South American ports by way of Honolulu. These call at Honolulu on the outward voyages for supplies only, but on return voyages bring cargoes of nitrates.

The Canadian-Australian Royal Mail line operates three passenger and freight steamers on a four-weeks' schedule between Vancouver and Sidney by way of Honolulu, Suva, and Auckland, of 13,500, 8,075, and 6,437 gross tons, respectively. One new vessel of 15,000 gross tons is in the course of construction.

The Oceanic Steamship Co. operates two steamers of 6,253 gross tons each on a four-weeks' schedule between San Francisco and Australia by way of Honolulu and Samoa. These vessels were practically rebuilt three years ago.

A number of foreign steamers and sailing vessels continue to bring general merchandise from Europe and coal from Australia.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Statistics of steam railroads.

| Islands. | Number. | Track. | Increase. | Gauge. | Rolling stock. | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Locomotives. | Passenger cars. | Freight cars. |
| Public steam railways: | | <i>Miles.</i> | | <i>Ft. in.</i> | | | |
| Oahu..... | 2 | 128.04 | 5.80 | 3 0 | 23 | 45 | 532 |
| Hawaii..... | 3 | 121.45 | ..... | (2) 3 0 (1) 4 8½ | 15 | 15 | 263 |
| Maul..... | 1 | 35.20 | ..... | 3 0 | 8 | 6 | 129 |
| Kauai..... | 1 | 12.00 | ..... | 2 6 | 1 | ..... | 19 |
| Total..... | 7 | 296.69 | 5.80 | ..... | 47 | 66 | 943 |

| Islands. | Freight carried. | Passengers carried. | Bonds outstanding. | Rate of interest. | Capital stock. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Public steam railways: | <i>Tons.</i> | | | <i>Per cent.</i> | |
| Oahu..... | 647,775 | 1,144,730 | \$2,000,000 | 5 | \$6,150,000 |
| Hawaii..... | 231,247 | 234,354 | 4,600,000 | 6 | 4,900,000 |
| Maul..... | 212,240 | 96,135 | ..... | ..... | 300,000 |
| Kauai..... | 14,438 | ..... | 479,000 | 6 | 500,000 |
| Total..... | 1,106,750 | 1,475,219 | 6,979,000 | ..... | 10,850,000 |

Statistics of steam railroads—Continued.

| Islands. | Number. | Track. | Increase. | Rolling stock. | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Locomotive. | Passenger cars. | Freight cars. |
| Private (plantation) railways: | | <i>Miles.</i> | | | | <i>Cane cars.</i> |
| Oahu..... | 8 | 162.10 | 1.00 | 20 | ..... | 2,647 |
| Hawaii..... | 11 | 94.72 | 2.07 | 24 | ..... | 1,379 |
| Maui..... | 6 | 143.00 | .75 | 22 | ..... | 2,579 |
| Kauai..... | 9 | 148.50 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 2,807 |
| Total..... | 34 | 548.32 | 3.82 | 107 | ..... | 9,412 |
| Grand total..... | 41 | 846.01 | 9.62 | 154 | 66 | 10,266 |

STREET RAILROADS.

The only street railway in this Territory is at Honolulu. This is an electric line, well equipped and well conducted, partly single track and partly double track. During the year the company expended \$83,212.50 in improvements. Its outstanding capital stock is \$1,207,500, and bonds \$566,000. Its income for the calendar year 1913 was \$625,722.72, an increase of \$55,454.02 over that of the preceding year. Its disbursements were \$488,051.28, an increase of \$81,780.65. The number of fare passengers carried was 12,263,402, an increase of 955,442. The number of free passengers carried, principally policemen, letter carriers, and firemen, was 127,481, an increase of 27,095. School children are carried at half rates. The car mileage was 1,918,411. This company proposes to extend its line to the naval station at Pearl Harbor.

A franchise for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a street-railway system in the district of South Hilo, island of Hawaii, was ratified by Congress on August 1, 1912, and recently amended so as to extend the time in which construction shall be commenced.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Road construction and maintenance are costly in Hawaii, due to the topography and climatic conditions. In the city of Honolulu a beginning has been made in the laying of bitulithic and other pavements, but the majority of the roads are of macadam construction. Bridges are generally of concrete. Much construction of roads and bridges has been accomplished during the last three years, chiefly with funds obtained through the issuance of Territorial bonds expended by commissions appointed by the governor for each county. The Territory has also constructed roads in tracts of public land opened for homestead, residence, and business purposes out of the proceeds of such tracts. With the exception of these roads all roads have been placed under the counties for both maintenance and construction. Expenditures out of loan funds have been authorized to the extent of \$1,292,463.73, of which \$1,046,227.76 has been expended or contracted for during the last three years. During the last year the Territory actually expended out of loan funds for road construction \$378,707.66 and out of the proceeds of public lands opened for homestead, residence, or business purposes \$97,669.20, making a tot-

of \$476,376.86, while the counties expended in the aggregate, partly for construction but chiefly for maintenance, \$798,594.07, making a total of \$1,274,970.93 expended by the Territory and the counties out of all funds for roads during the year.

The number of automobiles has rapidly increased, necessitating the construction of more and better roads. At the close of the fiscal year there were 3,035 licensed automobiles in the Territory, distributed as follows among the counties: Honolulu, 1,782; Hawaii, 576; Maui, 403; Kauai, 274.

HARBORS.

Harbor work under the Federal Government is in charge of the United States engineer office in Honolulu. For harbor work under the Territorial government, see the heading "Public works," and for work at Pearl Harbor, under the Navy Department, as well as for other classes of work in charge of the United States engineer office, see the heading "United States military and naval affairs." In general, see also "Transportation facilities."

On the island of Oahu, Honolulu Harbor, although it is the main port of the Territory for both interisland and trans-Pacific commerce, is small and requires constant enlargement. Much has been done with this end in view by the Federal Government since annexation and by the local government previously. The outer entrance to the harbor was redredged to 35 feet below mean lower low tide. Approximately 54,000 cubic feet of material were removed. At the close of the fiscal year some shoal places had not been removed. This work will be completed during the month of July, when vessels requiring 35 feet depth will be able to enter the harbor at mean lower low tide. Approximately 360,000 cubic yards of material were removed from the north end of the harbor, which has increased the navigable part of the harbor by about 684,000 square feet. The approved project is about 70 per cent completed.

A survey of Kalihi Harbor and channel, which adjoins Honolulu Harbor between the latter and Pearl Harbor, was made and a favorable report was submitted by the district engineer officer for the improvement by the Federal Government of that portion of Kalihi Harbor known as Kapalama Basin and also a channel connecting Honolulu Harbor with Kapalama Basin by dredging the area designated as reserved channel.

On the island of Maui the extension of the breakwater in Kahului Harbor and the dredging of the basin in the lee of the breakwater were completed. The approved project has now been completed. A total of 100,685 tons of stone has been placed in the breakwater and 331,318 cubic yards of material have been dredged from the harbor.

On the island of Hawaii 11,305 tons of stone were placed in the Hilo breakwater under the Philadelphia Breakwater Co.'s contract. This contract was annulled April 7, 1914, and a new contract entered into with George E. Marshall on April 30, 1914, for the completion of the uncompleted portion of the Philadelphia Breakwater Co.'s contract. No work has been done under this contract. During the year the shoals at the entrance of Kuhio Bay were removed. A total of 265,092 tons of stone has been used in the breakwater construction and approximately 121,430 cubic yards of material have been removed at the entrance to Kuhio Bay. The breakwater is

complete for a distance of 2,528 feet, which is 43 per cent of the project. The maximum draft in Kuhio Bay is 33 feet at mean lower low tide.

LIGHTHOUSES.

This is the headquarters of the nineteenth lighthouse district, which comprises these islands and other islands of the Pacific.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were in commissions 1 hyper-radiant light, 2 second-order lights, 1 third-order light, 2 fourth-order lights, 1 fifth-order light, 37 lens lanterns, 1 electric light, 3 day marks, and the lighthouse tender *Kukui*.

On the island of Hawaii a keeper's dwelling with a gravity water supply by a pipe line three-fourths of a mile long and an oil house were erected at Kauhola Point Light Station. New concrete towers have been erected and the apparatus purchased for the change in the near future of the following lens lantern oil-lighted stations, namely, Laupahoehoe Point, Keahole Point, Kawaihae and Mahukona, to acetylene gas-lighted stations. Six second-class buoys were established in Kuhio Bay, to mark its limits, and Coconut Island Reef buoy No. 2 was shifted so as to become entrance buoy No. 2 to Kuhio Bay.

On the island of Maui a new concrete tower has been erected and the apparatus purchased for the change in the near future of the lens lantern oil-lighted station at McGregor Point to an acetylene gas lighted station, and a change of Kauiki Head Light Station from oil to acetylene gaslight was completed in April, 1914.

It is expected that during the coming year acetylene gaslights will be established at Kipahulu, Maui, and Kukii Point, Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai, and that two or more lens lantern oil lights in isolated locations will be replaced by acetylene gaslights.

On the island of Oahu considerable repairs and improvements to Makapuu Point and Honolulu Harbor Light Stations were made; also numerous minor repairs and improvements not mentioned here. Honolulu Channel gas buoy No. 10, on the easterly side of Honolulu Harbor, was changed to a second-class nun No. 10 and Honolulu Channel gas buoy No. 9, adjacent to Honolulu Harbor Light Station, was established.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

For many years the Territory has been connected with both shores of the Pacific by cable. This was one of the first countries to install a wireless system, and now a number of services are in use. During the past year the Marconi Telegraph Co. of America completed the construction of two powerful stations on the island of Oahu for a trans-Pacific wireless service, one for transmitting messages to and the other for receiving messages from both San Francisco and Japan day and night. The Federal Telegraph Co., operating the Poulsen system, has carried on wireless communication with California successfully. On the island of Oahu there is also a powerful ship station for communication with vessels at sea over long distances. Wireless systems for interisland communication have for many years connected all of the principal islands.

Extensive telephone systems are maintained on each of the four largest islands. There are in operation five telephone companies

with an aggregate capital of \$980,000, 7,270 stations, and 5,718 miles of wire.

POSTAL SERVICE.

There are 94 post offices, namely, 1 first class, 2 second class, 8 third class, and 83 fourth class. The number of fourth class post offices was increased by one during the year.

There are 20 steamboat contract routes, covering 22,670 miles; 25 star routes, covering 500.33 miles; 25 mail-messenger routes, covering 83.40 miles; and 11 railroad routes, covering 174.32 miles, besides 3 special-service and 28 permitted-service routes, covering 11 and 40.70 miles, respectively, making an aggregate of 23,479.75 miles, as compared with 23,475.33 miles for the preceding year. There are also 6 foreign steamboat routes, covering 31,990 miles. These cost \$154,684.04, as compared with \$150,458.66 for the preceding year.

At the Honolulu office there were dispatched 9,254,720 letters, an increase of 679,158, and 5,373,600 prints, a decrease of 118,608; 37,322 letters and parcels were registered, a decrease of 10,311, and 37,963 registered letters and parcels were received, a decrease of 10,319; 7,760 parcels were insured; in the parcel post 5,258 packages were received, a decrease of 227, and 4,614 were dispatched, an increase of 494. There were entered in this office as second-class mail matter 6 daily, 4 triweekly, 4 semiweekly, 10 weekly, and 13 monthly newspapers and periodicals, published in the English, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean languages.

The receipts from the sale of stamps at the Honolulu office were \$128,808.64, an increase of \$3,945.17. The total receipts, exclusive of customs duties, were \$137,632.31, an increase of \$4,110.55. The disbursements were \$73,982.48, an increase of \$6,939.07.

The Honolulu office issued 37,093 domestic money orders, aggregating, with fees, \$670,459.66, a decrease of \$5,058.96, and 7,041 international money orders, aggregating, with fees, \$170,243.84. The aggregate amount received from money orders from all post offices in the Territory of Hawaii was \$851,480.46.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND LABOR.

See "Schools" for pupils by races, ages, etc., in public and private schools for different years; "Taxation," for amount of taxable property owned and income taxes paid by different races; "Banks," for amounts of savings deposits by different races; "Public lands," for homesteads taken by different races; "Vital statistics," for births, marriages, and deaths; and "Courts," for percentages of convictions among different races.

It is unnecessary to here repeat the tabulations of the census of 1910, which have been set forth fully in previous reports.

The first Hawaiian census was taken in 1832, showing a population of 130,313, which steadily declined until the census of 1872, which showed a population of 56,897. Since then there has been a steady increase until the census of 1910, which showed a population of 191,909. The estimated population on June 30, 1914, is 227,391, an increase of 35,482, or 18.49 per cent.

The following table shows the population by races, as nearly as can be estimated, as of June 30, 1914, with the increases and decreases that have occurred during the four years and two and one-half months since the last decennial census was taken:

Estimated population, June 30, 1914.

| Races. | Census, Apr. 15, 1910. | Esti- mated, June 30, 1914. | Increase. | Decrease. | Per cent increase. | Per cent decrease. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Hawaiian..... | 26,041 | 24,550 | ..... | 1,491 | ..... | 5.73 |
| Part-Hawaiian..... | 12,506 | 14,236 | 1,730 | ..... | 13.83 | ..... |
| Portuguese..... | 22,303 | 23,299 | 996 | ..... | 4.46 | ..... |
| Spanish..... | 1,990 | 4,226 | 2,236 | ..... | 112.36 | ..... |
| Porto Rican..... | 4,890 | 5,064 | 164 | ..... | 3.35 | ..... |
| Other Caucasian..... | 14,867 | 24,450 | 9,583 | ..... | 64.46 | ..... |
| Chinese..... | 21,674 | 21,631 | ..... | 43 | ..... | .19 |
| Japanese..... | 79,674 | 89,715 | 10,041 | ..... | 12.60 | ..... |
| Filipinos..... | 7,964 | 14,992 | 12,266 | ..... | 254.02 | ..... |
| All others..... | | 5,238 |  | ..... |  |  |
| Total..... | 191,909 | 227,391 | 37,016 | 1,534 | 19.28 | .70 |
| Less Army and Navy..... | 1,838 | 8,373 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 190,071 | 219,018 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The following table of steerage arrivals and departures and of births and deaths for the four complete fiscal years since the last census shows the principal changes. In addition to the changes shown by this table, there are the changes for the two months and a half between the taking of the last census and the beginning of the first of these four fiscal years, the cabin arrivals and departures, for which the statistics are less accurate, and the arrivals and departures of persons in the United States military and naval services. In 1910 there were in the Territory 1,433 officers and enlisted men in the Army and 405 in the Navy and Marine Corps, and on June 30, 1914, 8,205 in the Army and 168 in the Navy and Marine Corps. These are included among "Other Caucasians" in the above table.

In pure Hawaiians there has been a steady decrease, due to an excess of deaths over births, and a steady increase in part-Hawaiians due entirely to an excess of births over deaths. The increase among Portuguese is due to an excess of births over deaths, the number of arrivals being more than offset by the number of departures. Among the Spanish the increase has been due to an excess of arrivals over departures. The increase in the Porto Ricans is due to the excess of births over deaths. Among other Caucasians the excess of departures over arrivals has more than offset the excess of births over deaths, so far as this table shows, but there has been a material increase because of the excess of cabin arrivals over cabin departures and the excess of arrivals over departures of United States military and naval forces. Among Chinese, the excess of departures over arrivals is nearly offset by the excess of births over deaths. This race has been gradually decreasing. Among the Japanese the arrivals have been in excess of the departures, while the births have far exceeded the deaths. The most rapid increase has been in the number of Filipinos, who were introduced by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Steering arrivals and departures and births and deaths, four fiscal years since census of April, 1910.

| | Hawaiian. | Part Hawaiian. | Portu- guese. | Spanish. | Porto Rican. | Other Caucasian. | Chinese. | Japanese. | Filipinos. | All other. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|
| Arrivals: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911..... | | | 601 | 908 | | 10 | 533 | 2,248 | 2,200 | 206 | 6,785 |
| 1912..... | | | 882 | 911 | 1 | 270 | 512 | 2,503 | 2,038 | 743 | 9,537 |
| 1913..... | | | 382 | 2,422 | | 46 | 536 | 2,749 | 2,749 | 846 | 16,086 |
| 1914..... | | | 208 | 25 | | 137 | 532 | 4,362 | 3,199 | 659 | 9,542 |
| Total arrivals..... | | | 2,033 | 4,266 | 1 | 513 | 2,233 | 15,325 | 14,195 | 2,464 | 41,030 |
| Births: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911..... | 592 | 487 | 700 | 78 | 232 | 208 | 423 | 1,726 | 27 | 46 | 4,494 |
| 1912..... | 649 | 625 | 754 | 121 | 210 | 224 | 444 | 2,021 | 39 | 52 | 5,117 |
| 1913..... | 574 | 627 | 841 | 170 | 220 | 254 | 489 | 2,226 | 92 | 70 | 5,548 |
| 1914..... | 586 | 708 | 911 | 265 | 216 | 260 | 548 | 3,039 | 154 | 69 | 6,756 |
| Total births..... | 2,401 | 2,427 | 3,206 | 598 | 887 | 977 | 1,904 | 9,016 | 311 | 237 | 21,935 |
| Total arrivals and births..... | 2,401 | 2,427 | 5,239 | 4,865 | 888 | 1,490 | 4,137 | 24,341 | 14,506 | 2,701 | 62,965 |
| Departures: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911..... | | | 624 | | 232 | 651 | 927 | 3,401 | 462 | 399 | 6,786 |
| 1912..... | | | 530 | 534 | 13 | 143 | 747 | 3,490 | 154 | 739 | 6,556 |
| 1913..... | | | 989 | 1,070 | 38 | 127 | 513 | 3,545 | 344 | 833 | 7,738 |
| 1914..... | | | 819 | 754 | 106 | 186 | 728 | 3,778 | 693 | 1,014 | 8,060 |
| Total departures..... | | | 2,971 | 2,367 | 383 | 1,085 | 3,215 | 14,304 | 1,655 | 2,995 | 28,975 |
| Deaths: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911..... | 1,010 | 172 | 384 | 39 | 101 | 171 | 253 | 1,030 | 65 | 70 | 3,296 |
| 1912..... | 1,332 | 200 | 344 | 53 | 91 | 163 | 225 | 1,942 | 59 | 62 | 3,071 |
| 1913..... | 941 | 178 | 320 | 70 | 67 | 155 | 230 | 1,012 | 178 | 72 | 2,232 |
| 1914..... | 966 | 202 | 346 | 79 | 79 | 204 | 247 | 1,266 | 223 | 65 | 2,707 |
| Total deaths..... | 3,849 | 752 | 1,403 | 241 | 338 | 693 | 955 | 4,280 | 526 | 269 | 13,306 |
| Total departures and deaths..... | 3,849 | 752 | 4,374 | 2,608 | 721 | 1,778 | 4,170 | 18,584 | 2,181 | 3,264 | 42,281 |
| Net gain..... | 1,675 | | 865 | 2,267 | 167 | 288 | 33 | 5,767 | 12,325 | 563 | 23,045 |
| Net loss..... | 1,448 | | | | | | | | | | 2,332 |

The Secretary of the Territory for some years past has issued certificates of Hawaiian birth to persons born in Hawaii, upon application and proof. The object is to determine the fact of Hawaiian birth when the evidence is available. The applicants have various objects in view, such as securing evidence which will entitle them to go to the mainland or to vote or to take up public lands. During the last fiscal year 921 certificates were issued, including 660 to Japanese male minors and 18 to Chinese male minors and 8 to Japanese male adults and 12 to Chinese male adults.

During the past year nothing has been done looking toward the further introduction to Hawaii of Europeans accustomed to agricultural pursuits, as the inducements offered this class of labor within the Territory have not warranted any further effort in this direction. European immigration has been suspended pending the opening of the Panama Canal. The outlook for the agricultural interests of the country has become such as to make the introduction of even small parties of desirable immigrants unwarranted.

During the year 17 Poles, namely, 4 men, 5 women, and 8 children, were introduced by the board of immigration at a cost of \$4,462.55, as a result of previous arrangements. The cost of bringing these seventeen immigrants to Hawaii was such as to further strengthen the belief that all further efforts in connection with emigration to Hawaii should be suspended until such time as the Panama Canal should be open to commerce and more favorable transportation facilities be available.

The expenditures of the board of immigration, labor, and statistics are met by means of a special tax of 1 per cent on incomes in excess of \$4,000, of which one-half of its proceeds are devoted to immigration. This has caused a reduction in the income of the board.

During the last few years labor conditions in the Territory have been improved. Dwellings on the sugar plantations have been improved. There has been no change in the base rate of wages on the sugar plantations since last year. The Spanish and Portuguese immigrants continue to move to California. During the year distress manifested itself among the laboring class through lack of employment, but through private and government efforts it has disappeared. In a good many instances this was due to laborers leaving their employment on the sugar plantations under an erroneous impression that there was plenty of employment to be had in the cities.

Immigration assisted by Territorial government, 1906-June 30, 1914.

| Chartered steamers. | Date of arrival. | Nationality. | Immigrants. | | | | Cost. ¹ | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | Total. | Per capita. | Per man. |
| Stuveric..... | Dec. 1, 1906 | Portuguese..... | 459 | 283 | 582 | 1,324 | \$70,442.64 | \$53.20 | \$153.77 |
| Heliopolis..... | Apr. 26, 1907 | Spanish..... | 606 | 554 | 1,084 | 2,246 | 143,038.48 | 63.68 | 235.26 |
| Kumeric..... | June 27, 1907 | Portuguese..... | 333 | 306 | 475 | 1,114 | 77,628.41 | 69.67 | 233.12 |
| Swanley..... | Dec. 13, 1909 | do..... | 337 | 221 | 310 | 868 | 84,470.44 | 97.31 | 250.65 |
| Orteric..... | Apr. 13, 1911 | Portuguese and Spanish..... | 547 | 373 | 531 | 1,451 | 115,595.94 | 79.66 | 211.32 |
| Wilkesden..... | Dec. 3, 1911 | do..... | 639 | 400 | 758 | 1,797 | 115,957.19 | 64.52 | 181.46 |
| Harpallon..... | Apr. 17, 1912 | do..... | 496 | 328 | 626 | 1,450 | 122,009.84 | 84.14 | 245.98 |
| Wilkesden..... | Mar. 30, 1913 | do..... | 491 | 377 | 490 | 1,358 | 167,767.93 | 123.54 | 341.68 |
| Ascot..... | June 4, 1913 | Spanish..... | 424 | 327 | 532 | 1,283 | 150,815.46 | 117.54 | 355.69 |
| Total and average. | 1906-1914 | Portuguese and Spanish..... | 4,334 | 3,169 | 5,388 | 12,891 | 1,047,726.33 | 81.27 | 241.74 |
| Regular steamers. | 1909-1914 | Russian..... | 1,065 | 475 | 581 | 2,121 | 194,544.27 | 91.72 | 182.67 |
| Do..... | 1914 | Poles..... | 4 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 4,462.55 | 130.34 | 553.94 |
| Total and average. | 1906-1914 | Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, and Poles. | 5,403 | 3,649 | 5,977 | 15,029 | 1,246,733.15 | 82.95 | 230.75 |

¹ Does not include pro rata share of office and miscellaneous expenses.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has introduced Filipinos during the last five years, as follows:

Filipinos introduced by Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

| Fiscal year. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1910..... | 2,441 | 180 | 100 | 2,721 |
| 1911..... | 1,916 | 201 | 92 | 2,209 |
| 1912..... | 2,573 | 274 | 196 | 3,043 |
| 1913..... | 4,490 | 768 | 484 | 5,742 |
| 1914..... | 2,511 | 408 | 264 | 3,183 |
| Total..... | 13,931 | 1,831 | 1,136 | 16,898 |

The following table shows the number of laborers of each race on the sugar plantations each year for a number of years, the number and percentage of non-Asiatics, and the size of the sugar crops. The percentage of non-Asiatics has increased from 12.30 per cent in 1900, the year in which Territorial government was established, to 38.42 per cent in 1914.

Laborers, by races, on sugar plantations, 1899 to 1902, 1904 to 1914.¹

| Races. | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| American ² | | 267 | 342 | ----- | 509 | 647 | 615 | 621 |
| European:..... | | | | | | | | |
| Portuguese..... | 2,153 | 2,153 | 2,417 | 2,669 | 2,876 | 2,998 | 3,286 | 3,394 |
| Other..... | | 537 | 332 | | 470 | 451 | 467 | 544 |
| Spanish..... | | | | | | | | 533 |
| Hawaiian..... | 1,326 | 1,326 | 1,470 | 1,493 | 1,312 | 1,687 | 1,604 | 1,356 |
| Porto Rican..... | | | 2,086 | 2,086 | 2,066 | 1,922 | 2,017 | 1,878 |
| Oriental:..... | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese..... | 5,979 | 5,969 | 4,976 | 3,937 | 3,778 | 4,138 | 3,684 | 3,248 |
| Japanese..... | 25,644 | 25,654 | 27,537 | 31,029 | 32,331 | 28,406 | 26,218 | 30,110 |
| Korean..... | | | | | 2,435 | 4,946 | 3,615 | 2,638 |
| All other..... | 885 | 144 | 418 | 1,078 | 83 | 48 | 19 | 75 |
| Total..... | 35,987 | 36,060 | 39,587 | 42,242 | 45,860 | 45,243 | 41,525 | 44,447 |
| Asiatic..... | 31,623 | 31,623 | 32,513 | 34,966 | 38,544 | 37,490 | 33,517 | 35,996 |
| Non-Asiatic..... | 4,364 | 4,437 | 7,074 | 7,276 | 7,316 | 7,753 | 8,008 | 8,451 |
| Per cent non-Asiatic..... | 12.12 | 12.30 | 17.86 | 17.22 | 15.95 | 17.13 | 19.28 | 19.00 |
| Sugar crop..... tons.. | 282,807 | 289,544 | 300,038 | 355,611 | 367,475 | 426,248 | 429,213 | 440,017 |

| Races. | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| American ² | 542 | 604 | 627 | 673 | 685 | 637 | 627 |
| European:..... | | | | | | | |
| Portuguese..... | 3,807 | 3,826 | 3,906 | 4,174 | 4,378 | 3,797 | 3,546 |
| Other..... | 428 | 396 | | | | | 73 |
| Spanish..... | 760 | 637 | 515 | 920 | 1,587 | 1,614 | 1,810 |
| Russian..... | | | 457 | 226 | 255 | 101 | |
| Hawaiian..... | 1,309 | 1,454 | 1,339 | 1,522 | 1,297 | 991 | 968 |
| Porto Rican..... | 1,989 | 2,024 | 1,809 | 1,809 | 1,065 | 1,453 | 1,444 |
| Filipino..... | 141 | 86 | 2,269 | 3,334 | 4,630 | 8,009 | 8,912 |
| Oriental:..... | | | | | | | |
| Chinese..... | 2,916 | 3,561 | 2,761 | 2,768 | 2,744 | 2,561 | 2,229 |
| Japanese..... | 32,771 | 26,875 | 28,106 | 27,652 | 28,123 | 24,711 | 24,732 |
| Korean..... | 2,125 | 2,229 | 1,752 | 1,771 | 1,068 | 1,357 | 1,362 |
| All other..... | 140 | 10 | 816 | 279 | 283 | 309 | 310 |
| Total..... | 46,918 | 41,702 | 43,917 | 45,048 | 47,345 | 45,600 | 46,043 |
| Asiatic..... | 37,812 | 32,665 | 32,619 | 32,111 | 32,535 | 28,659 | 28,353 |
| Non-Asiatic..... | 9,106 | 9,037 | 11,298 | 12,937 | 14,810 | 16,941 | 17,690 |
| Per cent non-Asiatic..... | 19.40 | 21.67 | 25.72 | 28.71 | 31.28 | 37.15 | 38.42 |
| Sugar crop..... tons.. | 521,123 | 535,156 | 518,127 | 566,821 | 595,258 | 527,000 | ³ 591,898 |

¹ The figures for 1903 are not available; those for 1904 are as of July 31; those for 1905-1911 as of June 30; those for 1912, 1913, and 1914 as of May 31.

² In 1899 and 1902 Americans are included among "All other."

³ Estimated.

Religious accommodations, Territory of Hawaii.

Christian churches and chapels:

Protestant—

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| European and native..... | 152 |
| Japanese..... | 34 |
| Chinese..... | 14 |
| Portuguese..... | 6 |

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Roman Catholic..... | 206 |
| Mormon..... | 108 |
| Christian Science..... | 84 |

Non-Christian worship:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Buddhist and Shinto temples..... | 84 |
| Chinese places of worship..... | 3 |

Total..... 87

Total..... 486

PUBLIC LANDS.

It has been most unfortunate that in the past there has been no practical presentation of the areas and analysis of the public lands of this Territory. From the lack of it, there has been a total misconception locally and abroad of the land resources of the Territory.

The following tables will enable all concerned to have accurate knowledge of the subject:

Total public lands of the Territory of Hawaii as of June 30, 1914.

| Class. | Hawaii. | Maui. | Molokai. | Oahu. | Kauai. | Subtotal. | Total. |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Leased arable agricultural lands: | | | | | | | |
| Cane— | | | | | | | |
| Subject to recall..... | 8,141.55 | 1,240.48 | | 1,015.00 | 1,995.00 | 12,392.03 | 32,647.7 |
| Subject to expiration..... | 9,357.45 | 554.83 | | 2,288.47 | 8,065.00 | 20,255.75 | |
| Rice and taro, including fish ponds— | | | | | | | 1,136.60 |
| Subject to recall..... | 235.08 | | | 55.80 | | 290.88 | |
| Subject to expiration..... | 4.10 | 125.00 | 23.22 | 424.40 | 269.00 | 845.72 | |
| Other agricultural— | | | | | | | 13,269.05 |
| Subject to recall..... | 3,894.00 | 175.25 | | 1,362.00 | 408.00 | 5,839.25 | |
| Subject to expiration..... | 5,087.00 | 704.00 | | 218.80 | 1,430.00 | 7,439.80 | |
| Total..... | 26,709.18 | 2,799.56 | 23.22 | 5,364.47 | 12,157.00 | | 47,053.43 |
| Unleased arable agricultural lands: | | | | | | | |
| Cane..... | 936.66 | 1,990.13 | | 1,202.00 | | 4,128.79 | 11,991.02 |
| Rice and taro, including fish ponds..... | 195.00 | | | 31.88 | 322.70 | 549.58 | |
| Other agricultural..... | 3,215.05 | | | 185.65 | 3,911.95 | 7,312.65 | |
| Total arable agricultural lands..... | 31,055.89 | 4,789.69 | 23.22 | 6,784.00 | 16,391.65 | | 59,044.45 |
| Homesteads (partly agricultural only): | | | | | | | |
| Homestead lots, not taken | 8,508.11 | 2,066.96 | 75.10 | 87.50 | 209.73 | 10,967.40 | 11,784.26 |
| Homesteads surveyed, not opened..... | | | | 816.86 | | 816.86 | |
| Pastoral lands (these are largely arid lava lands mostly useful during the rainy season): | | | | | | | |
| Leased— | | | | | | | 487,694.04 |
| Subject to recall..... | 245,658.02 | 39,127.08 | 1,066.80 | 5,806.80 | 4,619.51 | 296,270.21 | |
| Subject to expiration..... | 48,066.55 | 25,924.30 | 25,420.00 | 2,203.00 | 35,756.20 | 137,370.05 | |
| Unleased..... | 38,261.82 | 9,137.82 | 915.62 | 4,373.92 | 1,555.20 | 54,244.38 | |
| Forest lands: | | | | | | | |
| In reserves— | | | | | | | 565,015.87 |
| Under lease..... | 104,487.40 | 29,254.00 | 9,556.50 | 434.00 | 49,030.00 | 192,761.90 | |
| Unleased..... | 223,935.10 | 71,071.50 | 2,908.82 | 25,866.80 | 26,148.50 | 349,930.52 | |
| Not reserved— | | | | | | | |
| Under lease..... | 697.00 | 8,344.00 | | | | 9,041.00 | |
| Unleased..... | 6,432.45 | | | 6,850.00 | | 13,282.45 | |
| Waste lands..... | 460,418.37 | 13,564.64 | 286.40 | 4,015.04 | 29,804.60 | 508,089.05 | 508,089.05 |
| Grand total..... | 1,167,520.71 | 203,299.99 | 40,242.46 | 57,239.72 | 163,515.39 | | 1,631,818.27 |
| Homestead lots taken, upon which the Territory has a lien..... | 9,687.74 | 1,930.53 | 330.90 | 2,366.25 | 4,679.14 | 18,994.56 | 18,994.56 |

RECAPITULATION—ARABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Open for homesteads and other disposition..... | 4,346.71 | 1,990.13 | | 1,419.53 | 4,234.65 | 11,991.02 | |
| Leases expiring in 1914..... | 1,299.00 | | | | 750.00 | 2,049.00 | |
| Leased, subject to recall, leases expiring after 1914..... | 11,328.63 | 1,399.63 | | 2,377.00 | 1,653.00 | 16,757.26 | |
| Leased, subject to expiration, leases expiring after 1914..... | 14,081.55 | 1,400.93 | 23.22 | 2,987.47 | 9,764.00 | 28,247.17 | |
| Grand total..... | 31,055.89 | 4,789.69 | 23.22 | 6,784.00 | 16,391.65 | 59,044.45 | 59,044.45 |

Segregation of the areas of the total public arable agricultural lands, Territory of Hawaii.

CANE LANDS.

| Hawaii. | | Maui. | | Oahu. | | Kauai. | | Total. | |
|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| Pieces. | Acres (average). | Pieces. | Acres (average). | Pieces. | Acres (average). | Pieces. | Acres (average). | Pieces. | Acres (average). |
| 9 | 48.64 | 2 | 31.88 | 2 | 44.34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | 149.31 | 5 | 127.73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 252.64 | 1 | 278.00 | 1 | 227.00 | 1 | 249.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | 346.25 | 1 | 318.55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 435.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | 547.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 637.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 770.00 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 788.00 | 1 | 750.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 926.00 | 1 | 964.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 1,502.00 | 1 | 1,522.00 | 1 | 1,202.00 | 2 | 1,050.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,245.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,200.00 | 1 | 2,377.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,229.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 6,300.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total 42 | 18,435.66 | 11 | 3,785.44 | 6 | 4,505.47 | 7 | 10,050.00 | 66 | 36,776.57 |

OTHER AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| 14 | 52.14 | 1 | 50.00 | 16 | 12.78 | 2 | 54.20 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | 157.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 239.50 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 200.00 | 1 | 272.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 386.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 363.20 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 524.00 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 552.00 | 1 | 480.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | 672.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 802.00 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 810.00 | 1 | 800.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 1,510.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 2,231.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total 24 | 12,186.05 | 3 | 879.25 | 19 | 1,766.45 | 9 | 5,749.45 | 55 | 20,581.70 |

RICE AND TARO LANDS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 5 | 14.84 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 7.72 | 1 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 160.00 | 1 | 125.00 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 229.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 200.00 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 350.00 | 1 | 322.70 | ..... | ..... |
| Total 7 | 434.18 | 1 | 125.00 | 22 | 512.08 | 3 | 591.70 | 34 | 1,684.18 |
| Molokai | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 23.22 | | |
| Grand total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155 | 59,044.45 |

Remarks.—The public has and has had so little conception of the land situation in the Territory that the above analysis and compilation of public lands, in comparative areas, has been made that it may be easily comprehended.

So much has been said concerning "Central mills" and independent cane growers, that it is quite a surprise to ascertain the fact that in only three locations has the government sufficient land to fully support a "Central mill," and, even then, they would not equal in size those in Cuba or those now being built in the Philippines. The locations in the Territory would be: Waiakea, Hawaii, 6,300 acres; Waimea, Kauai, 4,329 acres; Kawaihau, Kauai, 4,621 acres.

HOMESTEADING.

During the year one homestead drawing was held, in which 118 lots were offered, covering 1,049.32 acres, at valuations aggregating \$25,803.70. This was in one district on the island of Hawaii. There were taken up during the year 227 homesteads, covering an area of 7,234.07 acres, at valuations aggregating \$84,030.95, or \$11.61 per acre on the average. This is about three-fifths of the actual value. The homesteads taken averaged 31.86 acres each. They were taken by different nationalities, as follows: Hawaiians, 93; American, 64; Portuguese, 47; and others, 23. The takers are given the option of taking one or two or in some cases three lots, so as to enable them to obtain homesteads of suitable size for their needs. The homesteads taken by Americans averaged 41.63 acres each; those by others, 31.35; those by Hawaiians, 29.77; and those by Portuguese, 22.97. Of these 130 were taken under special homestead agreements, 74 under right-of-purchase leases, 12 under cash freehold agreements, and 11 under certificates of occupation.

Since the amendments made in the organic act four years ago 2,427 homestead lots have been offered, covering 65,263.56 acres, at valuations aggregating \$629,137.83. During the 14 years of Territorial government 2,750 homesteads have been taken, of which 931, or an average of 133 a year, were taken the first seven years, and 1,819, or an average of 259 a year, during the last seven years.

During the year 22 homesteads were surrendered or forfeited, covering an area of 934.16 acres, which had been sold at prices aggregating \$12,825.40.

Homesteaders are assisted in all possible ways. Homestead roads are constructed out of the entire proceeds of homestead sales, rentals under right-of-purchase leases, and interest on deferred payments. It is proposed not to open new homestead tracts until proper roads have been constructed. The lack of proper roads has been a common complaint, owing to the inadequacy of the funds available. Homesteaders are given advice and assistance in various ways by the Hawaii Experiment Station and its marketing bureau, the College of Hawaii, and the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry. The report for the previous period deals at length with this subject.

SALES FOR OTHER THAN HOMESTEAD PURPOSES.

Such sales may be made of lots not exceeding 3 acres for residence purposes and so much as may be actually necessary for railroad purposes, irrigation ditches, factories, mercantile establishments, hotels, churches, private schools, and a few other purposes. This provision should be broadened so as to include telephone lines, hospitals, etc. Except in the special cases referred to sales for other than homestead purposes must be at auction. They may be made either for cash or on time payments. Most are residence lots and on time payments.

During the year there were sold at auction on time payments 26 residence lots at Auwailimu, in the suburbs of Honolulu, aggregating 5.56 acres, for \$22,269.90. There were sold at auction for cash 42 lots, aggregating 44.26 acres, for \$24,358, as follows: Eleven warehouse lots, aggregating 1.55 acres, for \$17,881, at Ponahawai, Hilo, and 20 residence lots, aggregating 12.36 acres, for \$5,475, at Hakalau, Hilo, on the island of Hawaii; 9 residence lots, aggregating 25.42

acres, for \$900, at Makawao, and 2 residence lots, aggregating 4.93 acres, for \$102, at Keokea, on the island of Maui, making total sales at auction of 68 lots, aggregating 49.82 acres, for \$46,627.90.

LEASES AND LICENSES.

During the year 19 leases were made of lands aggregating 43,847.55 acres, at rentals aggregating \$27,654. Of these, 12 were of tracts of pastoral land, aggregating 39,099.40 acres, at rentals aggregating \$12,151; 5 were of tracts of agricultural land, aggregating 3,763.50 acres, at rentals aggregating \$12,559; and 2 were of tracts of pastoral agricultural land, aggregating 984.65 acres, at rentals aggregating \$2,944.

Seven licenses were issued during the year. Two of these were for the privilege of gathering algaroba beans on certain areas, at rentals of \$101 and \$811, respectively; one was for a right of way for a plantation company to construct and maintain a pipe line across certain Government lands at a rental of \$10 per annum; one was for the right to construct and erect a certain wireless mast or tower on Government land, at a rental of \$25 per annum; one was to construct and maintain poles and electric lines across certain Government lands during the unexpired term of an electric company's charter at \$5 for said term; one was for a right of way for an irrigation ditch across certain Government lands at \$266 per annum; and one was for a right of way through certain Government lands during the unexpired term of a railroad company's charter at \$1 for said term.

TRANSFERS, EXCHANGES, AND PURCHASES FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Public lands in the Territory may be transferred from the Territory for the uses and purposes of the United States by order of the President or the governor, and restored to the Territory by order of the President. One order was issued by the governor setting aside a piece of land containing 1.35 acres at Laupahoehoe Point on the island of Hawaii, for lighthouse purposes.

The Territorial public lands are under the Territorial land department unless transferred by order of the governor for special public purposes. During the year three pieces of land were thus transferred, aggregating 221.93 acres. Of these, one for a park was transferred to the city and county of Honolulu; one for a cemetery at Lahaina, Maui, was transferred to the board of health, and one for a rifle range was transferred to the National Guard of Hawaii.

Exchanges may be made of only small areas and values and only for public purposes. During the year eight pieces, aggregating 20.14 acres, were exchanged for eight pieces, aggregating 5.26 acres, of which one was required for a public park, five for schoolhouse sites, one for an addition to the insane asylum, and one for street-widening purposes.

No purchases of land for public purposes were made out of the proceeds of sales of public lands for other than homestead purposes.

PATENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

There were issued during the year 195 patents, covering an area of 3,511.765 acres, for considerations aggregating \$91,215.60, or at the rate of \$26.12 an acre. Of these, 73 were based on cash sales, 54 on right-of-purchase leases, 23 on cash freehold agreements, 22 on preference rights, 12 on time-payment sales, 8 on exchanges, 2 on compromises with abutting owners, and 1 on an old form of homestead agreement.

There were also issued seven patents based on land-commission awards upon payment of commutations; that is, the obligation to pay the Government one-third or one-fourth of the unimproved value of the land as it was at the time when land-commission awards were issued for it about 60 years ago. These lands aggregated 154.10 acres and the commutations \$198.25.

REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total receipts of the land department were \$357,169.63, as compared with \$432,440.43 for the preceding year.

The expenditures of the land department for the year were \$22,225.30, of which \$17,127.18 was from appropriations made by the legislature and \$5,098.12 from the proceeds of public lands, which by the terms of the organic act may be used for surveying and opening homesteads.

Receipts of public lands department.

Rents:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| General leases..... | \$219, 516. 70 |
| Right-of-purchase leases..... | 8, 130. 90 |
| Kaimu leases..... | 24. 10 |
| Olaa leases..... | 72. 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$227, 743. 70 |

Interest and fees:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Special sale agreements..... | 7, 765. 66 |
| Special agreements..... | 5, 053. 89 |
| Cash freehold agreements..... | 168. 63 |
| Commutation..... | 49. 00 |
| Office fees..... | 684. 00 |
| Patent fees..... | 20. 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 13, 741. 18 |

Sales:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Special homestead agreements..... | 19, 918. 92 |
| Special sale agreements..... | 41, 733. 29 |
| Right-of-purchase leases..... | 30, 320. 52 |
| Cash freehold agreements..... | 2, 399. 52 |
| Preference rights..... | 4, 166. 16 |
| Cash sales..... | 13, 850. 60 |
| Government commutation..... | 198. 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 112, 587. 26 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Government realizations..... | 2, 517. 49 |
| Settlers' realizations (improvements)..... | 580. 00 |
| | <hr/> |

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Total..... | 357, 169. 63 |
|------------|--------------|

PROPOSED KILAUEA NATIONAL PARK.

Nothing further has been accomplished toward the creation of this proposed national park, and the status of this matter is the same as reported in the previous report.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department for the past year has not differed essentially from that of the preceding year. There has been, however, a decrease in the number of homestead subdivisions surveyed, and in the last six months more attention has been given to checking up field work, computations in connection therewith, and the completion of working sheets, maps, descriptions of surveys, etc. Some progress has been made in the standardization of the tracings of homestead and other Government tracts, the work being done as opportunity offers. Prints of these uniform size maps are proving to be very useful. During the past year this department expended for the purpose of surveying and opening homesteads out of the proceeds of public lands \$7,811.08, while for surveying Government lands, furnishing data, making surveys for various departments, and the general expenses of this department, it expended out of Territorial appropriations \$12,229.06.

OFFICE WORK

The office work of the department is to a great extent supplementary to the field work; that is, the mapping, computations, etc., is done in the office after the field parties return. However, considerable work of a purely office nature is also done, such as the examination of titles and surveys, the furnishing of data and descriptions, tracings and blue prints, and the indexing of the records of the office. It is the practice to record the Government grants and deeds on the maps on file in the office, and this work is practically up to date.

This department has furnished during the last 12 months to the various departments and private individuals 459 descriptions of surveys of homestead lots, including sketch plans; 116 descriptions of surveys of a miscellaneous nature, such as Government remnants, lots and tracts, school lots, forest reserves, parks, street openings and widenings, etc., and made 2,719 blue prints and 64 tracings. Forty-nine descriptions were submitted for examination, and 28 title and boundary studies were examined, checked, and reported on. Surveys of 24 titles involved in land registration court cases were examined and passed upon. Observations for standard time and the time-signal service, also the direction of the automatic tide gauge in Honolulu Harbor have been kept up as heretofore.

Some of the items deserving special mention are: Waikahakahe Iki boundary study, Puna, Hawaii; Kaapuna boundary study, South Kona, Hawaii; Waieli boundary study, Ewa, Oahu; Waiau title study, Ewa, Oahu; Waianu II title study, Waiahole, Koolaupoko, Oahu; work on the new list of the public lands of the Territory; map of Waipio Valley, Hamakua, Hawaii, showing all original titles in connection with proposed study of water rights; examination and report on names of 880 geographic features in the Hawaiian Islands from list submitted to the Hawaiian advisory committee by the United States Geographic Board.

The work of examining Government deeds and unassigned lands has had some attention lately and will be carried on as time permits.

FIELD WORK.

HAWAII.

Homesteads.—Since the subdivision of the Piha homesteads in Hilo district was made in 1912, the Hakalau Plantation Co. brought up the question of the boundary between this tract and the lands adjoining, either owned or controlled by it. After due consideration, a careful survey involving some extensive triangulation work in this section was made. The boundary, as determined, differed somewhat from the first survey and did not entirely agree with that claimed by the Hakalau Plantation Co., but it was approved of, and the matter is now definitely decided to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The change in the boundary made necessary an adjustment of the lot lines. Six lots of this subdivision remain untaken. Altogether there are 28 lots, comprising a net area of 333.36 acres; 1.82 acres of ditch and flume reservations, a reserve lot of 4 acres, and 4½ miles of road containing an area of 18.56 acres. Lot 9 of the Kahoahuna homesteads in this vicinity was surveyed and marked out for the occupant.

Other surveys.—A location and detail survey was made of the Kailua landing, North Kona district, and the land in the vicinity, the area covered being approximately 50 acres. A Government lot facing the landing was surveyed and marked out at the same time. In the Hilo district, a portion of the land of Waiakea, proposed to be subdivided into house lots, was surveyed and marked out, the area being 351.13 acres. A study of the boundaries of the land of Waikahekahe Iki, in Puna district, was made in relation to its effect on the Government land adjoining. After several delays the matter of the settlement of said boundaries was brought before the boundary commissioner by the attorney general, but a decision has not yet been rendered. An assistant of this department and a surveyor representing the owner of the land of Kamoamoa, in Puna district, made a joint boundary survey of that land. A location and contour survey was made of what is known as the Waiolama swamp lands in the city of Hilo, containing approximately 100 acres, which were reported by the board of health as insanitary, to determine the area and holdings of the various property owners whose lands it was proposed to reclaim.

MAUI.

Homesteads.—A check survey was made of the upper portion of the Kuiaha-Kaupakalua homesteads, in Hamakualoa district. Twelve lots, comprising 423 acres and 1½ miles of road, were checked up. A number of the road and lot lines were adjusted and re-marked.

Other surveys.—A thorough boundary, detail, topographical, and contour survey was made of that portion of the Government land of Wahikuli, in Lahaina district, lying below the forest reserve line. The area surveyed comprises 1,972 acres, of which 1,480 acres is cane land, 221 acres pastoral land, 219 acres waste land, and the balance taken up by roads, railways, ditches, and a reservoir.

OAHU.

Homesteads.—In the district of Koolaupoko four Government tracts were subdivided into homestead lots: The Keaahala tract was subdivided into 11 homestead lots, averaging 20 acres, and a few smaller lots, remnants and reserves. The Halekou-Waikaluakai tract was subdivided into 18 house lots averaging 3 acres, and 15 larger lots of from 10 to 15 acres. The Kaluapuhi-Waikalua, section B tract, was subdivided into 6 lots of from 10 to 15 acres. The Kaluapuhi-Waikalua, section C tract, was subdivided into 8 lots of from 3½ to 11 acres. In all there are 63 lots, 5 reserves, and 5 miles of homestead roads, totaling an area of 755 acres. The United States Army officials have since requested that the Keaahala tract be reserved for military purposes.

Other surveys.—In the Pupukea-Paumalu tract 19 beach lots, aggregating 25 acres, were marked out. The Mokuleia and proposed Maunawai school lots, Palolo Reservoir and Government lots in Luakaha, Kalihi, and Hauula were surveyed and marked. The boundaries between the ili of Kawailoa and the ili of Pohakupu at Kailua, Koolaupoko, were surveyed and determined. A detail and location survey was made of the lower portion of Waiau, Ewa, in connection with the title study of Waiau, and more particularly to determine the boundaries of the ili of Kumuulu in this land. The Government land of Kahoiwai and Government remnants in Piliamoo were surveyed and marked. Besides, numerous miscellaneous surveys were made in Honolulu for street, park, public building, boundary, and other public purposes.

KAUAI.

Homesteads.—In the Kawaihau district a portion of the land of Kapaa was subdivided into 6 lots, aggregating about 160 acres.

Other surveys.—A survey was made of the new forest reserve line through the lands of Anahola and Kamalomalo, in the Kawaihau district, and a report on pineapple-land areas in the vicinity submitted after a special inspection of the Government tracts.

TOPOGRAPHIC AND HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

These are conducted by the United States Geological Survey and the Territorial government in cooperation. During the last year the former allotted \$6,500 for the topographic and \$5,000 for the hydrographic survey and the latter allotted \$16,000 for the topographic and \$33,000 for the hydrographic survey. The latter allotment is one-half of the revenues derived from Territorial water licenses.

The field work during the year was confined to the island of Hawaii. During the year 342 square miles of topography were mapped on the island of Hawaii; 37½ miles of levels were run; one triangulation station was determined; 43 miles of transit traverse were run; the Waipio and Kohala quadrangles were completed, and the drafting of the same; the Hilo quadrangle was brought within a few days of completion, and the drafting of the map of the island of Oahu was completed, and will be published upon a scale of very nearly 1 inch to the mile, with 40-foot contours. The data for the compilation of this map were loaned by the War Department to the topographic

survey. Due to the necessity for rigid economy, the Territory has decided to discontinue all topographic work for the present, after the completion of the 15-minute sheet of South Hilo, island of Hawaii.

Hydrographic work is carried on on the four main islands. During the year 45 stream and ditch gauging stations were established and 134 discontinued, leaving at the close of the year 116, and 25 rainfall stations were established and 36 discontinued, leaving a total of 64 at the close of the year. Besides these, records of 25 stream and ditch and 42 rainfall stations were furnished by private parties. Under the hydrographic survey, a careful study is being made of all surface water resources of the Territory, including privately owned water as well as Government. All of the larger streams of the Territory have had some investigation work done on them. The work of measuring utilized water, such as ditches, flumes, etc., has progressed well, but an immense amount of work still remains to be done to determine the amounts utilized and remaining for future development. Arrangements have been made for the investigation of ditch seepage and evaporation losses, and for an efficiency investigation in connection with water distribution in the application of irrigation water to sugar cane. All surface water supplies, including springs, which might be considered in connection with Honolulu's water supply, have been under investigation for the greater part of the past year. The artesian-well investigation has been carried on under the direction of the Territorial department of public works which has also kept a record of the underground water supply. Measurements were made of the waste water from these wells. Plans have been made for an investigation of the utilization of all water, both surface and underground, in the Honolulu basin, to show not only the amounts of water available now being utilized, and now being wasted, but an approximation of the value of the water. The Territorial legislature of 1913 appropriated \$5,000 for a special investigation of the surface water resources of the districts of North and South Kona on the island of Hawaii, to be made by this division. All field work, with the exception of routine stream and rain gauging work, has been completed. The United States Climatological Service also collects rainfall data from many stations.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

This bureau and the College of Hawaii are the principal Territorial agencies that promote the agricultural development of the Territory. Besides there are the Federal experiment station, which is assisted financially by the Territory, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association's experiment station, which meets the needs of the sugar industry.

The expenses of this bureau are met out of the proceeds of a special income tax of 1 per cent, on incomes in excess of \$4,000, half of the proceeds of which goes to immigration purposes, a fourth to the bureau of agriculture and forestry, except the forestry division, and a fourth to the conservation and development of natural resources. Forestry and the hydrographic survey are maintained with the proceeds of water licenses. Allotment of the fourth of the special income tax devoted to conservation and development of natural resources is made for various objects by a board constituted therefor.

The work of this bureau is conducted mainly through its divisions of forestry, animal industry, and entomology.

FORESTRY

During the year five new forest reserves were created and the boundaries of one old one modified. The new ones aggregate 97,871 acres, of which 80,498 is public land and 17,373 private land. The modification in the boundary of the Moloaa Forest Reserve involved a net decrease in the area of that reserve of 49 acres. There are now 35 forest reserves, covering 787,083 acres, of which 541,091, or 69 per cent, is Government land. Fencing projects for the protection of the forest reserves at Moloaa, Kauai, Makawao and Nahiku, Maui, and Ninole, Kau, Hawaii, were completed. Other fencing projects are still in progress at Waianae, Oahu, and in North Kona and North Kohala, Hawaii. Owing to the curtailment of expenditures due to the financial condition of the Territory, other proposed fencing projects were postponed. Several other fences on forest-reserve boundaries, required under Government leases of adjoining agricultural or grazing lands, were completed during the year in the districts of Hanalei, on Kauai, Kula and Wailuku, on Maui, and North Kohala on Hawaii.

Tree planting still continues. During the year 518,929 trees were planted. Much of this planting is on private lands and some is done on public lands by lessees voluntarily or under the terms of the leases. This division also introduces new trees.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

This division maintains a rigid inspection of all imported animals with the necessary quarantine stations, and has to do with the prevention and suppression of diseases among animals throughout the Territory. Glanders, which cost the Territory upward of \$30,000 a few years ago, and bovine tuberculosis, have either been eradicated or suppressed and brought within control. A quarantine is still continued against glanders in horses and mules imported from the Pacific coast, and rabies in dogs coming from the United States as well as from foreign countries, with certain exceptions. There were a few cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which resulted in a few deaths among plantation horses and mules and among the horses of the military forces stationed here. Hog cholera again appeared in a very mild and rather chronic form, causing a few deaths. The College of Hawaii conducts a dairy, poultry, and swine experiment station for assisting in the improvement of the breeds of these animals and poultry. The sheep industry is on the decline, necessitating a correspondingly larger importation of mutton. Dairy, poultry, and egg production remain far behind what is required for local consumption and, despite enormous importations, there is no reduction in the prices. The animal industries of this Territory are quite extensive, and by the importation of fine breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, these have gradually been improved.

ENTOMOLOGY.

This division inspects all agricultural and horticultural products coming into the Territory from foreign countries and the mainland to prevent the introduction of pests and plant diseases, as well as inter-island shipments, and disseminates advice and information regarding the control of insect pests and plant diseases. The collection, multiplication, and distribution of parasites, as well as other beneficial insects in the control of various pests of the field and garden, were continued. Much time has been given to the breeding and distribution of the fruit-fly parasites introduced successfully by Dr. F. Silvestri. In addition to these, Mr. D. T. Fullaway brought two parasites from the Philippines, both of which attack the various dung flies, including the horn, house, and stable flies.

During the fiscal period vessels to the number of 552 were boarded, and out of this number 260 vessels carried 290,896 packages of fruit and vegetables and 9,524 packages of plants. Of this number, 11,804 packages were fumigated, 1,057 were destroyed by burning, and 594 were returned. During the year 507 steamers plying between the islands have been attended to and 12,816 packages of plants, fruits, and vegetables have been inspected. Of these, 270 packages were refused shipment.

FEDERAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

This station is supported mainly by the Federal Government, but during the past few years the Territorial government has contributed toward its support. As heretofore, the main energies of the station have been devoted to research work on problems which have arisen in Hawaiian agriculture. Substation work of a practical nature on various islands has continued and a marketing division under authorization of the Territorial legislature was inaugurated and carried on. The miscellaneous produce sent in by farmers has increased during the year from \$84 to \$6,000 per month. The total value of produce received by the marketing division has been \$26,500 and the cost of handling this produce has been \$2,000. As a result of the establishment of this division various lines of farming have been developed, particularly the poultry industry. The marketing division is well designed to furnish a prompt and satisfactory market for local miscellaneous crops and to furnish a fresh supply of local produce to the consuming public in Honolulu.

Further experiments have been carried on to determine the most suitable crops to raise as forage for dairy cows. It has been found that cane tops can be made into silage as easily as corn. The silage is of excellent quality and well liked by cows. Further experiments were made with roselle. It is found that this plant gives its largest yields under relatively heavy rainfall. About 200 acres of roselle have been planted and the dry product will be used in the manufacture of roselle jam, jelly, butter, and perhaps in a drink similar to grape juice. Soil investigations still continued, and the results obtained are being successfully followed by the farmers and planters of the Territory. Analyses were made of nearly all of the common tropical fruits to determine their composition. In the case of bananas and papayas a

study was made in this connection of the chemical changes which take place during the ripening of these fruits. A variety of Japanese rice has been obtained which is liked by the Japanese better than any other previously imported variety and which matures quicker than any variety of rice with which the station has experimented. About 70 species of soiling and pasture grass have been tested. Giant Bermuda has given great promise as a pasture grass. Teff grass has also proved a hardy and valuable pasture grass. Sudan grass has proved itself a valuable forage grass at lower levels. Flax has been grown with good results. Buckwheat has been found to grow so rapidly and yield so well that it can be recommended as a good source of feed for poultry.

The attempt to establish a strain of papaya with self-fertile flowers and with male trees eliminated has been continued. A study of the 500 trees of the second generation shows that 95½ per cent of these trees are fruit-bearing trees with perfect flowers. There is a strong tendency in the few male trees also to produce fruit. From extensive data collected, it appears that mango seedlings require on an average 6½ years to come into bearing, budded mangoes 2½ years and inarched mangoes 2½ years. Seedling avocados require about 7 years on an average to fruit, but only three years when budded.

A new industry for the manufacture of algaroba meal has undergone great development during the year, the value of the product now amounting to more than \$35,000 annually. A factory for the production of kukui oil is now practically ready. The oil from the kukui nut is of a superior quality and numerous inquiries have been received from paint and varnish dealers. The press cake is of high value as an organic fertilizer. Arsenite of soda was successfully used as a chemical spray for the destruction of weeds on plantations and ranches. Experiments are being carried on to determine the fate of arsenic in the soil and its possible effect on nitrification. Among the ordinarily cultivated legumes jack beans have proved most satisfactory for green manuring in all branches of agriculture in Hawaii. The raising of jack-bean seed constitutes a new industry, which will be profitable for those who engage in it. Analyses were made of samples of coffee from coffee cherries uninfested with fruit fly, badly infested with fruit fly, and also half-ripe cherries picked four or five days before they were completely ripe. No chemical differences in the composition of the coffee were noted in these different samples. Coffee was prepared for drinking from these samples by three different methods, and the coffee from infested fruit was found to be slightly insipid and poor in quality, while that from the fruit not quite ripe was best in flavor. This has caused the coffee growers to pick their coffee a little greener. The damage from rats on the island of Molokai led to a test of the value of a rat virus in destroying this pest. The virus was distributed about a year ago. It is estimated that the number of rats has been reduced at least one-half. There seems to be no danger of this disease infesting other animals. Experiments are in progress to determine the applicability of cold storage to various tropical fruits. It has already been found that holding fruit infested with fruit fly for a period of 10 days at a temperature of 32° destroys the fruit fly in whatever form it may be present. Avocados may be held at a temperature of 32° without injury to the fruit for at least two months, as well as star apples and

waterlemons. Figs have been held one month at the same temperature with beneficial results to texture and flavor of the fruit, and so have papayas. A disease of bananas has been observed in Hawaii for 8 or 10 years and it has sometimes been confused with the Panama disease. It, however, obviously differs from the Panama disease. Infected leaves show numerous spores of a fusarium. The most obvious symptom is the death and decay of the terminal young leaves or at least a yellowing and wrinkling of these leaves. Infected plants do not produce large, healthy leaves, but narrow yellow wrinkled ones, and may develop small distorted bunches of fruit which do not fill out properly. If the diseased plants are cut out and destroyed by fire as soon as they are noticed the disease can be cheaply and effectively held under control.

During the past year the hen flea (*Sarcopsylla gallinacea*) appeared in Honolulu and has been spreading rapidly. It is found on chickens, rats, cats, and perhaps other animals, and a bad infestation may promptly kill the young chickens. The flea is similar to the dog flea. Poultry raisers should thoroughly spray with kerosene and crude oil all parts of chicken houses and the soil in infested yards. Since rats may carry this flea too, this constitutes one more good reason for an eternal warfare on rats. Experiments are now being carried on to determine a practical method for controlling this pest.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extensive construction of public works has been carried out during the last three years, for which appropriations aggregating \$4,503,977.99 have been made out of loan funds and smaller amounts out of current revenues. The department of public works and various commissions, of which the superintendent of public works is chairman or a member, have made most of these improvements. Under "Bonded debt" the objects and amounts appropriated for each item out of loan funds are set forth. The expenditures for public-school buildings and their maintenance are set forth under "Schools" and those for "Roads and bridges" are referred to under that head. Under "Topographic and hydrographic surveys" the work of certain surveys and an artesian-well investigation, which have been under the department of public works, are referred to.

The greatest portion of the construction work is now done through the commissions of which the superintendent of public works is a member or chairman, but, exclusive of this, the department of public works expended during the last year out of loan funds \$179,217.99 for public improvements; out of general current revenues \$101,010.01 for salaries and maintenance, repairs, and additions to public property; out of various special current revenues \$187,534.13 for public improvements, chiefly homestead roads, but partly the filling in of insanitary land; and out of special water and sewer works current revenues \$202,103.71, a total of \$669,865.84. Of this amount \$345,402.89 was expended on contracts, namely, \$214,757.09 on contracts uncompleted at the beginning of the year and \$130,645.80 on new contracts. Forty-four contracts, old and new, were completed during the year at an expenditure of \$174,148.48, and 10 contracts were partially completed at an expenditure of \$171,254.41. Of the amount expended on contracts \$144,012.97 was out of loan funds and

\$201,389.92 out of current revenues. These expenditures were chiefly for roads, armories, public-school buildings, other buildings, and Honolulu water and sewer works.

WHARVES AND HARBORS.

On this subject see also "Transportation facilities," "Harbors," "Lighthouses," and "Military and naval affairs." Wharves and harbors were placed three years ago under a harbor commission, of which the superintendent of public works is chairman. It has been found difficult to keep pace with the constantly increasing commerce in providing wharf and harbor facilities.

The revenues during the last fiscal period aggregated \$104,002.43, of which \$50,773.01 was in wharfage fees, \$39,802.87 in pilot fees, \$5,804 in harbor master's fees, and \$7,622.55 in miscellaneous receipts. The expenditures out of current funds for salaries, maintenance, and to some extent for new wharves and additions to old wharves was \$57,320.34. Out of loan funds \$1,400,423.95 has been appropriated during the last three years and much construction work has been done with these funds. Lesser amounts have also been appropriated out of current revenues. The chief expenditures during the last year were for the completion of the Queen Street bulkhead wharf, the construction of Kuhio wharf at Hilo and the construction of a new wharf at Mahukona, the previous one having been destroyed during a storm. The actual expenditures in construction work during the year were \$76,475.40, all of which was expended under contracts, namely, \$57,253.90 on 5 contracts uncompleted at the end of the previous fiscal year and \$19,221.50 on new contracts. Of this, \$57,055.28 was out of loan funds and \$19,420.12 out of current revenues. Seven contracts, old and new, were completed at an expenditure of \$72,275.40, and \$4,200 was expended on one contract uncompleted at the close of the year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Appropriations for public buildings have been made by the last two legislatures out of loan funds, as follows: For public-school buildings, \$276,000; special industrial schools, \$95,000; other public buildings, including hospitals, armories, the College of Hawaii, etc., \$462,590.31, and out of current revenues lesser amounts. Not all of these proposed buildings have been constructed, loan funds not being available. The counties have also provided for the construction of a number of new school buildings out of current revenues.

The construction of public buildings has been considerably curtailed owing to the lack of loan funds. A few small buildings were constructed, such as the tax office at Hilo, board of health garage at Hilo, a dormitory and teachers' cottage at the girls' industrial school and three workmen's cottages for the College of Hawaii on the experimental farm. With the exception of the tax office and garage, these buildings were constructed out of funds appropriated for other departments, and this work was done at their request. Other buildings previously begun but completed during the year with amounts appropriated are as follows: Additional building at Lahainaluna industrial school for boys, \$25,000; armory at Honolulu, \$100,000; armory at Lahaina, \$10,000. Plans were made and a site acquired for a new Territorial prison, for which an appropriation of \$75,000

was made out of loan funds. Construction will commence when further loan funds are available.

WATER AND SEWER WORKS.

These works at Honolulu were transferred to the city and county of Honolulu on June 30, 1914, so that the Territory now controls none of such works.

The Honolulu waterworks now comprise 113.9 miles of main pipe, of which 6.4 were laid during the year; 13 reservoirs with a combined capacity of 672,448,945 gallons, of which one was constructed during the year, and five pumping stations, one of which was constructed during the year. Part of Honolulu's water supply is obtained by gravity from the mountains. The daily consumption during the year was 15,700,000 gallons. New connections to the number of 53 at rates aggregating \$798.50 were made, and old connections were discontinued to the number of 69 at a loss in revenue of \$1,247. The receipts for the year were \$174,607.39 and the expenditures out of current revenues were \$160,658.28, namely, \$120,885.83 for maintenance and operation, \$4,414.70 for improvements, and \$35,357.75 for interest on bonds.

In the sewer works there are 72.91 miles of pipe, both main and side lines. During the year 31,760 feet of main line and 3,684 feet of side lines were laid, and 398 new connections were made, at rates aggregating \$2,373.50. The receipts for the year were \$25,430.82. The expenditures out of current revenues were \$41,445.43, namely, \$29,445.90 for operation and maintenance, \$254 for improvements, and \$11,745.53 for interest on bonds. The deficit of \$16,014.61 of the sewer works was made up from the waterworks receipts.

SCHOOLS.

The following tables show the statistics in regard to schools:

Expenditures for public schools, by fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.¹

| Fiscal years. | Schools. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Maintenance. | New buildings. | Per pupil. | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|---------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Maintenance. | Total. |
| 1901..... | 140 | 283 | 11,501 | \$358,926.72 | \$8,773.37 | \$39.05 | \$39.76 |
| 1902..... | 143 | 380 | 13,189 | 364,374.72 | 12,121.54 | 28.12 | 29.05 |
| 1903..... | 144 | 386 | 13,793 | 393,502.64 | 10,411.02 | 28.52 | 29.29 |
| 1904..... | 147 | 399 | 14,467 | 409,048.84 | 96,513.71 | 28.27 | 34.04 |
| 1905..... | 154 | 414 | 15,202 | 336,358.59 | 257,387.12 | 22.12 | 39.06 |
| 1906..... | 151 | 425 | 16,119 | 361,458.99 | 61,270.87 | 22.42 | 26.22 |
| 1907..... | 153 | 441 | 17,123 | 349,933.14 | 75,169.88 | 20.41 | 24.80 |
| 1908..... | 154 | 476 | 18,564 | 467,555.05 | 88,932.17 | 25.18 | 29.97 |
| 1909..... | 153 | 493 | 19,507 | 446,832.60 | 86,075.94 | 22.90 | 27.31 |
| 1910..... | 152 | 486 | 19,909 | 470,176.08 | 14,410.41 | 23.56 | 24.34 |
| 1911..... | 156 | 523 | 20,597 | 479,351.19 | 4,243.41 | 23.27 | 23.48 |
| 1912..... | 156 | 532 | 23,752 | 630,334.65 | 92,577.92 | 26.53 | 30.43 |
| 1913..... | 161 | 674 | 26,631 | 677,799.72 | 268,741.78 | 26.44 | 36.93 |
| 1914..... | 168 | 713 | 26,990 | 742,310.63 | 77,208.85 | 27.50 | 30.36 |
| Total..... | | | | 6,487,962.56 | 1,153,837.99 | | |

¹ Exclusive of purchase of sites for schools and expenditures for the College of Hawaii. The amounts for maintenance and new buildings for the last five years include expenditures by the counties on buildings and grounds as follows: Maintenance, \$35,752.96, \$32,403.63, \$47,799.40, \$43,865.68, and \$62,098.28; and new buildings, \$4,243.41, \$4,453.55, \$13,106.71, \$34,064.99, and \$11,282.27, for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, respectively.

Pupils in public and private schools, by grades, June, 1914.

| Islands and schools. | Kinder-gar-ten. | Grade 1. | Grade 2. | Grade 3. | Grade 4. | Grade 5. | Grade 6. | Grade 7. | Grade 8. | High school. | Normal school. | Spec-ials. | Total. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Public: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii..... | | 3,018 | 1,402 | 1,308 | 1,001 | 685 | 435 | 236 | 107 | 52 | | | 8,244 |
| MauI..... | | 1,639 | 860 | 610 | 501 | 334 | 177 | 72 | 36 | 16 | | | 4,075 |
| Molokai..... | | 78 | 41 | 36 | 45 | 19 | 9 | | | | | | 228 |
| Oahu..... | | 3,062 | 1,901 | 1,486 | 1,416 | 899 | 727 | 416 | 323 | 282 | 147 | | 10,669 |
| Kauai..... | | 1,326 | 760 | 637 | 477 | 298 | 155 | 91 | 40 | | | | 3,784 |
| Total..... | | 9,123 | 4,794 | 4,077 | 3,440 | 2,235 | 1,503 | 815 | 506 | 350 | 147 | | 26,900 |
| Private: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii..... | 76 | 238 | 153 | 111 | 97 | 69 | 47 | 30 | 34 | 1 | | | 846 |
| MauI..... | 228 | 255 | 85 | 101 | 82 | 66 | 54 | 31 | 30 | | | | 932 |
| Oahu..... | 502 | 364 | 439 | 410 | 354 | 311 | 339 | 281 | 246 | 632 | | 75 | 4,453 |
| Kauai..... | 10 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | 67 |
| Total..... | 816 | 1,357 | 690 | 634 | 548 | 453 | 440 | 342 | 310 | 633 | | 75 | 6,298 |
| Grand total..... | 816 | 10,480 | 5,484 | 4,711 | 3,988 | 2,688 | 1,943 | 1,157 | 816 | 983 | 147 | 75 | 33,228 |

COLLEGE OF HAWAII.

The name of this college was by legislative act in 1911 changed from "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" to its present name. This college has completed the sixth year of its existence and the second in its permanent quarters in the suburbs of Honolulu.

There was a change in the presidency of the college. There were in attendance 24 regular students, exactly the same number as the previous year, and in addition 4 graduate students. The irregular students numbered 93, while enrolled in the courses of instruction by correspondence were 20 pupils. The college graduated a class of 6, namely, 3 as bachelors of science, 2 in civil engineering, and 1 in household economics. An emergency wagon and tool shed with temporary stalls for two work mules, at a cost of \$500, and three workmen's cottages complete at a cost of \$1,500 allotted from the conservation fund, were built during the year.

Pure-bred corn and other agricultural seeds were distributed to 80 applicants throughout the islands. Plans for a model portable poultry house have been widely distributed. The services of the pure-bred bulls have been availed of at a nominal fee. Expert advice on agricultural problems has been given freely to the Army, the Government, and private individuals. The publications during the year comprised one bulletin on Hawaiian plants and one circular on the work of the college.

LIBRARY OF HAWAII.

This was opened in February, 1913, in a fine building, toward the construction of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie donated \$100,000. The library of the Honolulu Library and Reading Rooms Association, consisting of 17,878 volumes, and that of the Hawaiian Historical Society, consisting of 1,325 volumes, besides many valuable collections of Hawaiian pamphlets, were amalgamated with it. The Territorial legislature provides \$10,000 annually for the maintenance of this library in addition to \$4,000 contributed annually by the Honolulu Library and Reading Rooms Association. During the year 2,656

volumes were added to the library, and 83,502 volumes were drawn. Requests for information on a wide range of subjects are made on the reference department. Traveling libraries are sent regularly to 22 stations in various parts of the Territory. A juvenile department is maintained as well as a general reading room. The branch library at Hilo was formally opened on December 1, 1913, and is sending books to 7 stations outside of Hilo.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

An absolutely fireproof building was constructed a number of years ago for this purpose. The work of the librarian and his assistants during the year has been mainly translating, typewriting, and binding records that are fading, arranging and indexing correspondence turned over by various departments of the Government, and collecting documents and records from many sources. The last legislature passed an act for the compilation and publication of a dictionary of the Hawaiian language, and placed the work under the supervision of the board of archives. A start was made on this work, but it was suspended pending the adoption of a method of procedure in the compilation. This work will be resumed shortly. A steel floor, stairway, and two filing cases for the vault were installed at a cost of \$2,419.05. A large amount of information has been furnished the public and various departments of the Government.

THE COURTS.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

The Territorial courts comprise a supreme court of 3 members, 5 circuit courts, of which 1 has 3 members, who sit separately, and the others 1 member each, and 29 district courts. The supreme and circuit court judges are appointed by the President, and the district magistrates by the chief justice of the Territorial supreme court. The circuit courts are the courts of general original jurisdiction. They try law, equity, probate, and divorce cases. The first circuit court acts also as a court of land registration. The circuit and district courts act also as juvenile courts, the principal juvenile court being presided over by one of the judges of the first circuit court.

The following tables show the cases by courts, classes of cases, and nationality of convicted in criminal cases:

Court statistics, calendar years.

TOTAL CASES IN ALL COURTS.

| | 1912 | 1913 | Average, 1901-1913. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| Criminal cases..... | 11,511 | 13,916 | 10,000 |
| Civil cases..... | 3,341 | 3,284 | 2,830 |
| Total..... | 14,852 | 17,200 | 12,979 |
| Convictions in criminal cases..... | 9,028 | 10,408 | 7,534 |
| Percentage of convictions..... | 78 | 74 | 74 |

Court statistics, calendar years—Continued.

CASES CLASSIFIED BY COURTS.

| | 1912 | 1913 | Average, 1901-1913. |
|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| Supreme court..... | 72 | 73 | 104 |
| Circuit courts..... | 1,568 | 2,115 | 1,543 |
| District courts..... | 13,212 | 15,012 | 11,530 |
| Total..... | 14,852 | 17,200 | 12,977 |

CASES IN SUPREME COURT.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| On appeal, error, or exceptions: | | | |
| Law..... | 20 | 30 | 44 |
| Equity..... | 20 | 10 | 17 |
| Divorce..... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Probate..... | | | 5 |
| Criminal..... | | 5 | |
| Original..... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 28 | 13 | 20 |
| Total..... | 72 | 73 | 103 |

CASES IN CIRCUIT COURTS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Civil: | | | |
| Law..... | 321 | 340 | 226 |
| Equity..... | 56 | 54 | 55 |
| Divorce..... | 388 | 360 | 238 |
| Probate..... | 372 | 426 | 370 |
| Naturalizations..... | 26 | | 78 |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 2 | 66 |
| Total..... | 1,163 | 1,182 | 1,034 |
| Criminal..... | 406 | 533 | 516 |
| Grand total..... | 1,568 | 2,115 | 1,549 |
| Convictions in criminal cases..... | 218 | 475 | 269 |
| Percentage of convictions..... | 53 | 50 | 53 |

CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Civil..... | 2,115 | 2,034 | 1,663 |
| Criminal..... | 11,097 | 12,978 | 9,624 |
| Total..... | 13,212 | 15,012 | 11,277 |
| Convictions in criminal cases..... | 8,810 | 9,933 | 7,300 |
| Percentage of convictions..... | 71 | 76 | 75 |

Races of persons convicted.

| Races. | Estimated population, 1913. | Number convicted, 1913. | Percentage of popula- tion convicted, 1913. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Hawaiian..... | 38,660 | 1,554 | 4.03 |
| Chinese..... | 21,500 | 1,373 | 6.39 |
| Japanese..... | 83,100 | 2,790 | 3.36 |
| White (including Portuguese)..... | 45,480 | 1,290 | 2.85 |
| Others..... | 20,004 | 3,392 | 11.60 |
| Total..... | 217,744 | 10,408 | 4.78 |

Convictions in criminal cases, by classes of cases.

| | 1912 | 1913 | Average, 1901-1913. |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Offenses against property..... | 450 | 552 | 344 |
| Offenses against chastity..... | 263 | 387 | 215 |
| Offenses against the peace..... | | 1,236 | 85 |
| Gambling..... | 4,498 | 4,485 | 2,982 |
| Liquor selling, distilling, etc..... | 86 | 146 | 117 |
| Drunkenness..... | 1,024 | 1,172 | 1,243 |
| Homicide (manslaughter, 4; murder, 13)..... | | 17 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,717 | 2,413 | 2,040 |
| Total..... | 9,028 | 10,408 | 7,037 |

JUVENILE COURTS.

The principal juvenile court is that at Honolulu, presided over by one of the circuit judges of the first circuit, assigned for the purpose by the chief justice of the supreme court. The circuit judges of the other circuits and, to a very limited extent, the district magistrates throughout the Territory also sit as juvenile judges. There are several salaried probation officers and a number of volunteers.

Dependents are usually placed in private homes or private institutions. Delinquents who are not paroled are committed to one or the other of two industrial schools established for the purpose, for boys and girls, respectively. These schools are partly self-sustaining and the children receive a portion of their earnings. The instruction is largely vocational.

In the principal juvenile court at Honolulu the number of cases during the last fiscal year was 473. Of these, 408 were delinquent and 65 dependent cases.

The delinquent cases included 343 boys and 65 girls, of whom 178 were Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian, 94 Portuguese, 56 Chinese, 36 Japanese, and 44 others. The cases were as follows: Assault and battery, 44; disobedience, 38; gambling, 39; idle and dissolute, 36; larceny and kindred offenses, 111; truancy, 72; violating curfew law, 1; other offenses, 67. Of these delinquents, 197 served the period of probation and were discharged, 41 were committed to industrial schools without probation, 23 were reprimanded and discharged, 12 were surrendered by the probation officers, 5 cases were referred to the district magistrates, 5 cases were dismissed, and 125 cases remained pending. Of the 408 delinquents, 252 boys and 58 girls were up for a first offense, 61 boys and 6 girls for a second offense, 19 boys and 1 girl for a third offense, 10 boys for a fourth offense, and 1 boy for a fifth offense.

The 65 dependent cases included 22 boys and 43 girls, of whom 50 were committed to private homes, 8 to private institutions, 6 to public institutions, and 1 remained pending.

There were 5,926 reports by boys and girls to probation officers.

LAND REGISTRATION COURT.

This court is presided over by one of the judges of the first circuit court, who is assigned for that purpose by the chief justice of the supreme court.

During the last fiscal year 24 petitions were filed, 1 petition was withdrawn, 29 decrees were issued, covering an area of 5,327.560 acres, the assessed value of which was \$314,510.

From the date of the organization of the court, October 13, 1903, to July 1, 1914, 318 applications were filed. Of these, 33 were still pending, covering an area of 9,321.244 acres, assessed at \$197,029. The aggregate area of the lands whose titles have been registered is 85,244.759 acres, and their assessed value is \$2,974,213.45. Fees have been collected to the amount of \$7,362.52, and the amount collected for the assurance fund is \$3,589.71. The foregoing valuations do not include lands registered on the application of the Territory.

FEDERAL COURT.

This is a United States district court with the jurisdiction also of a United States circuit court, and has two district judges.

The civil cases brought in this court during the last fiscal year numbered 76, comprising 8 admiralty, 26 bankruptcy, 1 United States civil, 1 other civil, and 40 habeas corpus cases, as compared with 55 for the preceding year, comprising 5 admiralty, 30 bankruptcy, 3 United States civil, 1 other civil, and 16 habeas corpus cases.

The criminal cases brought during the last fiscal year numbered 61, accounted for as follows: Convictions, 20; acquittals, 6; nolle prossed, 4; pending, 31; as compared with 73 during the preceding year, accounted for as follows: Convictions, 38; acquittals, 9; nolle prossed, 9; pending 17. The cases were of considerable variety, the most numerous classes being adultery, 16; selling liquor without payment of special tax, 10; unlawfully importing, etc., opium, 9; fornication, 8; depositing nonmailable matter in post office and assault with intent to do bodily harm, each 3; white-slave traffic and embezzlement of post office funds, each 2; assault on seaman, breaking into and entering post office, buying property from United States soldier, conspiracy to commit fornication, gambling, unlawfully landing Chinese laborer, unlawfully permitting landing of aliens, and using mails to promote frauds, each 1.

At the close of the fiscal year there were pending in this court 115 cases, namely, 5 admiralty, 42 bankruptcy, 7 United States civil, 1 other civil, 42 criminal, and 18 habeas corpus, as compared with 91 cases, namely, 6 admiralty, 40 bankruptcy, 6 United States civil, 1 other civil, 29 criminal, and 9 habeas corpus. There were pending also 20 cases on appeal from this court, namely, 3 admiralty, 1 United States civil, and 16 habeas corpus.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has, as heretofore, consisted mainly in rendering advice to the heads of the departments. During the past year, 87 formal written opinions have been rendered, in addition to which the members of the department have rendered more than 900 oral opinions on minor matters. The attorney general, who is also ex officio a member of the board of health, has attended its meetings and participated in the work done by it. During the last year the department appeared in 147 cases, namely, 2 in the United States Supreme Court, 20 in the supreme court of the Territory, 51

in the circuit courts, 42 in the land court, 19 in the Honolulu district court, 7 fishery cases, and 6 leper divorce cases. The criminal work in the various counties has been handled by the respective county attorneys.

Considerable work has been done by this department in connection with the investigation of the financial affairs of the county of Hawaii. (See "City and county governments.")

Suits involving the settlement of title and boundary questions of large tracts of land have had the attention of this department, as well as suits involving water rights.

The Territorial prison is under the attorney general's department.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

A sufficiently large site for a modern prison has been secured in a suburban district of Honolulu, and construction will commence when further loan funds are available.

In the Territorial prison are held all Territorial felons, all Federal prisoners, both misdemeanants and persons awaiting trial, as well as felons. The various county governments have charge of the jails throughout the Territory to which Territorial misdemeanants are committed. There are two Territorial reform schools, under the department of public instruction, to which boys and girls, respectively, are committed by the juvenile courts.

The warden of the Territorial prison is also high sheriff of the Territory. During the year he served 1,916 writs, etc.

During the fiscal year 140 felons were received at the Territorial prison and 92 were discharged, leaving at the close of the year 334, as compared with 286 at the close of the preceding year; 128 committed prisoners were received and 126 discharged, leaving 7 at the close of the year. The total of all classes at the close of the year was 341. Of these 67 were Hawaiian males, 5 were Hawaiian females, 48 were Japanese males, 1 was a Japanese female, 34 were Chinese males, 22 were Korean males, 163 were males of other nationalities, and 1 was a female of other nationalities; 322 of the felons were Territorial prisoners, and 12 felons and 7 committed persons were Federal.

Six Territorial felons died, 4 were executed, 5 were pardoned, 59 paroled, and the sentences of 3 were commuted so that they were discharged, and of 5 others so that their terms were reduced; 2 felons who had served their sentences were pardoned for the purpose of restoring their civil rights; of misdemeanants in county jails, 3 were pardoned and the sentences of 4 were commuted.

During the year, most of the work of the prisoners outside was on public roads, parks, and bridges. Upon these they performed 57,532 days' work, including 23,672 days on roads at and near the volcano on the island of Hawaii. They performed also 34,339 days of work as male servants and manufacturers at the prison, 1,387 days as female manufacturers of hats and clothing at the prison, and 1,307 days as police station servants.

The cost of maintenance, including the support of prisoners and the pay of guards, was \$58,889.06, or 50 cents per day per prisoner. The receipts for the support of the United States prisoners amounted to \$3,797.50.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year general health conditions in the Territory have been good and no serious epidemics have occurred. The Territorial department of public health does most of the public-health work, but some is done by the local governments, and much assistance is given by various corporations, organizations, and individuals, financially and in other ways. The officials of the United States Public Health Service and the Territorial health officers work in cooperation. The organization of a sanitary engineering department has been a distinct advance. The pre ident of the board of health has made inspection trips to Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai, and various places on Oahu. The filling in of a large tract of land declared insanitary has been delayed by litigation. In continuation of the educational campaign, numerous talks on sanitation, care of the baby, infant feeding, and other subjects have been given by the pre ident during the year. In June, 1914, the pre ident of the board attended as a delegate from Hawaii the annual conference with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the annual meeting of the State and provincial boards of health at Washington, D. C.

Organization, board of health, Territory of Hawaii, employees, number and how paid.

| | Payments are made by— | | | | Total. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Territory. | Counties. | United States Government. | Plantations. | |
| Executive office, Honolulu..... | 6 | | | | 6 |
| Bureau of vital statistics ¹ | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Sanitation bureau..... | 19 | 5 | | 29 | 53 |
| Mosquito campaign..... | 22 | | | | 22 |
| Rat campaign..... | 15 | | | 37 | 52 |
| Quarantine service..... | 6 | | | | 6 |
| Pure-food bureau..... | 24 | | 14 | | 4 |
| Medical service..... | 29 | | | | 20 |
| Laboratory service..... | 2 | | | | 9 |
| Tuberculosis service..... | 10 | | | | 12 |
| Insane asylum..... | 38 | | | | 38 |
| Total employees..... | 1524 | 5 | 14 | 66 | 225 |
| Leprosy establishments on Molokai, receiving station and homes in Honolulu..... | 76 | | | | 76 |
| Grand total..... | 2284 | 5 | 14 | 66 | 301 |

¹ 26 Government physicians also act as registrars.

All employees are subject to civil-service act 119, S. L. 1913.

HEALTH INSTITUTIONS.

The one for "Leprosy" is the most important of these and will be referred to below.

Second in importance is the insane asylum. The grounds were enlarged by the addition of 3.44 acres. A new dining room has been erected for male patients. The women's dining room will be added to shortly. During the year 116 persons, namely, 81 males and 35 females, were admitted to the asylum, and 117 persons, namely, 93 males and 24 females, were discharged or died, and there were 3 males and 1 female on parole, leaving at the close of the year 310 persons, namely, 221 males and 89 females, as compared with 315

at the close of the preceding year. There were 38 discharged as recovered, 43 discharged as improved, while 36 died. The death rate was about 8 per cent. The cost per day per individual was 42 cents. The rate of insanity per 10,000 population in the Territory is 19.

The Territory has no hospitals, most of them being under the counties or privately supported, but renders assistance to five tuberculosis hospitals. Some of the privately endowed hospitals are also assisted by the counties. Quarantine stations, morgues, and bacteriological and pure-food laboratories are maintained by the Territory.

Physicians to the number of 26 are employed in various districts throughout the Territory for the treatment of the indigent sick, the registration of vital statistics, the examination and vaccination of school children, and other purposes, in addition to those employed by the Territory for special work. During the year the Government physicians, besides doing other work, examined 17,607 and vaccinated 3,921 school children.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births during the year was 6,756, an increase of 1,188 over the number for the previous year, showing a birth rate of 29.71 per thousand, estimating the population at 227,391. The birth rate is highest on the island of Maui, namely, 34.14, and lowest on the island of Oahu, namely, 27.14. The total number of deaths from all causes was 3,707, an increase of 475 over the number for the previous year, showing a death rate of 16.3 per thousand on the same estimated population. The marriages number 3,149, a decrease of 82

SANITATION AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

A sanitary engineering division has been established and a sanitary engineer appointed. Inspection trips were made by him to Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and all places on Oahu. Villages, camps, and water supplies were investigated. During the year 3,400 buildings were torn down, altered, or constructed in this work. All of the islands are inspected by well-organized sanitation forces. The plantations are cooperating with the health officials, as is evidenced by the expenditure during the calendar years 1912 and 1913 on the island of Hawaii by 22 plantations of \$390,079.45 for permanent improvements and repairs to laborers' quarters, plumbing, wash houses, etc., and \$161,531.42 for disinfectants, inspectors' salaries, etc., in carrying on the rat campaign on that island, making a total of \$551,610.87.

No epidemics occurred during the year. The number of cases of communicable diseases was 1,695. The greatest number of deaths was caused by pneumonia 426, tuberculosis with 411 to its credit being second. The filling of a large tract of lowland in the city of Honolulu, condemned as insanitary, has been suspended owing to litigation.

RAT AND MOSQUITO CAMPAIGNS.

These have been prosecuted at Honolulu and Hilo with good results. The cost of the mosquito campaign at Honolulu for the period was \$12,308.86, and that at Hilo was \$763.19. The rat campaign at Honolulu, costing \$5,340.32 during the period, was under the direct supervision of the United States Public Health Service, the Territory

furnishing the funds, and that at Hilo, costing \$5,095.70, was under the Territorial board of health. At Honolulu 23,529 rats and mongoose were killed during the year, none of which were found to be plague infected. Honolulu has been free from plague for four years, but the introduction of plague is constantly and vigorously to be guarded against owing to the prevalence of this disease in the Orient and the large number of steamers touching at this port from there. On the island of Hawaii the endemic foci of rat plague still continues in the Hamakua district, but the number of infected rats found is growing smaller, there being only 6 during the last year, against 18 during the previous year and 79 the year before that. During the year there were 3 cases of human plague in the Hamakua district, only two of which were verified. On Hawaii 138,245 rats and mongoose were killed. While the number of rats trapped was more than the previous period, the number of infected rats was considerably less, proving the effectiveness of this campaign.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The campaign against this dread disease has been conducted along three main lines: (1) Education of the public and those afflicted with the disease; (2) control of the cases to prevent infection of others; and (3) treatment of cases at hospitals and other institutions. The educational work is done mainly through the tuberculosis exhibit, which consists of charts, lantern slides, and moving, picture films, which were shown throughout the islands. The control of cases is accomplished principally through district nurses, who devote their time to hunting up cases which have not been reported, supervising certain cases, and giving instructions to patients as to how to care for themselves so as not to infect others. Treatment is carried on at various hospitals and other institutions. There is an antituberculosis league which has been a valuable factor in carrying on this campaign.

LEPROSY.

A number of improvements have been made during the year at the leper settlement on the island of Molokai and the leper hospital and the homes for nonleprous boys and girls of leprous parents in Honolulu. These constitute the four institutions maintained in connection with the treatment of this disease. During the year 67 lepers were received and 75 died, 5 were paroled as perhaps cured, 4 were discharged as not being lepers, leaving a total of 666 at the close of the year, 17 less than at the close of the preceding year. Of these 409 were males and 257 females; 550 were Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, 43 Portuguese, 35 Chinese, 13 Japanese, 6 Germans, 3 Americans, and 16 scattered among other races. At the close of the year 647 were at the settlement and 19 at the Kalihi hospital. Of the nonlepers at the settlement there were 17 children and 121 others; 19 children were born at the settlement, 5 died, and 3 were discharged. At the close of the year there were 50 girls at the home for nonleprous children of leprous parents, as compared with 48 at the close of the preceding year, and 34 boys at the home for boys, as compared with 29 at the close of the preceding year.

UNITED STATES LEPROSY INVESTIGATION.

During the entire period work has been carried on at the leper settlement on the island of Molokai and in the branch laboratory at the Kalihi leper hospital at Honolulu.

Efforts at cultivating the organism that causes leprosy have continued, but without any results that are worth special mention. An acid-fast organism, which is in many respects entitled to be considered as the cause of the disease, can be cultivated from leprosy tissues; indeed, several different organisms can be cultivated (both acid-fast and nonacid-fast), the results varying much in the hands of different workers, but neither here nor elsewhere has it been possible to establish the relation of any of these bacteria to the disease. The production of leprosy in animals by inoculations with leprosy tissue has not progressed. Further work on the glandular lesions of leprosy has confirmed the observation previously noted that these lesions are generally due to tubercular infection. The hypodermic use of chaulmoogra oil has been given an extensive trial. It is too early to express an opinion about the ultimate results.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The work of this service is constantly increasing and will doubtless experience a further increase on the opening of the Panama Canal. Quarantinable diseases were usually prevalent at the greater portion of the foreign ports touched at by vessels arriving at this port. Human plague was present, throughout the year, at ports on the west coast of South America and at Yokohama, Manila, and Hongkong, while rat plague was present all the year at Shanghai, Hongkong, Kobe, and Yokohama. Both human and rat plague prevailed at Seattle. Cholera prevailed at Hongkong and Manila and smallpox was present in Australian, Japanese, and Chinese ports. A number of necessary improvements were made at the Honolulu quarantine station. Vessels to the number of 522 were boarded and inspected as follows: Honolulu 471, Hilo 22, Mahukona 9, Kahului 13, Koloa 1, and Makaweli 6. At Honolulu 106 vessels were fumigated and at Hilo 22, for the purpose of rat eradication, yielding 113 rats, while 13 vessels were fumigated at Honolulu, 1 at Makaweli and 2 at Kahului for the destruction of mosquitoes. Nineteen vessels engaged in the interisland trade were fumigated 110 times with a resulting yield of 36 rats and 11 mice. The number of rodents on vessels has shown a remarkable diminution in the past few years. Since December, 1913, 1,242 Filipinos have been examined for cholera carriers. Two cholera carriers were found amongst them, who were deported to the port of embarkation, namely, Manila. Ten cremations were done for the Territorial board of health at the quarantine station.

This service, at the expense of the Territory, and in aid of the Territorial board of health, conducts a rat campaign at Honolulu, which is referred to more fully under "Rat and mosquito campaigns."

In the immigration work 5,210 aliens were also examined, of which 263 were certified for diseases or defects requiring certification under the immigration laws. The number examined this year is almost 50 per cent less than the number examined during the preceding year.

There were 4,978 aliens examined for hookworm disease and 63 were found to be afflicted with this disease. The largest percentage of rejections was due to trachoma, there being 135 certifications for this disease.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

During the year a large steel and reinforced concrete armory at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, and a smaller armory at Lahaina, on the island of Maui, were completed, similar armories having previously been constructed at Wailuku on the same island and at Hilo on the island of Hawaii, thus providing housing in armories for all Territorial troops at their home stations.

The present number of officers and enlisted men is 907, an increase of 403, or 79 per cent, over the number for the previous year. Three recruit companies were mustered in during the year and existing companies were increased in strength, placing the organization on a regimental basis.

The inspector-instructor, previously detailed by the Regular Army, has been assigned to duty elsewhere and a new inspector-instructor has been detailed.

In August, 1913, a rifle team participated in the national competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, making a score of 2,415, ranking No. 29 among the competing teams.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

This Territory now constitutes a military department. Fortification construction, so far as approved, has been nearly completed. Batteries under construction at the beginning of the fiscal year have been completed and transferred to the Artillery. Fire-control installation is finished. The military survey of the island of Oahu has been completed, map finished, and sent to Washington for reproduction.

Work in the construction of buildings at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station has been completed, but work on the dry dock is still suspended owing to difficulties in constructing the concrete bottom because of the instability of the foundation. A number of war vessels of the United States and other countries visited the Territory during the year.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.

Under the head "Special taxes" in the table below there were for the last year 429 taxpayers, comprising 311 retail and 62 wholesale liquor dealers, 9 wholesale and 5 retail malt-liquor dealers, 5 rectifiers of less than and 4 brewers of 500 or more barrels per annum, 2 wholesale dealers in denatured alcohol, 3 dealers in leaf tobacco, 1 retail dealer in leaf tobacco, 6 peddlers of tobacco, 1 manufacturer of cigars, 2 manufacturers of playing cards, 2 wholesale dealers in uncolored oleomargarine, and 16 licensed organizations to collect foreign income.

During the half month between the organization of Territorial government and the beginning of the first complete fiscal year the collections amounted to \$7,454.30.

Internal-revenue receipts and disbursements, fiscal years 1913 and 1914, and 14 complete fiscal years since organization of Territorial government.

| Receipts. | 1913 | 1914 | 1901-1914 |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| Collections on lists (fines and penalties)..... | \$1,885.14 | \$3,741.05 | \$67,869.26 |
| Fermented liquor..... | 25,348.00 | 30,965.80 | 224,073.89 |
| Distilled spirits (tax paid)..... | 46,976.27 | 40,787.89 | 304,120.56 |
| Cigars and cigarettes..... | 237.90 | 167.00 | 10,687.19 |
| Tobacco and snuff..... | 2,749.70 | 2,604.28 | 38,025.60 |
| Special taxes..... | 14,892.08 | 16,023.33 | 248,971.36 |
| Playing cards..... | 796.96 | 730.16 | 11,749.10 |
| Documentary stamps..... | | | 68,041.10 |
| Proprietary stamps..... | | | 11,267.34 |
| Corporation tax..... | 148,167.33 | 116,912.63 | 690,609.56 |
| Individual income tax..... | | 34,822.62 | 34,822.62 |
| Total..... | 240,553.38 | 246,754.46 | 1,709,737.68 |
| Disbursements (salaries and expenses)..... | 14,239.09 | 13,780.03 | 172,237.72 |
| Net..... | 226,314.29 | 232,974.43 | 1,537,499.96 |

UNITED STATES CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICE.

The collection of rainfall and temperature data and their publication and distribution in daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly reports and in local newspapers has continued during the year. At the end of the year there were 138 rainfall stations and 71 temperature stations, the data from which were published, with the exception of 24 temperature stations, the data from which were summarized but not published. The Territory maintains in connection with its hydrographic work a number of rainfall stations. The records are frequently consulted in connection with litigation and for various other purposes. The number of thermometers and aneroid barometers compared for local dealers in these instruments, shipmasters and others has increased during the year. Some work was also done in marine meteorology.

Very respectfully,

LUCIUS E. PINKHAM,
Governor of Hawaii.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY.

Territorial Officials.

EXECUTIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| L. E. Pinkham, governor. | H. W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction. |
| W. W. Thayer, secretary. | J. H. Fisher, auditor. |
| I. M. Stainback, attorney general. | W. E. Wall, surveyor. |
| D. L. Conkling, treasurer. | W. P. Jarrett, high sheriff. |
| J. D. Tucker, commissioner of public lands. | G. R. Clark, private secretary to governor. |
| C. R. Forbes, superintendent of public works. | |

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

J. K. Kalaniansoale.

JUDICIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. G. M. Robertson, chief justice, supreme court. | W. S. Edings, judge, second circuit Wailuku, Maui. |
| E. M. Watson, associate justice, supreme court. | J. A. Matthewman, judge, third circuit, Kailua, Hawaii. |
| R. P. Quarles, associate justice, supreme court. | C. F. Parsons, judge, fourth circuit, Hilo, Hawaii. |
| C. W. Ashford, first judge, first circuit. | L. A. Dickey, judge, fifth circuit, Lihue, Kauai. |
| W. L. Whitney, second judge, first circuit. | |
| W. J. Robinson, third judge, first circuit. | |

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.—E. A. Knudsen (president), D. K. Baker, H. A. Baldwin, C. Brown, O. F. Chillingworth, J. L. Coke, G. C. Hewitt (died Mar. 9, 1913), C. P. Iaukea, A. F. Judd, R. H. Makekai, D. E. Metzger, P. Pali, H. B. Penhallow, C. A. Rice, A. J. Wirtz, J. F. Woods (elected Apr. 21, 1913, for the unexpired term of G. C. Hewitt, deceased), (J. H. Wise, clerk.)

House.—H. L. Holstein (speaker), J. W. Asch, J. H. Coney, C. H. Cooke, G. P. Cooke, E. Da Silva, P. J. Goodness, G. H. Huddy, A. Irwin, E. K. Kaaua, J. Kalakila, H. M. Kaniho, D. K. Kaupiko, H. L. Kawewehi, W. R. Kinslea, D. M. Kupihea, J. K. Lota, N. K. Lyman, C. K. Makekai, E. J. McCandless, J. K. Paele, S. S. Paxson, J. M. Poepe (died Apr. 10, 1913), A. Robertson, W. J. Sheldon, R. P. Spalding, A. F. Tavares, E. Waiaholo, N. Watkins, J. Wilcox. (E. Woodward, clerk.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Gov. L. E. Pinkham, commander in chief.

General staff.—Colonel and adjutant general, chief of staff, J. W. Jones; major and inspector general, C. W. Zeigler; major and surgeon general, C. B. Cooper; major and quartermaster general, J. W. Short; major and judge advocate general, E. C. Peters; major, Elmer T. Winant, ordnance department; major, E. D. Kilburne; captains, F. L. Morong, R. W. Benz, L. L. Sexton, medical department; captain and aide to the governor, J. D. Dougherty; captain, H. Van Gieson, quartermaster corps.

Line.—Lieut. Col. W. R. Riley; majors, M. M. Johnson, G. Rose, W. E. Bal; captains, J. A. Thompson, G. B. Schrader, A. W. Neely, R. W. Warham, H. P. O'Sullivan, P. Super, J. M. Camara, W. V. Kolb, C. M. Coster, B. F. Kane, L. W. Redington, J. W. Cook, W. F. Kase, W. F. Young, J. D. Easton; chaplain, Valentin Franck, captain.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, LABOR, AND STATISTICS.

E. H. Wodehouse (president), R. Ivers, A. L. C. Atkinson, M. M. Johnson, F. L. Waldron; R. A. Kearns, commissioner of immigration.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

J. S. B. Pratt (president); the attorney general (I. M. Stainback) ex officio, W. O. Hobdy, A. R. Keller, D. Kalaaukalani, sr., C. J. Campbell, G. R. Carter.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

W. M. Giffard (president), H. M. von Holt, A. Waterhouse, J. M. Dowsett, A. H. Rice, commissioners; R. S. Hosmer, superintendent of forestry; E. M. Ehrhorn, superintendent of entomology; V. A. Norgaard, superintendent of animal industry and Territorial veterinarian.

COLLEGE OF HAWAII.

W. R. Farrington, Mrs. J. R. Ashford, A. Gartley, C. R. Hemenway, regents; A. L. Dean, president of the college.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

W. W. Thayer, chairman ex officio; A. G. M. Robertson, M. M. Scott, commissioners; R. C. Lydecker, secretary.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

A. Lewis, jr., H. B. Restarick, J. R. Galt, Mrs. E. O. McCandless, P. L. Weaver, C. H. Atherton, J. H. Fisher.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

United States district court.—S. B. Dole, C. F. Clemons, judges; J. McCarn, district attorney; J. W. Thompson, assistant district attorney; H. H. Holt, acting marshal; A. E. Murphy, clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hawaiian department.—Maj. Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding; First Lieuts. J. G. Pillow, Thirteenth Cavalry, and J. D. Reardan, Infantry, aide-de-camp; Maj. A. S. Conklin, general staff, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, Adjutant General's Department, department adjutant; Lieut. Col. J. B. McDonald, Inspector General's Department, department inspector; Capt. E. K. Massee, acting judge advocate, department judge advocate; Maj. B. F. Cheatham, Quartermaster Corps, department quartermaster; Maj. D. B. Case, Capt. C. G. Hall, Capt. G. D. Freeman, jr., and Capt. R. B. Lister, Quartermaster Corps, assistants to department quartermaster; Lieut. Col. F. P. Reynolds, Medical Corps, department surgeon; Lieut. Col. C. S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, department engineer; Capt. B. O. Mahaffey, Ordnance Department, department ordnance officer; Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, department signal officer; Capt. W. R. Davis, Medical Corps, attending surgeon.

First Hawaiian Brigade.—Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, commanding; First Lieut. C. I. Crockett, Second Infantry, and Second Lieut. R. C. F. Goetz, First Field Artillery, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. C. Reichmann, Twenty-fifth Infantry, brigade adjutant.

Department Hospital.—Lieut. Col. F. P. Reynolds, Medical Corps, commanding.

Schofield Barracks.—Col. L. W. V. Kennon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding.

Fort Shafter.—Col. F. H. French, Second Infantry, commanding.

Coast Defenses of Oahu.—Col. W. O. Rafferty, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.—Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, commandant; Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, construction officer; Paymaster P. J. Willett, pay officer and general storekeeper; Civil Engineer S. Gordon, public works officer; Civil Engineer P. J. Bean, assistant to public works officer; Passed Asst. Surg. M. Donelson, medical officer; Lieut. (J. G.) E. Lando, captain of the yard; Chief Boatswain H. J. Duffy; Carpenter R. R. Clarke; Pay Clerks G. G. Schweizer, N. R. Wade; Chief Boatswain F. W. Metters, commanding U. S. S. *Navajo*; Capt. R. M. Cutts, commanding marine barracks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Customs division.—M. A. Franklin, collector; R. Sharp, special deputy collector and chief examiner.

Internal Revenue Service.—O. A. Cottrill, collector; R. S. Johnstone, chief deputy collector.

Public Health Service.—F. E. Trotter, surgeon, chief quarantine officer; G. W. McCoy, director leprosy investigation station.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii Experiment Station.—E. V. Wilcox, special agent in charge; J. E. Higgins, horticulturist; C. K. McClelland, agronomist; W. P. Kelley, chemist; D. T. Fullaway, entomologist.

Weather Bureau.—W. B. Stockman, section director.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Immigration Service.—R. L. Halsey, inspector in charge.

Lighthouse Service.—A. E. Arledge, inspector, nineteenth lighthouse district.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A. J. Knight, post-office inspector in charge and acting assistant superintendent, Railway Mail Service; W. F. Young, postmaster, Honolulu.



N

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.—
 Constructor J. A. Furer, constr
 general storekeeper; Civil Eng
 P. J. Bean, assistant to public
 officer; Lieut. (J. G.) E. Land
 Carpenter R. R. Clarke; Pay
 F. W. Metters, commanding U
 barracks.

T

Customs division.—M. A. :
 and chief examiner.
Internal Revenue Service.—
 collector.
Public Health Service.—F
 McCoy, director leprosy inv

D

Hawaii Experiment Stati
 horticulturist; C. K. McCle
 entomologist.
Weather Bureau.—W. B.

I

Immigration Service.—J
Lighthouse Service.—A.

A. J. Knight, post-off
 Railway Mail Service; V

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